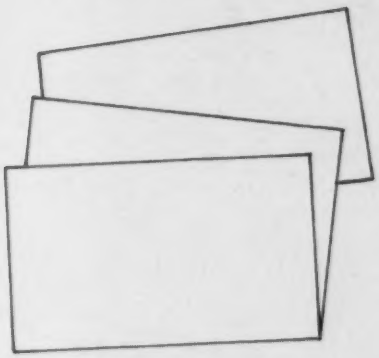
NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY



VOL. 3, NO. 7
May 1966

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

The INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY is published by the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information from source material which is furnished under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. It is also a specialized information service designed to assist the Institute in meeting its obligations to foster and support laboratory and clinical research on mental health. Specifically, it is intended to meet the needs of individuals working in the field of crime and delinquency for comprehensive and rapid information about new developments and research results.

The Bibliography consists of citations to the current literature on crime and delinquency, brief abstracts and current on-going projects concerned with prevention, control, and treatment of crime and delinquency.

Originally Volume 3 was planned to have six issues; it has now been expanded to eight and is available gratis to workers in the field. Documents cited are not available from the Clearinghouse, and if not in your local library, please query the publisher. Requests to receive the publication (accompanied by a brief statement of professional activities), address changes, and other communications should be addressed to:

International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency
National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information
National Institute of Mental Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

NOTE

Back issues of International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency are available on requests as follows:

Vol. 2, Nos. 2 & 3, 1964
Vol. 3, Nos. 1 - 6, 1965
Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, No. 1 are out of print

Copies of Current Projects in the Prevention, Control, and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vols. V and VI (now combined with the International Bibliography) are also available.

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

VOL. 3, NO. 7

CONTENTS

3322 Sloane, Homer W. The juvenile court: an uneasy partnership of law and social work. Smith College Studies in Social Work, 35(3): 213-231, 1965.

The juvenile court was organized to protect, not punish, juvenile offenders, and the partnership of law and social work was implicit in its formulation. Problems, however, have arisen because of the conflict between legal and social work norms and values. The legislatures created juvenile courts and left them to grow, sometimes with incompetent personnel and sometimes without adequate facilities. The juvenile court system is under strong criticism and even those who are in favor of the concept criticize the dearth of services available. The court is of a hybrid nature, legal in that it can alter fundamental rights and social in that its purpose is to protect and treat. Legally, the juvenile in the court is accorded fewer constitutional rights than the adult criminal in court on the theory that the proceedings in which he is involved are not criminal in nature. Unfortunately this lack of due process has been laid at the door of the social workers and, although they are not to blame, they have not related themselves to the legal process. When the court is viewed as a judicial tribunal the character of which is to be shaped by contemporary experience, and when this authority is recognized by social workers as essential to a treatment process, the conceptual gap will be bridged. Such an approach will illuminate differences of recommended procedures on such matters as intake, adjudication, and disposition. Due process should also be considered a clinical necessity within the context of a total treatment milieu although some modification of the rules of crime procedure should be adopted. Although there has been a clash of social work and legal norms, the issues which have arisen in the juvenile courts are not entirely the result of it. Both professions must identify their own values and concepts in an attempt to hammer out a useful partnership.

3323 Hadl, Robert. The Supreme Court and the poor. Prison Journal, 45(1):7-15, 1965.

It was not until 1957 that the United States Supreme Court applied the principle of equal justice to curtail discrimination based on poverty in criminal appeals when it held that a State could not deny an indigent's right to appeal merely because he could not afford to pay for a transcript of the trial, and that in such a case, the State must supply him with one. Likewise, the Court has held that the transcript must be supplied even if the trial judge certifies that there was no error at the trial. The State is not permitted to require an indigent to pay a filing fee in order to appeal or to seek a writ of habeas corpus In the 1963 case of Gideon v. Wainwright, the Court held that the State must appoint counsel to an indigent who did not waive his right to counsel. In another case, it was held that counsel must also be appointed on an appeal. Two areas subject to future challenge are monetary bail and the procedure of alternative sentencing. Where a man's liberty depends on the amount of money he has available it is likely that the Supreme Court will eventually intercede.

3324 Segal, Bernard L. The indigent defendant and defense counsel. Prison Journal, 45(1):16-23, 1965.

Despite recent decisions holding that an indigent is entitled to the appointment of counsel, all too often the requirement of providing counsel is being met in name only. Indigent defendants frequently attempt to obtain private counsel but usually cannot afford to pay an adequate fee and have no funds for investigation. When counsel is appointed or a defender organization is functioning, there is a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the attorney, or there is a long gap between the time of arrest and the appointment of counsel. The indigent who somehow posts bail has a difficult time showing indigency and obtaining the appointment of counsel, making the gap in his case still longer. Where counsel is not compensated, he is faced with the problem of spending time on a money-making matter or on the indigent's case. He may be unwilling or unable to provide the indigent with more than a minimum of effort and he may ignore post-conviction remedies. Furthermore, he is hampered by the lack of investigation. Too often, the counsel appointed is the youngest and least experienced and, thus, the relationship between uncompensated counsel and the indigent defendant is less than what it should be.

3325 Riedel, Marc. The poor and capital punishment: some notes on a social attitude. Prison Journal, 45(1):24-28, 1965.

The research on the poor and capital punishment can be divided into two areas: (1) findings dealing with the application of the death penalty as related to economic position; and (2) evidence concerning the beliefs of non-incarcerated individuals. The emphasis is placed on: (1) general theoretical issues confronted by the researcher concerned with investigating attitudes toward the death penalty; and (2) examination and interpretation of the data dealing with the beliefs of the poor toward capital punishment. A Roper poll indicated that 53 percent of those sampled at the lowest economic level opposed capital punishment, whereas 42 percent of the higher economic level opposed it. The classification, however, has weaknesses and lacks precision in determining categories. The poll also showed that 78 percent of the Negroes polled opposed the penalty and 52 percent of the Jews favored it. Here there is some indication of importance of economic position influencing beliefs about death penalty. Research indicating what percentage of a group favors the death penalty has little value in explaining what accounts for these beliefs. It is suggested that attitudes be broken into several components. Among the poor, for example, beliefs about and attitudes toward the law is important. The available evidence seems, uniformly, to indicate that the poor oppose the death penalty.

3326 Blumberg, Leonard, Shipley, Thomas E., Jr., & Shandler, Irving W. The homeless man and law enforcement agencies. Prison Journal, 45(1):29-35, 1965.

The homeless skid row man is a subclass of indigent persons. All large American cities have a skid row which is located in a marginal area adjacent to the central business district and serves the need of indigent transients. Most of the data were collected on the weekend of February 27, 1960 from selected missions and rooming houses. A total of 2,249 men were interviewed. Twenty-eight "homeless" women were located, but the number of interviews completed were insufficient for analysis. Of the men interviewed, the median age was 52 and the majority were white. Very few had had any professional training. Data on their marital status were also obtained. A substantial number, by their own admission, had a drinking problem. At any one time there are relatively few skid row men directly under police control and direction, but of all the respondents, 21 percent reported that they had spent some time in jail during the year before the survey most of which was for skid-row types of offenses such as drunkeness, vagrancy, or disorderly conduct. Thirty-four percent had been convicted of other types of misdemeanors and felonies. The recidivism rate was high. The relationship between alcohol behavior and contacts of skid row men with law enforcement agencies was very high. Some of the variables considered were spree drinkers, non-spree drinkers, and non-drinkers. It was observed that skid row men considered themselves isolated and rejected by the community and extremely vulnerable to police practices. They have a low verbal facility consistent with their low socio-economic origins and educational background. It is believed that it is necessary to institute a new program, preventive in nature, that will keep men out of the police lock up and will orient them toward rehabilitation.

3327 Oswald, Russell G. Poverty and parole. Prison Journal, 45(1):36-42, 1965.

Although poverty is not a parole-connected impediment to the individual's right to a parole board hearing, there is no doubt that poverty is a factor in sentencing and in the ability to obtain competent counsel. Poverty's effect on parole first becomes evident to the parole officer assigned to institutions, for it is in planning a parole program that the inadequacies and inequities of poverty present an obstacle since many offenders are under-educated, under-trained, or unmotivated. The impact of discouragement or dissatisfaction upon the parolee's adjustment to the community is a major consideration to the parole board. Employment placement and proper residence facilities are difficult to obtain. Developing the will to improve and prepare for a constructive future is an institutional function, and work that is not satisfying becomes a source of discontent. New York State has attempted a number of approaches to meet the challenge of the marginally trained, under-educated individual. The Gifted Parolee Project is a specialized

caseload unit working with parolees who are endowed with exceptional capabilities. The trend is toward smaller specialized caseloads of all types. Parole counseling has also been effective and various services, such as employment placement, are available. The concept that satisfying employment can be a prerequisite to the offender's satisfactory adjustment has strengthened efforts to train them to a higher level of achievement by subsidizing efforts to obtain advanced education or training. The probable cost of the rehabilitation program will be lower than the probable cost of recidivism.

3328 Goldsborough, Ernest W. After-care agencies and the indigent. Prison Journal, 45(1): 43-49, 1965.

Poverty and deprivation have brought extreme hardship to offenders already seriously disadvantaged in many ways. The offender who completes his maximum time lacks any kind of adequate preparation for living outside the prison walls. When released, the special problems of the indigent offender are related to lack of money and training, and a constructive attitude towards change in his behavior. After-care agencies must help with these problems but their funds are limited. The offender must be able to accept responsibility for his own behavior. In addition to his lack of money, the released offender faces hostility from the community and his own family. After-care agencies should deal with these problems; however, there is a serious lack of coordination in overall integration of services in this field. A helping casework relationship can be a vital factor in furnishing aid to indigent offenders.

3329 The intent permanently to deprive. Journal of Criminal Law, 29(116):302-308, 1965.

In England, the Larceny Act of 1916, s.1, requires that the offender have the intent, at the time of taking, to permanently deprive the owner of the thing stolen. The definition makes it immaterial whether the intent to permanently deprive comes from motives of the accused for gain, from a wish to help him or others, or from spite or mere destructiveness. The accused's intention at the time of taking is vital to the success of the prosecution where the first receipt is not a wrongful act. Of course, if the original receipt was lawful, a charge of larceny will never succeed unless there is an act of conversion or a denial of the owner's title. In order for a larceny to exist, the defendant must intend to treat the property as his own rather than merely assuming custody of the property with no assertion of a right of ownership. Taking property with a view of restoring it to the owner only on payment of ransom money is a larceny in that it was intended that the goods should never revert to the owner as his own except by sale. This differs from the case where property is taken with intention of restoring it to owner unconditionally but in hopes of a reward.

3330 Raeburn, Walter. Teaching out crime. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(7):282-287, 1965.

It is a common fallacy that correctional institutions exist for the purpose of teaching that crime does not pay. Crime would lose its attraction if stripped of risk and adventure. The young, who are not criminal minded, will find out that crime does pay as long as you are not caught. The ultimate aim must be for the custodial treatment to inculcate and develop a sense of right and wrong in human relationships, regardless of the profit or loss, which may mean that doing right does not always pay but it has to be done. One must bear in mind that despite the spirit of rebellion against authority, there is the urge, even in the rebel, to submit to discipline, and that there is the capacity for responding to affection and understanding. The training in the correctional institution should minimize the element of punishment and, through patient handling, involve the child with a new and unfamiliar point of view. It is proposed, despite this enlightenment, to deal with the more intractable offender by retaining the most deplorable of all modern institutions, the detention center. The detention center offers only short term training which is insufficient; it teaches fallaciously that crimes does not pay; great numbers of reconvictions show the degree of failure and there is the unfavorable psychological effect of having undergone correction in the detention center. By way of contrast, a well run Attendance Center has everything to recommend it. The boys will spend every other Saturday at what resembles a Youth Club run by police officers out of uniform as a first step in dispelling rebelliousness. Youth Centers should be organized as a follow up to Attendance Centers.

3331 Wilson, John L. House of Re-education: a look at an Italian Approved School. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(7):287-290, 1965.

In Italy, the emphasis on treatment of delinquents is on rehabilitation and re-education without criminal jurisdiction. The Juvenile Courts consisting of two professional and two lay judges have criminal, civil, and administrative functions not by a sentence of detention but by a need for treatment. Of juveniles between 14 and 18 years, fewer than 200 have been sentenced to detention in a prison school (a kind of borstal) and no juvenile under 14 may be submitted to criminal proceedings. Juveniles may be treated in "houses of re-education" (Approved Schools) or in supported freedom (probation) or in halfway houses (probation hostels). Only the Court that imposed the measure may decide when it is to cease and usually before this is done, there is an assessment of the child's needs and personality at an observation center or child guidance clinic. Casal di Marmo, one House of Re-education, opened in 1959 and has 60 boys in the school proper and 30 boys in the observation center, separated from contact with the school, where boys spend six months continuing their education before reappearing at Court for a decision as to future treatment. In the training school, the basis of treatment is the family group, each family group living in self-contained quarters with an educator who is trained professionally in a six or seven months course. He, a parent, takes part in the life of seven boys. As in other continental countries, the teacher has little place in the treatment of delinquents. The standard of vocational training is very high, providing a technical school for the region with boys from the neighborhood joining in the classes. Leisure activities are provided in various clubs arising from the interests of the boys. There is a social worker and psychiatrist on the staff.

3332 Curry, Michael V. ITA and the remedial group. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(7):300-303, 1965.

The Initial Teaching Alphabet was introduced into St. Vincent's School, Tankerton, in September, 1962 in an effort to remedy a perennial reading problem. The results of the Remedial Group for the period 1959-1962, considering the general low standard of intelligence and poor school records of the boys, showed that most of the boys made some progress, but the boy could not reach the standard for his age in the time he spent in school. After trying the ITA for a year with the worst readers in the school whose reading ages were less than seven years, it was continued. The second year showed that every boy in the group could read well. The ITA became the reading method. The most outstanding feature of the method is the initial progress of the boys. Difficult key words are simplified and the letters then are quickly learned which enable the children to attack complex words successfully. Tests applied in TO(Traditional Orthography) to boys learning in ITA have shown that while the Word Reading score may be fairly low, the score for the Comprehension test is much higher. The method breeds confidence in the child and the method enables the child who is anti-school to respond favorably to the teacher. The method will help boys who are released find that school work is not too much for them and then there will be less truancy. There is no difficulty in transferring to normal reading. The ITA affects spelling but the phonic synthesis of the method comes into play developing the skills used in spelling. There is a scarcity of readers available in the ITA method for the older backward children. Progress in the ITA method was not tested by ITA methods but by TO methods.(Schonell's Attainment Tests were applied at six monthly intervals.)

3333 Friendly, Henry J. The Bill of Rights as a code of criminal procedure. California Law Review, 53(4):929-956, 1965.

There is no compulsion in the Constitution for the Supreme Court to lay down a set of detailed rules of criminal procedure which would be forever binding on the federal and state governments. The initiative the Supreme Court has taken to improve the administration of criminal justice by its decisions condemning convictions obtained by coerced confessions, trial by newspaper, and in area of assistance of counsel, calls for a pause until the legislature has a chance to react. The theory of the court is to selectively incorporate various provisions of the Bill of Rights in the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and having absorbed a particular provision, apply it to the states with all the overlays the Court developed in applying it to the federal government. This theory is without historical support. The Court has made constant references to the fundamental declarations of the Bill of Rights as "specifics" when in fact, few are specific. The Court should delineate how far its decisions rest on the Constitution itself and how far on other sources of power. The Fourteenth Amendment incorporates the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination although that Amendment is not specific with respect to comment on a defendant's failure to testify,

and the "federal rule" prohibiting comment emanated from a federal statute. By making State constitutional provisions permitting comment unconstitutional, the Court is permitting no room for experiment by the State and is making a solution applicable to all states which was not derived from the language or history of the self-incrimination clause. This is not so serious, as the effect of the Escobedo decision where the assistance of counsel clause in the Sixth Amendment attached as soon as an investigation focused on a particular suspect. This decision is not borne out by the language or the history of the Sixth Amendment. This amendment specifically concerns criminal prosecution which refers to the trial stage and was not intended to apply to any stage before the prosecution was launched and thus preclude interrogation, the purpose of which is to determine whether to prosecute. There is no social value in preventing uncoerced admissions of the facts. The problem of protecting suspected persons against unfair police interrogation without unfairly penalizing society cannot be accomplished by constitutional adjudication. Opportunity should exist for legislative solutions and observations of their results. The Escobedo decision could be read as requiring assistance of counsel only where police elicit a confession from a suspect already long detained at the police station and whose case is ripe for presentation to a magistrate. The Constitution does not demand that convictions be automatically set aside in every instance where evidence was obtained on violation of the Bill of Rights. The basis for excluding evidence obtained by illegal search is that it is the only effective method of deterring the police from violating the constitution. Such deterrence can be accomplished if evidence is excluded where obtained by flagrant or intentional violation by police rather than an unintentional miscalculation. The Supreme Court in applying the Bill of Rights should not regard it as a detailed code of criminal procedure preventing the development of workable rules, nor should they require the states to forever conform their criminal procedures to the preferences of a majority of Judges of the Supreme Court reached in an extreme case.

3334 U. S. Courts. Administrative Office. Annual Report of the Director. Reports of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, Washington, D.C., March and September 1964. 304 p.

The Conference of March 1964 recommended the appointment of a committee in each judicial circuit to consider problems of compensating appointed counsel, and authorized a committee to work with the Administrative Office in developing rules and procedures for an assigned Counsel system and a committee to study the United States Commissioner System. The Conference considered the reports of the committees on judicial appropriations, court administration, geographical organization of the courts, revision of the laws, rules of practice and procedure, intercircuit assignment of judges, bankruptcy administration, administration of the probation system supporting personnel, judicial statistics, pretrial procedure, and surveyed the judicial business of the courts. The Conference of September 1964 considered the state of the dockets in the Court of Appeals and District Courts and received reports from the courts concerning the dockets. The Conference also considered reports of the committees on court administration, judicial appropriations, revision of the laws, bankruptcy administration, administration of the criminal law, Criminal Justice Act of 1964, administration of the probation system, supporting personnel, judicial statistics, pretrial procedure, and habeas corpus. The Report of the Director for the fiscal year ended June 1964 contains a report of the judicial business of the courts, the business administration, the probation system, personnel, rules of practice and procedure, and legislation affecting the federal judicial system together with appropriate statistical data and recommendations. The Report of the Division of Procedural Studies and Statistics contains tables showing appeals begun, the type of litigation, and termination during the in years 1963 and 1964 and for the period 1955-1964 in the Court of Appeals, and tables showing the workload of the district courts in civil and criminal cases. In criminal cases, the data are presented in terms of the number of the

cases filed and terminated for the years 1961-1964. There is also a table showing probationers received and removed from supervision by district during the same period.

3335 Bishop, G.M.F. They all come out. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1965. 160 p. $4.50

The number of prisoners discharged and returned to society in Great Britain a year is greatly in excess of the number of prisoners serving sentence at any one time. Many offenders are sentenced to short term imprisonment ranging from one to six months. New methods of dealing with the rehabilitation of the ex-prisoner are essential to prevent recidivism. The attitude of the public toward the discharged prisoner, the availability of work, accommodation, clothing, and companionship are all important. After-care or rehabilitation should begin when a man enters prison. Open prisons, pre-release courses, and a near normal work and recreational program help prepare the prisoners for return to society.

CONTENTS: The prison; What is prison like; After-care begins; Pre-release; Coming out; An experiment in after-care; It could be different; Not only coming out.

3336 Kobler, Arthur R., & Stotland, Ezra. The end of hope: a social-clinical study of suicide. New York, Free Press, 1964. 266 p. $6.50

An individual considering suicide will communicate his intention to others verbally or by an attempted suicide. The response to the communication of intent is critical. An extensive study of the case histories of a series of suicides in a small psychiatric hospital confirmed the importance of the response on the part of individuals in the immediate environment to the patient's threats of suicide. During a six month period when an "epidemic" of suicides took place, staff morale at the hospital was very low due to a change in administration and ambiguous policy changes. Prior to the "epidemic," the hospital had had only one suicide. Once the staff became demoralized, they communicated their uncertainty to the patients leaving them with a feeling of hopelessness. An expectation of suicide was indicated by elaborate suicide precautions on the part of the staff. Four patients responded by committing suicide. A fifth patient who attempted suicide was moved to another hospital where he made considerable progress.

CONTENTS: A view of suicide; A short history of Crest Hospital; Suicide in the hospital; Joseph Ullman; Harry Einston; William Oakson; Virginia Arlington; Miriam Irwin; Recapitulation: the prevention of suicide.

3337 Burnett, Hamilton S.C. Professional responsibilities: a judicial view. Tennessee Law Review, 32(3):377-379, 1965.

The legal profession has long been concerned with the problem of protecting the right to a fair trial against the threat of publicity which may influence a jury. In protecting this right, the right of a free press must be kept in mind. A proper handling of the situation with the press can be managed so as not to violate either right. Trials are public proceedings but a proper reporting of the evidence does not constitute a violation of the right of a free press or a fair trial. Attorneys are often at fault in trying cases through the mass media. The bar and the press should join hands to guarantee free trials. The principal sources of prejudicial information are within the legal process: attorneys, police, and court attendants. The bar must put its own house in order and the power to do so in within the legal process. A balance must be struck between the rights to a fair trial and a free press.

3338 White, J. Olin. A lawyer's view of professional responsibility. Tennesse Law Review, 32(3):380-385, 1965.

The federal government is destroying the people's confidence in local law enforcement and local government. The federal courts have assumed the right to rule on state criminal cases which creates a distrust of local procedures. Constitutional rights must be protected but the United States Supreme Court, under the guise of con-

stitutional rights while actually ignoring the Constitution, carry out only the social theories of certain members of the judiciary. In our time, mass media serve only to present the views of the government since persons in high places are always ready to express such views. The citizen no longer hears the views of local lawyers or judges. As a result, the Constitution is being eroded. Lawyers must speak out against this.

3339 Miller, William E. Developing criminal law concepts in the federal courts. Tennessee Law Review, 32(3):404-411, 1965.

Never before has the individual citizen enjoyed such a favored constitutional position with respect to his personal liberty and the basic right of citizenship, as indicated in decisions in the area of criminal law enforcement. This is perhaps best illustrated by decisions involving an indigent's right to counsel where such right is waived. A confession obtained after the defendant's request to see his attorney was denied, was also struck down. These decisions raise perplexing questions for law enforcement officials and constitute federal intervention in the states' process of criminal law enforcement since these standards have been held to apply to the states. Perhaps the greatest incursion of the federal judiciary into state criminal law has been by the expansion in scope of the writ of habeas corpus. The expansion of federal supervision over the administration of criminal justice by the states has resulted in an enormous burden on an already overloaded federal judiciary and friction between the federal and state judiciaries. On the other hand, some shocking state practices have been revealed. The recent Supreme Court decisions in this area are not arbitrary edicts and do not overstep the bounds of the judicial process even though they have created great practical problems. Bold measures must be taken to improve procedures for handling litigation in order to avoid a breakdown of the federal judicial process.

3340 Karlen, Delmar. Three quarters of a century in judicial administration. Tennessee Law Review, 32(3):412-428, 1965.

In the last 75 years, lawyers and judges have become concerned over the overall functioning of the judicial machinery. The personnel of the courts, the framework within which they operate and the procedures followed are all interrelated. As in 1890, most state judges are elected, although there is a growing conviction that judges should be taken out of politics. Getting good judges also depends on attractiveness of judicial office which includes salary, tenure, and retirement plans. There is now a tendency to provide for removal of judges by means other than impeachment. Training judges is also considered important today and various experimental programs are in progress. The proper functioning of the courts also depends upon the quality of the bar and there is little doubt that lawyers today are better educated than those of 75 years ago although the quality of advocacy seems to have declined. There is also a lack of a responsible and competent criminal bar, although it seems probable that many lawyers will soon be practicing in the criminal courts. Legal aid societies are flourishing. In many states, there is no resemblance of a unified judicial system and this leads to waste and inefficiency. To work efficiently, the courts also need the proper tools, and reform in this area has been great in the last 75 years. The rules of evidence are now in urgent need of reform and some states are already attending to this. There has been a growing recognition that the administration of criminal justice requires equal attention with the handling of civil cases and many research projects to this end are presently being done.

3341 Kuhn, Edward W. The challenge to the legal profession. Tennessee Law Review, 32(3):429-438, 1965.

There have been, recently, many developments which have had an impact upon the legal profession. Supreme Court decisions concerning the use of lay intermediaries challenge prior state decisions condemning such intervention. The creation of the Office of Economic Opportunity will have an effect on the legal profession since it encourages the use of legal services by those who have previously had inadequate counseling. The object is to obtain representation for the poor. The legal profession must recognize the inadequacy of its past performance and realize that the war on poverty presents an opportunity to improve existing legal facilities and to

incorporate additional ones. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is also interested in expanding legal services to the poor. To conform to the need, the American Bar Association is considering changes in its Code of Ethics, and is considering the extent of unfilled needs for legal services and the means of improving methods in order to improve legal services. Congress has recently provided for the compensation of counsel who defend indigents in federal criminal cases. The Bench and Bar must give meaning, substance, and direction to social change.

3342 Skelton, William H. State appeals in criminal cases. Tennessee Law Review, 32(3): 449-471, 1965.

Most authorities agree that the State should be allowed to appeal from a verdict or judgment of acquittal, but the various jurisdictions lack uniformity as to appeals by the State. At common law, neither the State nor the defendant had a right to appeal although this was gradually modified. In the United States, the right of the State to appeal was strictly limited. In the federal courts, the right of the prosecution to appeal is severely limited. Some states allow no appeal by the prosecution. Some states allow the prosecution to appeal for the sole purpose of determining the law but do not permit a verdict for the defendant to be set aside. Most states do allow the prosecution to appeal restricted by the doctrine of double jeopardy. Although most authorities prefer it, only a few states permit an appeal by the prosecution where an acquittal was returned and the statutes authorizing this type of an appeal have been upheld. Among the objections to this type of statute is the prohibition against double jeopardy but this does not apply since it can be argued that the judgment is not final until all legal proceedings have been concluded and since to provide otherwise, guilt or innocence may not be finally determined. Another objection is based on the hardship on the defendant but the recent decisions requiring the appointment of counsel to indigent defendants answers this objection. There are, however, compelling reasons to give the State a right to appeal after an acquittal including the public interest, a fair and impartial trial for all concerned, to ensure the further development of the criminal law, and to avoid a demoralizing effect on the prosecution, judges, and defense attorneys. The present procedure for criminal appeals by the prosecution is wholly inadequate as a means of securing justice, and reform is necessary in most jurisdictions.

3343 Unauthorized practice of law. Journal of the State Bar of California, 40(4):615-620, 1965.

The primary function of the State Bar's Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law is to protect the public from incompetent practitioners. Complaints of unauthorized practice, if warranted, are sent to the committee for investigation. The committee takes appropriate action and, if necessary, recommends litigation to the Board of Governors. Negotiations are carried out with lay organizations where the dividing line between the practice of law and legitimate activities of lay persons is close and, in this connection, negotiations are going on in the fields of life insurance, real estate, escrow companies, savings and loan companies, and automobile clubs. An agreement reached with the California Automobile Clubs is attached to the report. Constant vigilance by the Bar is necessary.

3344 Foster, Henry H., Jr. The law and social work. Kentucky Law Journal, 53(2): 229-246, 1964-65.

To a great extent, the friction between law and social work exists due to narrow points of view and the failure of one profession to understand the problems and perspectives of the other. This is a result of a lack of communication and over-specialization which has led to intellectual provincialism. To understand the lawyer, his education must be considered and this is basically a rigorous training in logic which, unfortunately, is often considered an end in itself. Most social workers think of lawyers as obstructionists. In part, this is probably due to lawyers' concern with the "rule of law," much of which deals with procedural safeguards. Only by serving social advantage will the rule of law be preserved, and it and the welfare state may be reconciled. Lawyers are adamant in their commitment to due process and adversary procedure whereas the social scientist views this as "unscientific," but it must be remembered that a trial is not only an attempt to discover truth, but an alternative to self-help, the blood feud, and lynch law. There are, however, instances where society would profit by a modification of the adversary system such as an informal disposition of some cases, but careful checks and balances must be worked out. Juvenile and family courts are examples of point of contact between law and social work where one is de-

pendent upon the other. Yet there are still areas of the law where social work philosophy has not ameliorated obsolete legal principles such as in custody cases. Sources of irritation will always exist between the two professions since the lawyer will continue to be preoccupied with individual liberty and the social worker with social policy but an understanding of the other's function and training can lead to an effective liaison.

3345 Grobe, Hans. Juvenile delinquency in Sweden. Kentucky Law Journal, 53(2):247-253, 1964-65.

The Swedish public has an intense interest in juvenile delinquency due, primarily, to its increase in the past few years and its spread to lower age groups. Its increase is based on, among other things, migration to urban areas and increased consumption of alcohol by young people. Under Swedish law, every locality must have a Child Welfare Board which is elected by the local council. The board has jurisdiction over offenders under 15, although those who are 15 to 18 can be referred to the board by the prosecutor or by the courts. Its jurisdiction also attaches to offenders under 21 if they are "in need of special correctional measures" and if committed to its care by judicial order. The dispositions of the board are primarily of a preventive nature. If need be, the juvenile offender comes under the jurisdiction of the regular court composed of one judge and seven to nine laymen who may remove the juvenile from his environment and place him under public care. There are 25 youth welfare schools with a total capacity of approximately 1,000 inmates, nine of which are for girls. Mentally deficient children are sent to special schools. All schools utilize therapeutic measures. There are also many possible arrangements for care outside the school and for aftercare. Young offenders may also be fined or imprisoned. Sentences to youth prison are of indefinite duration whereas a sentence of simple imprisonment is for a one month minimum and a two year maximum. The means of treatment in youth prison are character building and vocational training. In Sweden, diagnosis is followed by a uniform and modern therapy.

3346 Pre-sentence withdrawal of guilty pleas in federal courts. New York University Law Review, 40(4):759-770, 1965.

Rule 32(d) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure allows withdrawal of guilty pleas before and after sentencing. Withdrawal must be granted when the defendant shows that in making the plea, he was not aware of the nature of the charge or possible punishment or that the plea was involuntary or induced by unfulfilled promises. Trial courts have discretion under this rule to grant withdrawal if a defendant offers any "fair and just" reason and they generally allow withdrawal in pre-sentence motions as a matter of course, but some courts require a reasonable defense to the charge and others refuse to grant withdrawal unless the defendant rebuts the finding of voluntariness and understanding which was made before the court accepted the guilty plea under Rule 11. In Everett v. U.S., the majority decided that even before sentencing, a court does not abuse its discretion by denying a withdrawal if the defendant shows no acceptable reason and the mere allegation of mitigating circumstances is an insufficient reason. The minority felt that an admittedly guilty defendant should be given a chance to have the jury nullify the guilt, where there are mitigating circumstances, and the issue of culpability was a sufficient ground for discretionary withdrawal. Other less controversial grounds exist for change in the present discretionary approach requiring a showing of good cause for withdrawal. On pre-sentence motions, case of withdrawal and need for showing a "fair and just" reason is less compelling than in post-sentence withdrawals. In pre-sentence withdrawals, just as in discretion in sentencing, unfair justice occurs because judges apply different standards but, unlike discretion in sentencing, there is an alternative, namely, to establish an absolute right to withdraw a pre-sentence plea of guilt in all cases where the prosecution is not substantially prejudiced by the plea. Another criticism of the present system is that the defendant, by pleading guilty, admits all allegations in the complaint and waives all non-jurisdictional defects and defenses (constitutional safeguards). There is no reason why an offer of any defect or defense formerly unknown should not be considered "a fair and just" reason for withdrawal in

absence of prejudice to the prosecution. In order to immunize defendants from ineffective counsel, withdrawal should be granted in all pre-sentence cases. The best solution of those proposed is to give the defendant an absolute right to withdraw a guilty plea before sentence, with one exception: when prosecution can prove substantial prejudice by justifiable reliance, the plea should stand provided it was voluntary with full understanding of situation and its consequences, and with effective counsel. This solution could be implemented through a change in Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

3347 Stubblebine, J. M. The potential delinquent. Mental Hygiene, 49(4):538-543, 1965.

A potential delinquent displays certain behavior and personality trends prior to any overt anti-social act. In his interactions with parents and teachers, he does or proposes to do many trivial, prohibited acts. He attempts to put authority figures on the defensive. Potential delinquents tend to socialize poorly with their peers. Persistent and repeated anti-personal behavior frequently leads to anti-social behavior. Anti-personal individuals are often thought to be exceptionally bright due to their powers of keen observations of other people's behavior and speech. Information gained by their observations is used to obtain short-term, anti-personal goals.

3348 Klugman, David J., Litman, Robert E. & Wold, Carl I. Suicide: answering the cry for help. Social Work, 10(4):43-50, 1965.

Suicidal people do not form a homogeneous group. They are not similar in personality or life situations. They all are in a life crisis, but the crisis may or may not be related to specific life stresses. A characteristic shared by all suicidal people is an ambivalence about dying. The Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center evaluates an individual's suicide potential through telephone contacts and office interviews. Ninety-five percent of initial patient contacts begin on the telephone. A special feature of the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center is the emphasis on frequent staff consultations. Both the therapist and the consultant are considered responsible for the welfare of the patient.

3349 Klein, Malcolm W., & Snyder, Neal. The detached worker: uniformities and variances in work style. Social Work, 10(4):60-68, 1965.

A heterogeneous group of detached workers at the Los Angeles County Probation Department completed a series of reports on their activities during four one-week periods with Negro or Mexican-American gangs. The reports included time allocations for the day and a list of each person contacted by the worker. There were great variances among workers with respect to time allocation, but a surprisingly high proportion of office time was reported by all workers. "Properties of the field" governed the allocation of contacts made, but the nature of the contact was dependent on the worker's counseling style.

3350 Purcell, Francis P., & Specht, Harry. The house on Sixth Street. Social Work, 10(4):69-76, 1965.

The case of "The House on Sixth Street" was taken from the files of Mobilization for Youth (MFY) on New York's Lower East Side. A tenant came to the MFY Neighborhood Center to complain about the lack of utilities in her apartment house. The social worker who visited the building believed that the tenants should take concerted action to make their needs known to the public agencies and the public at large. The case demonstrates the need for substantial knowledge of the social system in which the problem is rooted before effective intervention can take place. Seven different public agencies were involved in the maintenance of building services. In dealing with the problem, the social worker made use of social work methods as well as the services of a community worker, city planner, lawyer, and civil rights organizations.

3351 Mogulof, Melvin B. Involving low-income neighborhoods in anti-delinquency programs. Social Work, 10(4):51-57, 1965.

In the anti-delinquency demonstration programs supported by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, an attempt was made to organize neighborhood leadership to influence the policies of public agencies. In some cases, neighborhood groups were established as subordinate groups to the program's top policy groups. Misunderstandings arose over whether or not the neighborhood groups had authority to sanc-

tion policy or just to give advice. The clarification of this point was seen as critical. It was learned that in some communities, the neighborhood groups could be more influential if they remained outside the project's "establishment" and sanctioning processes. Once the decision regarding policy sanction is made, the decision must be clearly communicated to those involved.

3352 Zucker, Mildred. Citizens' advice bureaus: the British way. Social Work, 10(4):85-91, 1965.

The Citizen's Advice Bureaus were established in England in 1939 by the National Council of Social Service. CAB's serve as advisory services to the ordinary citizen and help the citizen seek redress from the law. Social workers in America tend to focus on individuals rather than issues and are generally uninformed in regard to laws. There is a need for a citizens advice bureau in the United States as Americans face increasing specialization of services and agencies.

3353 Seaberg, James R. Case recording by code. Social Work, 10(4):92-98, 1965.

It is the responsibility of social workers to record their work for purposes of scientific research. Special forms are required in a research project to insure that the social worker records the information relevant to the project. The Seattle Atlantic Street Center Recording System was devised to study the interventive processes used in the rehabilitation of acting out youth. Diagnostic categories were developed to select sociological theories of deviant behavior. The recording system provided an organized record of contacts, time allocation, problems, and techniques used in dealing with the problems. The recording is done in code form and is easily transferable to punch cards for machine processing.

3354 Diekmann, Wilhelm. Das Entweichen Gefangener. (Prisoner escapes.) Kriminologische Untersuchungen. Bonn, Rohrscheld, 1964. 120 p. (Heft 20)

A study is made of 252 prisoners who had escaped from correctional institutions located in the court district of Bonn, Germany from 1953 to 1961 and compared with an equal number of prisoners who had not escaped. In spite of the low average annual escape rate of 0.20 - 0.35 percent, escapes are nevertheless a socially significant problem. Their danger becomes apparent by the fact that they are a cause of continuous criminality: since the escapee normally is unable to satisfy even his most basic needs, he is forced to commit further offenses in order to stay alive. Escapes, as most other offenses, are due to the personality of the offender as well as his environment. The majority of escapees have a lack of natural inhibitions due to defects in their psycho-physiological make-up while prisoners who do not escape are less likely to have such defects. Escapees in comparison with inmates who do not escape are characterized by poorer personal backgrounds, a more pronounced criminal career, and a higher degree of psychological abnormality. Their escape is triggered by factors within the institutional environment such as encouragement and help from fellow inmates, security defects, and opportunity. Escapes of prisoners will never be wholly avoidable particularly in view of modern correctional trends toward minimum security. Preventive measures have had satisfactory results but there is still room for improvement.

CONTENTS: Escapes and their stages: Preparation, execution, the escaped inmate in freedom: Etiology of escapes; Prevention.

3355 Kiehne, Karl. Das Flammenwerferattentat in Köln-Volkhoven. (The flame thrower attack in Cologne-Volkhoven.) Archiv für Kriminologie, 136(3&4):61-75, 1965.

On June 6, 1964, a 43-year old man, previously diagnosed as paranoid, attacked an elementary school in a suburb of Cologne with a home-made flame thrower while the school was in session. He first directed the flame against a group of children exercising in the school yard, then into two classrooms fully occupied with school children. When the flame died out, he fatally stabbed, with a home-made lance, a teacher who had entered the schoolyard, then forced his way into another school building and fatally

stabbed another teacher. After swallowing poison, he fled the scene, but was apprehended a few minutes later. He died the same day in hospital as a result of the poison. In addition to the two teachers who died of stabbing wounds, eight school children died of third and fourth degree burns, and twenty school children and a third teacher were on the critical list for varying periods of time. A detective was able to interview the attacker before his death but no concrete reason for the act could be elicited from him. He had known none of his victims, nor did he have any grievances against the school. He was found to have had many grievances against society which he thought of as being completely criminal and unjust and as practicing terror against helpless victims. It is speculated that he believed in having to protect himself against this terror through counter-terror of the same kind, i.e., the killing of helpless human beings.

3356 Rasch, Wilfried. Tötung des Intimpartners. (The killing of the intimate partner.) Beiträge zur Sexualforschung. Stuttgart, Enke Verlag, 1964. 101 p. (Heft 31)

With the aid of representative case material, a study is made of homicides involving lovers, marriage partners, and casual partners. The future killer of a lover is normally in a position of dependence and submissiveness; he is typically a young man who has difficulties in making interpersonal contact and who falls in love with a woman more mature and of greater vitality than his. The offender may, however, also be a woman or a homosexual partner. For the future killer, the relationship is emotionally loaded and its continuation a matter of emotional survival. The future victim, on the other hand, keeps his distance and independence and occasionally contemptuously rejects or exploits the clinging dependence of his partner. The offense occurs, characteristically, during a "final talk." The act is not expected by the victim and it often surprises the offender himself. The killing of a marriage partner has many of the same characteristics, particularly in the final stage of the relationship. Additional factors which play a role are attributable to marriage as a social institution; social demands, occupational demands and the planning of a common future all affect the relationship. The time between the first meeting and the offense is typically several years, considerably longer than in the relationship between lovers. An important factor is the attitude of the family; the future victim, usually the wife, is generally supported and protected by the rest of the family while the husband acts out of personal isolation. He sees himself confronted with a united front of family, friends, neighbors and, in case of divorce, of attorneys and courts. The future victim appears to be in control of the situation and effects an attitude in the other partner which has paranoid overtones. The typical killing of a casual partner, e.g., a prostitute, is victim-provoked: the prostitute is not usually the accidental victim of a lust murderer but drives her customer, who has already exposed himself to exploitation and blackmail, into a corner; his efforts to escape an embarassing situation result in the homicide.

CONTENTS: Offense situation and offense motivation; Homicide of the lover by the rejected partner; Homicide of the marriage partner; Motivation and readiness to commit the offense; Casual partnerships; Intimacy and violence.

3357 Bochnik, H. J., Legewie, H., Otto, P., & Wuster, G. Tat, Täter, Zurechnungsfähigkeit. (Offense, offender, and criminal responsibility.) Stuttgart, Ferdinand Enke Verlag, 1965. 88 p. (Forum der Psychiatrie, No. 9)

A multiple factor analysis was made of the psychiatric records of 329 male offenders whose psychiatric examination in the Hamburg Psychiatric Clinic was ordered by the courts between 1946 and 1961. The offenders were classified into (1) violent offenders, (2) thieves, burglars, and robbers, (3) embezzlers and frauds, (4) sex offenders, and (5) addicts, alcoholic, and miscellaneous offenders. Comparisons were made between the five classes of offenders and, where possible, with the characteristics of all sentenced offenders in West Germany for the same years, as taken from official government statistics. Since a psychiatric clinic is naturally asked to examine offenders who are suspected to be mentally ill, it is not surprising that, with regard to criminal responsibility, a significant difference should have been found between the group studied and the total number of sentenced offenders with whom they were compared; 27 percent of the male offenders were diagnosed as not responsible for their offenses as compared to 0.31 percent of all sentenced offenders in Germany as a whole; 34 percent were found to have diminished

responsibility as compared to 2.48 percent for all sentenced offenders. Only 38 percent were found fully responsible as compared to 97.21 percent of all sentenced offenders nationally. The median percent deviation of comparable characteristics of the 329 diagnosed offenders from the characteristics of all sentenced offenders amounted to five percent for the violent offenders, 12 percent for the sex offenders, 17 percent for the thieves and burglars, and 20 percent for those convicted of fraud.

3358 Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction. Twenty-seventh annual conference: the field of correction in a changing economic and social atmosphere, Baltimore, Maryland, May 16-19th, 1965. No publication data, 45 p. multilith.

Summaries are presented of the general sessions and workshops of the Twenty-seventh Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction. The topics discussed included the following: (1) current concepts affecting the offender; concepts in prevention; intermediate care programs; (2) education and trade training; (3) program and resources for probation and parole supervision; (4) the participation of offenders in service projects; (5) current concepts for the improvement of correctional services; (6) the role of the psychiatrist looking at crime; (7) improving the public image of the correctional worker; (8) selling corrections as a career; (9) techniques in solving problems in institutional operation; (10) in-service training in developing treatment resources and corrections; and (11) the crime wave.

3359 Judex. Irrtümer der Strafjustiz. Eine kriminalistische Untersuchung ihrer Ursachen. (Errors of criminal justice: an investigation of their causes.) Hamburg, Kriminalistik, 1963. 236 p.

Judicial errors have occurred at all times, in all countries, and in every stage of the judicial process; they will never be wholly avoidable, but all those who participate in any way in the judicial process should do everything in their power to avoid them. Not only should judicial errors be reduced to a minimum, but all injustices should be corrected as quickly and as effectively as possible. Judicial errors are not only those which lead to the sentencing of innocent defendants but also those which result in the acquittal of guilty parties; both kinds of judicial errors can undermine the trust society places in the administration of justice and subvert the citizenship of the law abiding public.

CONTENTS: Declarations of defendants; False witnesses; Mistakes the experts make; Errors of the courts; Errors in legal redress and in resumption proceedings.

3360 Müller, Gerhard Amand. Geschichte der Entlassenenfürsorge in Baden von ihren Anfängen bis zur Gründung der Bezirksschutzvereine 1882. (History of prisoner aftercare in Baden from its beginnings to the founding of county aftercare associations in 1882.) Kriminologische Untersuchungen, Bonn, Röhrscheid Verlag, 1964. 245 p. (Heft 16)

A history is presented on the care and treatment of ex-prisoners in the province of Baden, Germany, from its beginnings in the 18th century to the founding of county aftercare agencies in 1882.

CONTENTS: Beginnings of prisoner aftercare in several areas in the 18th century; The care of ex-prisoners in the first half of the 19th century; Aftercare from the 1850's to 1882.

3361 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung. Das sexuell gefährdete Kind. (The sexually endangered child.) Beiträge zur Sexualforschung, Stuttgart, Enke Verlag, 1965. 123 p. (Heft 33)

In May 1964 a conference was held in Karlsruhe, Germany on the problems of children who are sex offenders or the victims of sex offenses. Lectures included the following: late detrimental effects in children and juveniles; the personality of the juvenile witness; the incestuous situation; incest and its psychodynamic development; moral consciousness from the theological points of view; the pedophile

and his victim from the theological point of view; moral consciousness and the experience of guilt of juvenile sex offenders and their consideration in psychiatric diagnosis; on the credibility of child and juvenile witnesses during trial; the initiative of the victim; the treatment of child and juvenile victims of sex offenses.

3362 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung. Die Pädophilie und ihre strafrechtliche Problematik. (Pedophilia and criminal law.) Beiträge zur Sexualforschung, Stuttgart, Enke Verlag, 1965. 109 p. (Heft 34)

In May 1964 a conference was held in Karlsruhe, Germany, on the problem of pedophilia, with special emphasis on the possibilities of treatment of the pedophile and the problems of applying legal sanctions against him. The following lectures were given: (1) the personality of the pedophile; (2) the diagnosis of pedophilia; psychiatric examinations of pedophile sex offenders; (3) psychiatric opinion on the criminal responsibility of sex offenders with special regard to pedophilia; (4) the treatment of sex offenders in Denmark; (5) psychotherapy of sex offenders; the treatment of hypersexuality with epiphysan; (6) the effect of castration on homosexuals and pedophiles; and (7) correctional and legislative measures.

3363 Gordon, F. A. Interrogation. Police, 10(1):11-14, 1965.

Interrogation is a tremendously important part of police work. It embraces interviewing and questioning complainants, witnesses, and suspects. A remarkable number of crimes are solved by a confession alone. This makes the final interrogation of the suspect of paramount importance since it is here that the detective makes or breaks the investigation. The requirements of judge's rules are sound. The use of force and third-degree techniques are disapproved. It is impossible to set down an interrogation formula since each situation is different. Delay in interrogation often spells defeat. The subject should not be interrogated in a place well-known to him since this gives him a psychological confidence. Privacy is important as is patience. In New Zealand, oral confessions are admissible and thus it is not necessary to type the answers; but in some places only a written and signed confession is admissible in evidence. It is preferable, however, to get a written statement after an oral confession. In New Zealand, there is no requirement to permit the suspect's solicitor to be present during the interrogation. Depending on the suspect, it may be wise to employ sympathy, flattery or two interrogators. It is necessary to caution a suspect only when the police officer has made up his mind to arrest him; but, even where a caution is given, it should be worded so as not to discourage him from making a statement. A confession is not admissble evidence unless it was made voluntarily. Interrogation is an act within the ability of every police officer and the act can be achieved by diligent application and study.

3364 Ibele, Oscar H. Law enforcement and the permissive society. Police, 10(1):15-17, 1965.

The work of law enforcement seems to require men who are specially dedicated. In the face of almost hopeless difficulties the law enforcement officer seems to be getting less than the public cooperation he should get. Our society is a permissive one, one which fails to make sharp distinctions and to establish reliable criteria and standards. Promiscuity in the arts and drama is matched by widespread abdication of responsibility in family life. There is a failure to enforce discipline. Traditional moral standards are under assault. The person lacking such convictions is incapable of developing the constructive forces of moral indignation and has little desire to uphold legal precepts. In such a society law breaking is looked upon with tolerance. Serious crime is increasing rapidly. The courts are not using their powers to protect innocent citizens but instead are placing unnecessary obstacles in the way of law enforcement authorities such as in requirements for searches and unnecessary detainments. The defense of insanity is treated too permissively. Police abroad usually command more authority than do police

in the United States. Britain and Italy are good examples of this. Our society is currently reaping the harvest of intellectual developments which presented themselves several decades ago. Permissive doctrines of morality have lowered resistance to assaults on respectability. The problems of the police officer are likely to get worse before they get better. Given this situation, our communities should be thankful for the presence of the police.

3365 King, Daniel P. Some comments on the narcotics problem in the United States. Police, 10(1):18-21, 1965.

The United States has one of the most severe drug addiction problems in the world. It is difficult to measure accurately the extent of the problem since most estimates are based on arrests made. It is generally agreed that juvenile users obtain their first dose from their contemporaries, and it is generally accepted that persons who become addicts are insecure and unstable. Drug use among adolescent males is found primarily in underprivileged, crowded, and dilapidated city areas. Strict laws and heavy penalties are largely ineffective in the United States. Studies indicate that most addicts were not anti-social prior to addiction and that they indulge in illegal activity because they need cash to support their habit. Branding the addict a criminal is not likely to solve the problem. The British policy of supplying a limited amount of narcotics to registered addicts is gaining much support in this country. The transference of the British method to this country may not be feasible but it should be noted that the British addict has not become a social menace. In any case, it is obvious that some plan must be adopted to reduce the demand for illegal narcotics. Our present moralistic and punitive notions concerning addiction are indefensible.

3366 Toch, Hans H. Psychological consequences of the police role. Police, 10(1): 22-25, 1965.

The police role as defined and practiced today, is conducive to social tensions and, therefore, self defeating. The most obvious psychological and social consequence of the police role is power. The law enforcement officer embodies the law so visibly that both he and the public find it difficult to differentiate law and enforcement. A police officer is a symbol of judgment and punishment. The punishing role does not lend itself to the promotion of a lovable public image. Police courtesy and sensitivity cannot completely eradicate this feeling. This type of contact is also psychologically harmful to the police since they lose their feeling of communality and then exaggerate the prevalence of apathy. Awareness of power can lead to its self-justified use. A related consequence of police work is that the use of and encounter with violence can create a tendency to perceive it with comparative ease. Disproportionate contact with socially underprivileged and emotionally disturbed persons can shape police perception of human nature and lead to a veneer of hardness. This is reinforced by the premium placed on the assigning of blame and the securing of convictions. When the law is seen as conflicting with enforcement or when it presents enforcement difficulties, the police may sometimes operate extra-legally. Pioneer efforts to change the orientation behind police discretion have centered mainly on problems of race relations. Other trends are apparent in police work the juveniles. The arbitrary boundaries between professional human relations and professional law enforcement must be gradually erased. On the police side a possible first step is the introduction of new content into police curricula so that police candidates can come to view themselves as playing a crucial role in producing the type of social order in which crime and other symptoms of personal conflict are reduced.

3367 Colodner, Warren H. Probable cause held not requisite for stop and frisk. Police, 10(1):30-32, 1965.

A recent New York law empowers police officers to stop persons reasonably suspected of criminal activity and to frisk them when the officer reasonably believes that he is in danger of life or limb. A New York decision has held that a stop is not an arrest and that the grounds upon which an officer may conduct an inquiry pursuant to a stop may be less conclusive than probable cause for arrest. Likewise, the right to frisk incident to a stop may be justified upon grounds which would not ordinarily sustain a search. It has been argued, however, that frisks are also subject to the constitutional standards of reasonableness. A frisk has been defined

as a lesser type of search. Stopping and frisking have become common police practices upon a less exacting standard than probable cause and several states have upheld the legality of these practices by the adoption of the Uniform Arrest Act. While a stop without probable cause was permissible at common law, a search was not. No support can be cited for the alleged distinction between a frisk and search. The Supreme Court has never squarely held that a stop is not an arrest nor supported a frisk incident to a stop where there is no probable cause to believe that the suspect is armed, although it is argued that if a search is lawfully incident to a lawful arrest a search should be lawfully incident to a stop. A frisk, however, does constitute some invasion of privacy. As for a stop, even though it is a seizure, it seems that it need not be governed by traditional arrest standards whereas the frisk would seem to be unconstitutional.

3368 Hewitt, William H. Politics and organized crime in America. Police, 10(1): 40-46, 1965.

Organized crime is one of the most frustrating and important problems facing our society today. Its tentacles reach into respectable businesses. The U. S. Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has listed some 200 industrial trades or types of business that organized crime has contaminated. The big money in crime today is made in gambling, narcotics, and loan sharking. The remarks of A. O. Wilson, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, before the Subcommittee on its hearings from September 25 to October 16, 1963, should be noted. He pointed out that extortion and prostitution are also big fund raisers for organized crime and that the leaders are seemingly respectable citizens. In Chicago, he said there has been an attempt to minimize the opportunity for unlawful profiteering by suppressing activities in the various fields of vice, and this has a neutralizing effect on organized crime. Unfortunately, those who have reaped the profits are not prosecuted because of lack of evidence. They resort to murder in order to maintain discipline within their own organizations. Since 1919, there have been 976 gangland type slayings in Chicago and only two have been solved. In effect, organized crime runs a government of its own and yet the public remains apathetic. The failure to deal more effectively in this area results from: (1) lack of jurisdiction of the Chicago police to go beyond the boundaries of Chicago; (2) lack of resources; (3) lack of law enforcement talent; (4) inadequate means for discovery (here, wiretapping would be useful); (5) inadequate laws; and (6) failure to impose available sanctions. The police are disturbed that the rules of evidence, designed to protect the weak, are being perverted for the benefit of the hoodlums and these include the rules on search and seizure and wiretapping. The situation is frustrating; it is one of failure and omnipotence. Federal participation in this area is essential. Mr. Wilson then made the following recommendations: (1) responsibility on the federal level for investigation and suppression of organized crime; (2) sufficient manpower of high quality; (3) additional legislation; (4) resolve ambiguities in the law; and (5) allow wiretapping. Public opinion must also be harnessed against organized crime.

3369 Eastman, George. Further consideration on organized crime. Police, 10(1):47-49, 1965.

Although organized crime has been variously defined, it seems that the best definition is the combination of two or more persons to establish in a definite area a monopoly in a criminal activity providing a continuing financial profit utilizing terror and corruption to accomplish their purposes. Some claim that the repression of organized crime is a local responsibility, but this claim requires analysis. Organized crime, however, may exist on a national, regional, or very local level. In multi-state operations, each state can be effective only against the operation in that state and, therefore, federal participation is necessary. Our system of administering criminal justice is made up of people, and organized crime exploits the weak links. Lack of integrity is a problem which is not limited to the police, but extends throughout our

government. The police must be in politics and must foster political development in particular reference to their own service. A sense of professional competence and integrity must be developed and this may require new definitions of goals and objectives as well as interjurisdictional coordination and cooperation. Organized crime and a respected police service can not co-exist; the former must be defeated.

3370 Powell, Lewis F., Jr. The President's annual address: the state of the legal profession. American Bar Association Journal, 51(9):821-828, 1965.

The professional competency of lawyers in the United States is today at an all time high and the American Bar Association is serving the Bar and the public more effectively than ever before. But there are still problems. Many lawyers are still in an economic plight, and the general reputation of the Bar is poorer than that of other professions. More and better legal services must be made available to the poor; and, although a start was made by providing compensation for counsel assigned to represent indigents charged with federal offenses, much remains to be done. The federal government is helping to meet these needs with the Economic Opportunity Act which contemplates federally financed legal aid for the poor. Legal services must also be made available to the middle class who live on limited budgets. An evaluation of legal ethics must also be made and this is now being undertaken. In this area, the immediate problems are fair trial vs. free press and the representation of unpopular causes. Disciplinary and grievance procedures must also be improved as there is a growing dissatisfaction with the adequacy of discipline maintained by the Bar. Standards for improving the efficiency, fairness, and effectiveness of criminal justice must be formulated. Crime is on the rise and we are faced with a partial breakdown of law and order. A just balance must be struck between the right to a fair trial and rights of citizens to be free from criminal molestation. There is a growing disrespect for law and due process and this must be remedied. The organized Bar is facing up to these problems.

3371 Overton, Elvin E. The judicial system in Tennessee and potentialities for reorganization. Tennessee Law Review, 32(4):501-572, 1965.

Tennessee has courts of petty trial jurisdiction, courts of general jurisdiction, and courts having appellate jurisdiction. Trial courts of inferior jurisdiction are municipal courts, and justices of the peace with jurisdiction limited to offenses when no punishment may be inflicted act as committing magistrates in all criminal cases. The act of 1959 established General Sessions Courts which replaced justices of the peace for the most part, with the exception of six counties. Also, there are juvenile courts which have limited jurisdiction. The county judge acts as juvenile judge in all counties unless special acts specify otherwise. Many counties have special juvenile courts. There are mixed courts which are the county judge courts. The trial courts of general jurisdiction are Circuit and Criminal Courts. The Criminal Courts are established by special act and exercise the criminal jurisdiction of the Circuit Court but they are not formally a division of the Circuit Court. There are Chancery Courts and Special Courts. The appellate courts are the circuit courts, Court of Appeals, and the State Supreme Court. One major cause of the confusion in the Tennessee Judicial System is the number of special acts applicable to courts and their jurisdiction even when a general law has been passed dealing with the subject. For example, the act of 1959 established General Sessions Courts but there is special legislation giving General Sessions judges additional and different jurisdiction in many counties. Also, there is much confusion in the existence of a large amount of concurrent jurisdiction of the courts compounded by the special legislation for particular courts. There is a limited exercise of supervisory powers on the part of the appellate courts particularly the Supreme Court. A beginning of better supervision was made by the creation in 1963 of the Office of Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court to improve the administration. Another defect in the system is the separate courts of law and equity. Significant data concerning the functioning and efficiency of the courts in Tennessee is unavailable. The judges of the Circuit Court, Criminal, Chancery, Appeals, and Supreme Court by the act of 1959 are required to be licensed attorneys but others are not so required. Until 1959 there were no established qualifications other than age or residence. Most of the judges are elected. In recent years, there has been an improvement taking place in courts throughout the United States and after considering the principal reforms it appears that abolition of special courts for various counties is

characteristic of these reforms. Another reform is the abolition of the distinction between law and equity courts. There has been an improvement in the selection and qualification of judges and in the administration of the judicial system. In Tennessee, the primary responsibility for reform following the trend elsewhere is that of the bench and bar. In Tennessee, there is need for legislation in areas where there is the greatest lack of uniformity and in instances where this cannot be accomplished by legislation, a constitutional amendment will be necessary. Legislation is needed to abolish the distinction between law and equity courts. A general law is needed requiring all judges to have been admitted to practice. Appointment of judges should be removed from the political arena: if any appointment is to be made it should be by a responsible executive from a list appointed by a nominating commission. For other improvements a constitutional amendment would be required. Better supervision of the judicial system has begun with the creation of the Office of Executive Secretary previously mentioned and in this connection, there could be better record keeping and data collected. Tables which were part of the original report have been omitted but pertinent remarks are retained.

3372 Felts, Sam L., Jr. The National College: a student judge reports. The Tennessee Law Review, 32(4):611-613, 1965.

The National College of State Trial Judges was created to serve the new trial judge who has little knowledge of court administration and who is suddenly confronted with an avalanche of administrative problems. The National College serves as a repository of ideas and information available to any trial judge in America. It also offers a training program for the new trial judge. On July 30, 1965, 137 student trial judges completed a four week session to become the second graduating class. The 1966 session will be held at the Universities of Nevada and Colorado.

3373 Clemmer, Donald. Toward a new era in corrections. American Journal of Correction, 27(5):6-12, 1965.

The control, reduction, and containment of crime is the main purpose of those working in the field of corrections and crime and delinquency. Crime, immorality, and conflict have increased in spite of liberalizations of the law and improved correctional policies. Correctional work and law enforcement need standards and principles for effective operation. In sequence, the basic elements involved in the "management" of correctional efforts are pertinent laws, agency policies and standards, agency activities or programs, and the development of a fundamental theory of the nature of criminality, the causes of crime, and the associated correctional treatment. Theories pertinent to all criminal phenomena should be unified with reference to both criminality and correction. Such important criminologic research studies as the effectiveness of prison, the parole system, the measurement of delinquency, and delinquent behavior need selective assimilation and a theoretical understanding by criminologists for direction and proper focus. If one unified theory is impossible, then theories dealing with particular aspects of crime are possible and perhaps a central related core may be found in each. Simultaneous surveys of manpower and training needs and other correctional problems must progress with a theoretical framework. By giving consideration to the various recent theoretical orientations and achieving an articulation pertinent to the entire field of crime and criminality and correction, the American Correctional Association should become a research body and a source for the formulation of a scheme and a program.

3374 Report of the 95th Annual Congress of Correction. American Journal of Correction, 27(5):16-24, 1965.

The Annual Congress of Correction in Boston, Massachusetts on August 21, 1965 was attended by 2,000 correctional workers who met with the purpose of learning new ideas, examining crime problems, and strengthening the ACA nationally. The Presidential address of Donald Clemmer covered provocative and pertinent material about the new thinking and trends in correction. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach reported on the lapse between the advanced thinking on prisons and rehabilitation practice, and on the appointment by President Johnson of the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice to make a systematic, nation-wide

study of all crime problems and questions of socio-economic, industrial and educational significance. Judge Anna Kross, Commissioner of Corrections of New York spoke about short-term reception and classification centers' need for modern techniques and overall improvement. James A. McCafferty of the Administrative Office of U. S. Courts provided statistics on federal probation. Director of Corrections Walter Dunbar of California discussed narcotic addiction and its relation to the correctional field. Warden Harold Langlois of Adult Correctional Institution, Rhode Island, emphasized the need for professional objectivity in programs and techniques of correction. The role of communications in the field of correction, parole, and probation was stressed. Other focal points were poverty, juvenile delinquency, probation, bail, and the role of the press in reporting on trials.

3375 Cape, William H. In-service university training for correctional officers. American Journal of Correction, 27(5):36-39, 1965.

The annual three-day Correctional Officers Seminar sponsored by the Kansas Peace Officers' Training School, held in July 1964, and attended by state correctional officers, acquainted the participants with the principles of inmate supervision, security and safety measures, evaluation procedures, treatment methods, and new developments in the field of correction. The training staff of 16 was interdisciplinary and in supplement to the institutional in-service training program. Lectures on basic and related subjects in corrections were programmed along with small group discussions on problems of understanding and controlling personal behavior of inmates. The guards gained insight into their correctional and custodial roles, their part in the team process, and the necessary contribution of leadership and positive treatment. The analysis case study method covered the use of background information and diagnostic and inmate reports, the information to be included in reports, and the conditions leading to future penal situations and supervision. A report on the case of one inmate whose anti-social behavior steadily retrogressed led to discussion of a diagnostic report, the best kind of supervision required, the need for a vocational prespective and for correctional officers' orientation and training in treating delinquent behavior. Acquisition of educated, competent, non-political personnel willing to continue in-service training, and, of the prison workers themselves, is a problem. Proper working conditions for the correctional officers are important as they reflect in the welfare of the inmate.

3376 Hsiao, Gene T. Communist China: legal institutions. Problems of Communism, 14(2): 112-121, 1965.

In China, legal penalties are applied to the most dangerous crimes, administrative sanctions to ordinary offenses. Law serves two purposes: to punish the enemies of the state, and to secure stability for the development of the national economy. Theft of state and collective property on a large scale is punishable by death. Four different types of corrective labor may be imposed on convicts, not yet convicted counterrevolutionaries and criminals as well as juveniles. The Communist concept of "counterrevolutionary crimes" is far broader in scope than the usual concept of offenses against the state. Besides, the 1951 statute for the punishment of counterrevolutionaries does not clearly define "counterrevolutionary crimes." It permits punishment by analogy, as well as the retroactive application of the statute to "counterrevolutionary crimes" committed before the revolution. The Ministry of Public Security controls individual activity to a large extent. It can intervene in the judicial process, but, legally, has no right to impose sentences without a court trial. On the whole, in Communist China, law is identified with policy and much resembles Stalinist law.

3377 Grzybowski, Kazimierz, & Adler, Jonathan L. Eastern Europe: legislative trends. Problems of Communism, 14(2):122-131, 1965.

Post-Stalin development in Eastern Europe was characterized by an all-over relaxation of controls which, later, were partly reintroduced. Changes were not only a result of popular demand, but also of opposition to Stalinist order among high officials. In civil law, there has been a general trend recently towards greater attention to national traditions, instead of merely copying Soviet law. A move towards decentralization and democratization of public admini-

stration took place in all Eastern-European countries. These changes mainly concerned the management of enterprises. The most far-reaching changes were introduced in Yugoslavia. Considerable improvements were reached in the field of civil rights. Most important of these were the restriction of police organization and concentration camps. The countries which had known the analogy clause in criminal law, abolished it. Albania, Hungary, and Poland enacted new codes of criminal law and procedure providing for milder reactions to crime. In 1953, Yugoslavia reestablished full judicial control of preliminary investigations, thus confining the powers of the secret police. Changes in the same direction were introduced elsewhere.

3378 Lowenstein, James C. Yugoslavia: parliamentary model? Problems of Communism, 14(2):132-135, 1965.

A completely new institution is the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, established by the 1963 Constitution. The Assembly is composed of the Federal Chamber (in which the real governmental power resides) and the four Chambers of Work Communities which deal with economic questions, social welfare and health, education and culture, and organizational political matters. The Assembly's task is not purely legislative but includes also political supervision over the work of the political, executive and administrative organs of the Federation. The President of the Republic is subordinate to the Assembly. He, as well as the members of the Federal Executive Council, are elected by the Federal Chamber from among the Assembly's members. The Assembly has large powers and is, clearly, the supreme governmental body. The 670 Assembly deputies are elected indirectly by directly elected deputies in various assemblies on the municipal or province/Republic level. Since the selection of candidates for the latter is controlled by the party, party loyalty of the Assembly is sufficiently assured, and, in practice, almost all deputies have been active party members. Consequently, the new system does not provide for free elections. Nevertheless, it may be considered to be a step towards democratization, not only in Yugoslavia, but also in the rest of Eastern Europe.

3379 Savage, Royce H. Justice for a new era. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(3):47-51, 1965.

The competence of judges is determinative of the quality of justice. Justice is a cornerstone of civilization. The American system both of election and appointment of judges needs reform. Universal adoption of the American Bar Associations's Merit Selection and Tenure Plan (a version of which is already satisfactorily used in eleven states) would be a considerable improvement. This plan provides for nomination of all judges by an impartial commission, mandatory appointment of judges by the governor from the commission's slate, and periodic non-competitive election of the appointed judges after serving on the bench. The Commission on Judicial Qualifications which has been in operation in California since 1960 appears to be a valuable institution. Comprised of five judges named by the Supreme Court, two lawyers named by the State Bar Association and two citizens named by the Governor, the commission investigates charges against any California judge by any private citizen. It can recommend to the Supreme Court removal of a judge or suggest the judge's retirement. These reforms should also be applied to the federal judges, even if a constitutional amendment is required.

3380 Casad, Robert C. Trial courts and law schools. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(3):52-55, 1965.

Aided by a grant from the National Council on Legal Clinics, the University of Kansas Law School has instituted a Trial Judge Clerkship program. Thus, 25 third-year students spend seven to eight weeks in a state trial court. They will do some research and drafting for the judge to whom they are assigned. However, most of their time will be spent under the guidance of the judge, observing the functionings of the court. They keep notes and report to the law school. When they return to the campus, the students discuss their experience in a seminar on judicial administration. Both students and judges praise the values of the program. Indirectly, it will be of benefit to the judiciary by attracting law graduates to a judicial career.

3381 Droit pénal nigérien. (Nigerian penal law.) Revue Abolitionniste, 90(211):49-52, 1965.

The Republic of Niger, on July 15, 1961, introduced a new penal code. Title three, chapter eight, paragraph eight deals with procuring and provocation of immorality. Normally, procuring is punishable by imprisonment from six months to three years and a fine from fifty thousand to five million francs. The penalty will be increased to imprisonment from two to five years and a fine of five thousand to five million francs, in case of specified qualities of the victim or procurer, or relationships between them, or circumstances of the offense. The same increased penalties apply to those who offend against morals by regularly favoring or facilitating immorality or corruption of young people of both sexes under 21 years old and, even to those who do so occasionally, if the persons concerned are under 13 years of age. These penalties shall also be imposed on those who conduct a brothel or tolerate prostitution regularly in their hotels or restaurants. The Niger code contains a preventive provision by making it a criminal offense to employ women under 16 years old in places where alcoholic beverages are served. On the whole, the penal code of the Republic of Niger, is, with some minor changes, the same as the French code.

3382 de Félice, Th. Le lieu de prostitution individuelle est-il un lupanar? (Is the place where an individual prostitutes herself a brothel?) Revue Abolitionniste, 90(211):52-55, 1965.

In abolitionist terms, a person prostituting herself alone should not be punished. This theory has been adopted in several European countries. French legislation and Belgian, Italian, and Dutch courts are most successful in punishing the third person who benefits from prostitution or facilitates it by making a place available to prostitutes.

3383 The police and contempt of court. The Journal of Criminal Law, 29(2):145-149, 1965.

The British government has proposed legislation to Parliament which would allow a Justice of the Peace to endorse an Irish warrant for the arrest of any persons convicted or accused of an indictable offense or of a summary offense punishable with up to six months imprisonment. Several safeguards and exceptions are created, e.g., the exclusion of extradition for political offenses. The Irish government has proposed a similar bill to the Irish Parliament (Extraditio Bill). It may be hoped that enactment of these bills will prevent unfortunate cases of contempt of court by police officers, as dealt with in the State (Quinn) v. Ryan and other cases. In this case, Irish and English police had cooperated to remove an Irish citizen out of the Irish jurisdiction before he could have an opportunity to test the validity of the arrest or warrant. Even though the police officers claimed to have acted according to s.29 of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act 1851, they were held guilty of contempt of court.

3384 Compensation for injury or loss. The Journal of Criminal Law, 29(1):67-72, 1965.

Recently, attention has been focused again on victims of crimes. In England, a Criminal Injuries Compensation Board has been created which decides on payments by the Government to innocent victims. The main provision which has thus far enabled the English criminal courts to order compensation for personal injury caused by crime is the Criminal Justice Act 1948, s.11(2): "a court, on making a probation order or an order for conditional discharge or on discharging an offender absolutely, may, without prejudice to its powers of awarding costs against him, order the offender to pay such damages for injury or compensation for loss as the court thinks reasonable; but, in the case of an order made by a court of summary jurisdiction, the damages and compensation together shall not exceed 100 pounds or such greater sum as may be allowed by any enactment other than this section." The court's order shall be enforced in the same manner as an order for costs. Provision for compensation upon loss of or damage to property is contained in the Forfeiture Act, the Malicious Damages Act, and the Criminal Justice Administration Act.

3385 Criminal legal aid in Scotland. The Journal of Criminal Law, 29(1):73-76, 1965.

Recently, legal aid in criminal cases has been introduced in Scotland. This aid will be provided within the framework of the already existing provisions for legal aid in civil cases. However, probabilis causa litigandi is not required and legal aid in criminal cases is granted for all fees and expenses and never for part of these. Every person who appears in custody in the Sheriff Court has a right to legal advice and representation at his first appearance. All accused persons may apply for legal aid for subsequent appearances. Whereas initial legal aid is given without inquiry into the accused's resources, aid in subsequent stages of the proceedings will only be granted by the court after investigation of the defendant's financial means. Legal aid in appeals requires a fresh application. However, where a legal aid certificate has been granted previously, eligibility is presumed. Unless there are substantial grounds for taking the appeal (to the discretion of the Law Society's Supreme Court Committee), no legal aid is available.

3386 Reginster-Hanouse, G. Lutte contre l'inadaptation sociale en France. (Social maladjustment and rehabilitation in France.) Bulletin Mensuel du Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Sociales de la Province de Liège, 19(7):384-386, 1965.

The French Federation of Housing and Social Rehabilitation Centers has eighty-two affiliated housing centers with a total of about three thousand beds. The centers accept those who are released from prison (whether or not on parole) or from hospitals, as well as those who are without money, work or housing, but may be rehabilitated by work. Most centers, by both material and psychological aid, try to enable their patients to be totally independent as soon as possible. The government finances about 40-50 percent of the construction of the centers.

3387 Kleinknecht, Th. Entscheidungen über die Untersuchungshaft. (Decisions on pre-trial detention.) Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht, 19(10):781-789, 1965.

The West German law on modification of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of the Act on Organization of the Courts, effective as of April 1, 1965, has brought considerable changes in the provisions concerning pre-trial detention. The main features of the present provisions on this point are: (1) pre-trial detention may not be ordered if this measure would not be in proportion to the seriousness of the offense or the expected penalty or security measure; (2) generally, one of three specified "detention grounds" has to exist, however, no such ground is required in case of suspicion of murder or manslaughter; (3) instead of pre-trial detention, specified less far-reaching measures may be ordered, among which, in the last resort, is bail; (4) the detained shall be released as soon as the "detention grounds" no longer exist or detention can no longer be considered in proportion to the seriousness of the offense, or the accused or his counsel may move for release; (5) under the European Convention on Human Rights, the accused has a right to be released after an appropriate period of time. Under German law, this period is six months in principle but may be extended for important reasons, e.g., the special difficulty or scope of the investigations. When compared to the principles recommended by the Council of Europe, German pre-trial detention law appears to be extremely modern.

3388 Mietus, A. C., & Norbert J. Criminal abortion: "a failure of law" or a challenge to society? American Bar Association Journal, 51(10):924-928, 1965.

For many reasons, the embryo may be considered to be human life in which case abortion is the destruction of human life. Even if it is true that, in practice, non-Catholic hospitals permit abortion on the concurring written opinions of several physicians and with approval of the hospital's therapeutic abortion committee, this is no justification. Doctors are no more able than anyone else to make a justified decision on the desirability of most cases of abortion. Advocates of the legalization of

abortion generally mention as an argument, the case of pregnancies resulting from incest and rape. In fact, most illicit pregnancies may be assumed to result from adultery and fornication. Studies by Siegfried and Ekblad indicate that the greater the psychiatric indication for a legal abortion, the greater the risk of unfavorable psychic sequelae after the operation will be. Rather than legalize abortion, a number of basic preventive and curative measures should be taken.

3389 Scott, George M. Organized law enforcement v. organized crime. American Bar Association Journal, 51(10):932-934, 1965.

In 1950, sixteen county and prosecuting attorneys set up the National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys. In 1959, the name was changed into National District Attorneys Association (NDAA). The purpose of the association is to keep the district attorney and his staff informed on developments in the field of civil liberties and criminal justice. Recent Supreme Court decisions brought about a completely different outlook on the rights of individuals subject to the process of administration of criminal justice. Infringement on individual rights by law enforcement officials is most often caused by ignorance of rules. Prosecuting attorneys have neglected their role of education of the public in general, and law enforcement personnel in particular. Under a grant from the Max C. Fleischman Association of Nevada, the Association is now able to set up an informational educational program among prosecuting attorneys. The NDAA hopes to contribute to protection of society, combined with respect for individual rights.

3390 Le Wine, Jerome Martin. What constitutes prejudicial publicity in pending cases? American Bar Association Journal, 51(10):942-948, 1965.

In England, any comment or expression of opinion on a pending case by the press may constitute contempt of court. In the U.S.A., the application of the clear and present danger test appears to grant the press a virtual immunity from contempt. The determination of whether or not a particular publication is intolerably prejudicial should be based on the probability measured at the time of publication that the publication will interfere with a fair trial. Publications can cause prejudice to the accused by influencing the opinion on the merits of the case. Whether prejudice will result depends on the facts that the publication contains, the tone that is used, and the sources referred to. Even if a publication is prejudicial, it does not necessarily interfere with a fair trial. Other relevant factors may be the time of publication, its pervasiveness as well as the likelihood that the facts disclosed by publication will be admitted in evidence at the trial. Using the above criteria for determining what constitutes prejudicial publicity, effective protection of the right to a fair trial is possible within the framework of the clear and present danger test.

3391 American Bar Association. Proceedings of the House of Delegates: Miami Beach, Florida, August 9-13, 1965. American Bar Association Journal, 51(10):968-983, 1965.

The summary of the 1965 annual meeting of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association deals with reports by various officials, as well as reports presented and discussions in the Association's various committees. Among these, a report of the section of criminal law which offered a resolution to support the enactment of S.1592, 89th Congress, to amend the federal Firearms Act. Although some delegates argued that the bill covered too broad a range of gun users, the resolution was finally approved. Resolutions presented by the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform to endorse H.R. 5640 and 3998, 89th Congress, 1st Session, concerning revision of provisions on jury commission in United States district courts and increase of jury commissioners fees in these courts respectively, were approved without debate. The Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice reported on its study dealing with (1) prearraignment procedures and police questioning of witnesses; (2) means of liberalizing bail procedures; (3) assignment of counsel for indigent prisoners; (4) the problem of fair trial and free press; and (5) post-conviction recommendations.

3392 Von Rechenberg, D. Die Aufgabe des Strafverteidigers. (The task of the defense counsel in criminal cases.) Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht, 81(3):225-242, 1965.

The position of the defense counsel in general and in the Swiss criminal procedure in particular, is determined by three conflicting loyalties: (1) the obligation towards law; (2) the faithfulness towards the client; and (3) the fairness towards the opponent. Whether the defense counsel is to be considered a counsel or a representative of the defendant depends on the character of the case. If the defendant takes a large personal part in the proceedings, the defense attorney should be a counsel. If the defendant's participation in the trial is small, the attorney functions as his representative. Under any circumstances, the counsel is obliged to say the truth. If the defendant confesses to his counsel, he should be persuaded to confess in court as well, thus improving his own position. In many respects the attorney also educates the accused besides defending him in a strictly legal manner. On the other hand, the attorney, being skeptical about the client, must be skeptical also to the evidence presented by investigation and should not try to press the defendant to confess at any price. In the course of the proceedings, the defense must be based upon the interpretation of facts rather than upon the obscuring of evidence. As far as the rights of the defense during the investigation are concerned, free contact with the client, without the authorities' interference, is of primary importance. In comparison with the prosecuting authorities, the means of the disposal of the defense are limited. Besides the lack of financial means (e.g., to hire a physician or an expert), the defense is handicapped by not having the state administrative machinery (e.g., the population evidence) readily available. The practical, though not legal, inequality of the attorney to the judge or the prosecutor is also manifest in the amount of material and social risk which the former runs in every trial.

3393 Paillard, René A. Poursuite sur plainte et droit pénal des mineurs. (Prosecution upon complaint and juvenile criminal law.) Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht, 81(3):243-256, 1965.

According to Swiss law, complaints to the prosecuting authorities may concern either the condition of punishability Strafbarkeitsbedingung or the condition of the possibility of prosecution Prozessvoraussetzung. In principle, in the former case, the proceedings are initiated by the public prosecutor; in the latter case, their initiation by the plaintiff is awaited. The situation is more complicated in juvenile law which as lex specialis is governed by different considerations and is primarily concerned with the readaptation of the offender. Legal writers differ as to what emphasis they put on the "right of childhood" to benevolence or on the equality of rights which the juveniles should share with the adults. Since juvenile offenses are of various types, the prosecution is to be initiated or not initiated depending upon the particular character of the case. the prosecution should be initiated if the juvenile, against whom the complaint was made, is in moral danger or otherwise needs treatment. In cases detrimental to public order, even if little damage has resulted, a public action should be taken in order to prevent recidivism on a more serious level. On the other hand, if the detriment was caused to a person close to the offender such as a family member, public interference which may result in a damage worse than that caused by the offense itself should not happen. The solution of the problems connected with complaints would be facilitated if the Swiss juvenile law regulated the matter to a greater extent by specific provisions.

3394 Haefliger, Arthur. Verkehrsdelikt und Militärstrafrecht. (Traffic offenses and military criminal law.) Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht, 81(3):257-269, 1965.

In case of traffic offenses committed by members of the Swiss armed forces, a conflict between military law and civil law often occurs. Moreover, the question arises as to whether the offender should be prosecuted by civil or by military authorities. In practice, the military offenders have been prosecuted on the grounds of the Swiss Road Traffic Law, and, if necessary, also by military authorities for violation of the service regulations. According to the proposed

amendment to military law, the persons under military law are to be subjected to civil jurisdiction in cases where the committed offenses are not provided for in military law. On the other hand, according to the federal legislation on road traffic, criminal offenses are to be subjected to military jurisdiction.

3395 Real, Walter. Die Berufung in der Kantonalen Strafprozessordungen. (The appeal with the purpose of revision de facto et de iure in the cantonal regulations of criminal procedure.) Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht, 81(3):270-293, 1965.

Whereas civil and criminal law are unified in the whole of Switzerland, in the matter of court organization and procedure, the cantons have preserved their individuality. The law of many cantons provides for the institution of appeal with the purpose of revision de facto et de iure (Berufung). Upper courts may thus revise the sentences of lower courts both for the factual evidence and for the legal interpretation. On the other hand, in federal law this kind of appeal does not exist; sentences can be attacked only by means of a complaint with the purpose of annulment. The characteristics of the appeal with the purpose of revision de facto et de iure differ from one canton to another in reference to such problems as the decisions which may be appealed, the authorization for appeal, the time limit and form of appeal, its limitations, and the admissibility of the reformatio in peius as a result of the appeal. Whereas the institution of the appeal with the purpose of revision de facto et de iure cannot be unequivocally declared as either wrong or right, its proper function depends on its congruence with local legal feeling and on its just application on the part of the judges. A bibliography is included.

3396 Los Angeles County. (California). Community Services Department. Manual for organization and procedure for community coordinating councils. Los Angeles, 1963, 15 p. app.

A guide is presented on the organization and operation of Community Coordinating Councils which work to create delinquency prevention projects and to improve the community environment. The study, planning, and action functions of Community Councils are defined and bylaws are recommended on Council purposes, operations, membership, organization, duties of officers, meetings, nominations and elections, finances, voting, rules governing the conduct of meetings, and procedure for amendments to the bylaws.

3397 Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County. Youth Development Project. Student mobility in selected Minneapolis schools: mobility of elementary school children in high and low delinquency areas, by R. W. Faunce, Donald D. Bevis, and Bonnie J. Murton. Minneapolis, 1965, 59 p. (Report No.1)

A study was made of the geographic and school mobility of two samples of elementary school children in Minneapolis. The first consisted of 373 students selected from the Youth Development Project areas characterized by high rates of delinquency, broken homes, dependency and poverty. The second sample of 425 students was selected from sections of the city which had low delinquency rates. School and police records were analyzed to obtain background and mobility information. Substantial differences between the two groups were observed for those factors which were relatively free from bias of middle class orientation (e.g., family size, birthplace) as well as those which were not (e.g., intelligence test scores, reading test scores). Target school children were more likely to have been born outside of Minneapolis and to have entered its schools at a later grade; they changed schools and homes twice as often as students with whom they were compared. Only three out of ten target school students stayed in the same school from kindergarten through sixth grade, in contrast to six out of ten students in a comparative group. The target students' inconsistent attendance showed up in excessive absenteeism and in frequent moves from school to school and home to home. It appears certain that the unstable background plays some role in lower scores in standardized tests of reading and intelligence. Programs designed to combat this debilitating educational experience must concentrate on those aspects of the educational system which discourage consistent school attendance and on those economic and family factors which make consistent school attendance impossible.

3398 Genonceaux, D. La tutelle des condamnés libérés. (Supervision of released offenders.) Bulletin de l'Administration Pénitentiaire, 29(4):219-230, 1965.

Release on parole in Belgium is no longer regarded as a reward for good behavior in prison but as a vital phase in correctional treatment and as a means of rehabilitating the offender. Parole is conceived of as a transition period between prison life and complete freedom which has the double objective of assistance and supervision. The assistance aspect of parole consists of aiding the parolee to readjust to his family, occupation, and social life so that he may live in peace with himself and society. In his role as a supervisor, on the other hand, the parole officer watches over the conduct of the parolee to assure that it conforms to the rules of society. The art of the parole officer consists of reconciling the two objectives by establishing confidence between himself and the parolee but also by making use of the authority vested in him. Effective parole supervision is realized in different stages: (1) by an objective study of the case; (2) initial contact; (3) engagement of the active cooperation of the parolee; (4) utilization of the parolee's family and social environment; and (5) the utilization of the positive relationship with the parolee. In case of a violation, parole should be revoked only as a last alternative. Return to prison should be regarded as a negative measure which ends all possibilities of influencing the offender. If it is necessary in certain cases to safeguard the social order it is not in the interest of the offender nor of his family. The fundamental needs of man determine the nature of parole supervision. They include man's need to assert his unique personality; the need to express himself and find outlets for his emotions; the need to be accepted for what he is; the need to be understood without being judged; the need for human contact, and the need for liberty. The qualities of the parole officer, be he a volunteer or a professional, may be summarized as human warmth and the ability to establish contact with others, the ability to understand and accept the offender, and perserverence and optimism combined with a readiness to accept limitations and failures.

3399 Vera Foundation (New York). List of trial projects reporting statistics to Vera Foundation. New York, 1965, 1 p.

The following information is presented on U. S. cities having release on own recognizance projects: project starting date, sponsor, staff, charges, time until interviewed, pre-or post-arraignment, verification of information, release criteria, types of recommendations, final authority, number interviewed, number recommended, percent recommended of interviewed, number released on own recognizance, percent of R. O. R. recommended, and number of jumpers.

3400 National Study Service. Planning for the care and protection of neglected children in California: report of a study for the Joint Study Committee on Children's Services. New York, 1965, 187 p. app.

A study was made to determine what California is doing on behalf of neglected children and to prepare recommendations for improved services to them. Questionnaires were sent to all county welfare departments, county protection departments, family service agencies, voluntary children's institutes, and juvenile judges. During the study, hundreds of people were interviewed to gather facts about the California situation and opinions about how it might be improved. Drastic variations in the amount of neglect were found in areas of varying social and economic status, but some serious neglect was discovered in all areas. Indications of child neglect ranged from a low of 22,000 children under supervision in the state as neglected or dependent by action of the court, to several hundred thousand children recognized as socially and economically deprived and neglected in the most impoverished families. The Joint Study Committee unanimously agreed that because of the magnitude and nature of problems with which they must cope, protective services must be extended and developed primarily under the auspices of public agencies. The preferred location for the new and extensive services should be in separate, clearly defined units within county welfare departments.

CONTENTS: The nature and extent of child neglect; Review of current services which attempt to cope with the problem; The role of the government of the State of California in providing necessary services for neglected children or assuring the provision of those services; Proposal for future planning and action.

3401 Litman, Robert E. When patients commit suicide. American Journal of Psychotherapy, 19(4):570-576, 1965.

More than 200 psychotherapists were interviewed shortly after one of their patients committed suicide. It was observed that therapists react to the death of a patient much as other people do, and also in accordance with their special role as therapists. Their attitudes have a defensive and reparative function and are used to overcome the pain which they feel as human beings and as therapists. Their personal reactions depended on the nature and intensity of the relationship with the patient. They included such emotions as grief, guilt, depression, and sometimes anger. Denial was the most common defense mechanism and in the circumstances a supportive consultation with other professional colleagues was of great psychologic benefit.

3402 Bilmes, Murray. The delinquent's escape from conscience. American Journal of Psychotherapy, 19(4):633-640, 1965.

Three traditional though contrasting theories of conscience defect in the delinquent are critically reviewed: (1) delinquents are psychopaths and have no conscience; (2) delinquents have a conscience which is normal within their own subculture; and (3) delinquents have a defective conscience. In contrast, a final viewpoint maintains that delinquents do have a conscience but, because they feel inadequate to its demands, they seek to escape it by committing delinquent acts. Under this concept, a crime is an effort to gain relief from a sense of guilt by meeting the superego's demand for punishment.

3403 New York (State). Mental Hygiene Department. Priorities in developing services for the alcoholic offender. Proceedings of a conference held in Syracuse, New York, April 29, 30, and May 1, 1964. [Albany, 1964?] 62 p.

A workshop was held on possible approaches for managing the alcoholic offender in the penitentiary setting. In general, recommendations fall into two main areas; first, the conference recognized that the use of jails, lockups, and prisons for the treatment of alcoholics is improper, unfruitful, and ineffective and that other means are indicated. Second, it was recognized that the 16,000 persons committed to correctional institutions in New York State on alcohol charges could not be shifted to mental hygiene facilities immediately even if legislation is passed providing for such treatment. Correctional institutions must, therefore, develop programs to deal with the problem now. It was recommended that: (1) within existing institutions, basic programs be developed to treat the alcoholic; (2) the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene should support a demonstration project on the handling of the chronic police court offender; (3) three separate types of legislation are proposed: (a) a work furlough statute to allow a daily release for work of individuals in a correctional facility; (b) part of the sentence of an offender should be release on parole; (c) New York Senate Bill 888 should be passed which will allow for the civil certification of individuals to mental hygiene facilities; (4) programs need to be developed on all levels in the administration of justice; (5) coordination of agencies and facilities locally is imperative; and (6) a follow-up conference should be held to assess the results of the efforts and the progress made.

CONTENTS: The alcoholic offender - major problem for the states and nation; A profile of the alcoholic in the Monroe County Penitentiary; Structuring a program within the institution; Administrative considerations in developing a penitentiary program; The Monroe County penitentiary study and its implications for community action.

3404 Pierson, George R., Barton, Virginia, & Hey, Gordon. SMAT motivation factors as predictors of academic achievement of delinquent boys. Journal of Psychology, 57(no number):243-249, 1965.

The School Motivation Analysis Test was administered to 44 male juvenile offenders ages 14 to 18 who were committed to the Washington Department of Institutions and assigned to Green Hill School. SMAT was administered during the first month of treatment and SRA School Achievement Tests after six months of residence. Pearson product coefficients of correlation were computed between each of the 15 SMAT factors and the four SRA School-achievement scores. High and very significant relationships were discovered, by means of which school achievement can be predicted with high accuracy. Results suggested that the academic achiever invested little energy in aggressive assertion and considerable effort in enhancing his self-sentiment and narcissism. The self-sentiment and narcissism needs which were revealed to be related to school achievement are met with frequent positive reinforcements at Green Hill School. Those reinforcements

together with the satisfactions which result from working successfully at their own speed, have been demonstrated to be effective treatment methods with delinquent boys.

3405 National Association of Training Schools and Juvenile Agencies. Proceedings of the sixty-first annual meeting, Detroit, Michigan, 1965, no publisher, 1965, 128 p. (Vol. 61)

The proceedings contain Association highlights for 1964-1965 and speeches on the following topics: the role of the United States Children's Bureau in juvenile delinquency prevention; raising the horizons for delinquent children; training as the key to institutional improvement; open hearings in juvenile court; the use of structure in helping the delinquent develop his self-concept; a proposed national registry of institutional child care staff; residential treatment of delinquent girls; and coeducation in a training school.

3406 Kamisar, Yale. When the cops were not "handcuffed." New York Times Magazine, November 7, 1965, p. 34-35,102,105,107,109.

A review of opinions on the subject of crime expressed during the first three decades of this century reveals that in the eyes of police and prosecutors the United States was supposedly always losing the war against crime. During that time, law enforcement agents throughout appeared to be impatient with the checks and balances of the U. S. system and felt unduly limited. They did not then realize and are not realizing today that our citizens are free because the police is limited. The Supreme Court is being attacked as a cause of our failure to control the crime rate today as the state courts, parole boards, social workers, and "shyster lawyers" were blamed in the past. The crime rate will not be reduced if we return to law enforcement agents those powers taken away from them by the Supreme Court. Criminal procedure has only a very remote relation to the crime rate and court rules do not cause crime. Crime is a complex and frustrating problem, and the reduction of its causes is a slow process. The immediate need for better police protection cannot be met by court rulings affirming confessions or searches illegally obtained.

3407 Hoover, J. Edgar. Police brutality - how much truth... how much fiction? U. S. News and World Report, September 27, 1965, p. 116-119.

There are instances of police brutality in the United States, particularly in the less progressive police departments, but by no means to the extent that some would have us believe. In fiscal year 1965, there were 1,787 allegations of police brutality received by the F.B.I. Investigations of these complaints resulted indictments being returned in 13 cases involving 23 officers. Convictions were recorded in five cases involving six officers. While many complaints of police brutality are made in good faith others are made irresponsibly. Often they are made merely in order to intimidate local law enforcement agents and harass the F.B.I. F.B.I. agents in the South have often been referred from one civil rights worker to another in efforts to investigate allegations of police brutality. Occasionally such allegations result in prosecution of the accuser when it can be shown that he has purposely filed a false complaint. Many accusations are never filed with the F.B.I. but are indiscriminately made to representatives of the press or circulated through pamphlets. Many riots which have occurred in the U. S. have been preceded by such charges. In conjunction with the constant barrage of police brutality charges, attempts are made by certain individuals to control the police through citizen review boards to hear charges. There is already sufficiently adequate machinery to handle complaints against police; an independent board would curtail the authority which should rest with the officials of the department; it would undermine efficiency and the morale of

the officers and would deter them in their proper discharge of their duties for fear of having charges placed against them which would be judged by persons entirely unfamiliar with law enforcement. The cry of police brutality is being exploited by selfish and irresponsible individuals who seem to be concerned only with what they can accomplish today and who are totally unconcerned about the great disservice they are doing to their country.

3408 Pierce, Ponchitta. Crime in the suburbs. Ebony, August 1965, p. 167-172.

Crime in the suburbs throughout the United States is increasing at a rapid rate, but suburban residents themselves must share the blame for this trend. Some parents generally are abrogating their responsibility toward their children and are not aggressive enough in controlling their illegal behavior. Residents of suburbia are generally careless about their property and often do not want to go to court to press charges or become involved.

3409 Davidson, Bill. The Mafia can't crack Los Angeles. The Saturday Evening Post, July 31, 1965, p. 23-27.

Unlike other United States cities, Los Angeles conducts its operations against the Mafia like an all-out war. The key to the war is Los Angeles' police department's Intelligence Division which knows the whereabouts of every Mafia member in Southern California. It uses 24-hour surveillance, electronic devices, informers and undercover agents. Police specialists tip them off whenever a Mafia member from another city heads for California; however, today, most Mafia members want no part of Los Angeles. All the Mafia's efforts to establish itself in the city, to infiltrate the police department and evade the law have failed, and police across the nation are hurriedly copying the methods that have stopped the mob in Los Angeles.

3410 Earl, Howard G. 10,000 children battered and starved. Hundreds die. Today's Health, September 1965, p. 24, 27-31.

Upwards of 10,000 children in the United States are maltreated each year; hundreds of the victims die or receive permanent physical or mental injury. The type of child who is likely to be physically abused may be illegitimate, cause economic problems, fail parental expectations, or resemble a disliked parent. In most cases, there is some kind of conflict even though it may be beneath the surface. Foremost among the parents who do the abusing are those who are so emotionally involved with their own problems that they punish their children for attempting to break through to them.

3411 Final report of the 27th American Assembly: the courts, the public and the law. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(1):16-19, 1965.

The administration of justice in the United States is in trouble since existing judicial resources and old ways of doing things are inadequate to meet the burdens imposed on the courts by the law explosion. Basic reforms in legal institutions require citizen participation but law and legal institutions are slighted in public education. Trial courts and trial justice are central in the administration of justice. In most states, party politics dominate the selection of judges with adverse effects on the quality of judicial personnel. Today the lower courts in many cities keep up with the flood of criminal cases by the employment of assembly line procedures and delay often results. To solve these problems the following recommendations are made: (1) unify the court system and provide effective administration; (2) select judges on merit; (3) establish programs of judicial education; (4) give judges a fair compensation; (5) provide for involuntary retirement and removal of judges; (6) increase judicial manpower; (7) establish tax-supported public defenders; (8) increase financial support for law enforcement agencies; (9) modify the bail system; and (10) treat alcoholics and narcotic addicts.

3412 Sevier, Charles B. Husband and wife privilege: rules of evidence. JAG Journal, 20(1):15-24, 1965.

Under military law, husband and wife are competent to testify against the other although one spouse has a privilege to prohibit the use of the other as a witness against him. This privilege, however, does not exist when one spouse is the person injured by the offense. The privilege may also be waived. At common law one spouse was not competent to testify against the other, but under the doctrine of privilege there are, as stated above, exceptions and this is also the rule in the federal courts. Where, however, the injured party refuses to testify he cannot be compelled to testify and, if he is so compelled, the accused can raise the issue on appeal. The following offenses are among those considered to injure a spouse: assault, bigamy, and abandonment. Divorce of the party terminates the privilege. Privilege also applies to confidential communications between husband and wife and these are protected even after termination of the privilege. Here, both parties to the dissolved marriage remain free from compulsory disclosure of communications made during the marriage. The privilege is limited to the prohibitions of the disclosure by the spouse receiving the communication. This privilege can also be waived.

3413 Crime Prevention Center. Michigan State Bar Journal, 44(9):44-46, 1965.

The activities of the Committee on Crime Prevention of the Michigan State Bar have been premised on the beliefs that the need for crime prevention has become a national emergency and that the prevention of crime and delinquency depends on character development during childhood which demands good, unbroken family living. With this in mind, the committee has sponsored marriage training and counseling by clergy of all faiths and has instituted a pilot project along these lines. A second project to increase public support of law and improve law enforcement is planned. The following new measures are being advocated: (1) extension of children's services; (2) seeking federal funds for social work against immorality and delinquency; (3) skilled professional services; and (4) pre- and after-sentence service of probation, psychology, and social case work. Rorschach tests should be utilized. Juvenile courts should also have these services. The State Bar should lead the way.

3414 Criminal jurisprudence. Michigan State Bar Journal, 44(9):46-49, 1965.

The committee on Criminal Jurisprudence recommends: (1) the adoption of rules governing the conduct of attorneys regarding pretrial publicity and mass media so as not to prejudice a fair trial; (2) that there does not appear to be a sufficient reason to completely overhaul the penal code; (3) promulgating rules governing the trial judges remarks to jurors; and (4) improving the system of providing counsel for indigent defendants. Every effort must be made to raise the prestige of the criminal bar in order that the ablest men will be attracted to it.

3415 Sentence, probation and parole. Michigan State Bar Journal, 44(9):69-71, 1965.

The Committee on Sentence, Probation, and Parole of the Michigan State Bar Journal realizing the importance of its interests makes the following recommendations: (1) to urge upon the law schools courses of instruction in sentence, probation, and parole. Increasing use of probation rather than incarceration makes this important. (2) That the responsibility of sentencing or imposing probation is a judicial responsibility and the Bar should oppose the relinquishment thereof to sociologists, criminologists, psychologists, and psychiatrists, although their assistance and help is acknowledged. The sentence should be made to fit the individual. (3) Lawyers representing convicted defendants should continue the same high degree of interest and concern for the client until sentence is imposed. When probation is granted the court should indicate a reason for so doing.

3416 Special Committee on juvenile problems. Michigan State Bar Journal, 44(9):72-75, 1965.

The Committee on Juvenile Problems makes the following recommendations: (1) that the State Bar support the creation of suitable probate court districts; (2) that the Bar support legislation concerning support of child care, operating costs of juvenile courts, and making parents charged with neglect pay for cost of care of children; (3) legislation for a youthful offender's act; (4) opposition to legislation permitting newspapers to attend Juvenile Court felony proceedings; (5) provision for mandatory acceptance by the state of juveniles committed to training schools; (6) acceptance by the State Hospital Commission of children adjudicated to be mentally handicapped; and (7) the creation of more facilities for delinquent youth.

3417 Kron, Yves J., & Brown, Edward M. Mainline to nowhere, the making of a heroin addict. New York, Pantheon Books, 1965. 208 p. $4.95

The narrative of the separate stages in the life of a young addict in New York City could represent the lives of thousands of addicts in economically deprived neighborhoods in the majority of American cities. The typical addict comes from a fatherless home. A future addict grows up without a father-image and tends to be overly dependent on his mother or is latently homosexual. Faced with economic deprivation, racial prejudices, and feelings of inferiority, he seeks an escape from reality. Addiction leads to illicit activities that end in arrest. The addict's mother tends to be protective and is instrumental in getting him hospitalized upon his release from jail. Hospitalization leads to short term abstinence, but if the addict returns to the same family and social environment, he will relapse. An adequate aftercare program continuing for many years and encompassing all facets of the addict's personal and social life is essential.

CONTENTS: Early years; Threshold of narcotics Introduction to heroin; Way of life; Arrest; Mother and son; Hospitalizations; Treatment; The female prostitute addict; Marriage and paternity; The overdose.

3418 Southern Illinois University. Delinquency Study Project. A proposal for the first national institute on amphetamine abuse. Edwardsville, 1965, 62 p. multilith.

The goal of the proposed conference to be held with 60 select professional trainees by the First National Institute on Amphetamine abuse is to bring involved personnel together to consider up-to-date information and trends in the control and use of amphetamines. Exchange of information, long-range planning, and coordination of national authorities are proposed goals, with discussions on identification of amphetamine use and abuse from pharmacologic, psychologic, and sociologic aspects. National consultants should be involved in the classification, control, and treatment medically, legally, and educationally of the drug abuse. Questionnaires sent to many state and local narcotic control agencies on amphetamine abuse found considerable variance in legislative strictures and enforcement, in the quantity of use, addiction by age, in the particular barbiturate and combination variety used, the method of use, rehabilitation treatment available, and arrests made. Use by youths and adults proved about the same by state. Pillpopping and intravenous injection were most common methods used and Dexosyn, Dextroamphetamine, Dexedrine and Benzedrine the most popular types of amphetamines.

CONTENTS: Purpose; Scope and method; Trainees; Organization; Evaluation; Current related activities; Supporting data.

Available from: The Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

3419 University of Texas. Law School. Southwest Center for Law and Behavioral Science. Report on Texas Probation and Parole Association workshop, by Martha Williams. Austin, 1965, 5 p. app.

Fifty-two Texans,(adult and juvenile probation officers, judges, parole officers, and dependency and group workers) attended a training workshop sponsored by the Texas Probation and Parole Association to examine the role of the correctional officer under the theme of "the correctional worker as an agent of change." Theories and strategies for changing behavior and attitudes were discussed and evaluated. The program met with some initial resistance to change and an absence of personal involvement, but enthusiasm for the lab techniques as a combination of theory and reality developed. There was more identification be-

tween the workers and the theoreticians, less resistance to innovations in programs and correctional procedures, less criticism of legal problems as deterrents of progress, and fewer jurisdictional conflicts among personnel. Improvement in the material, relating it to the social functions and the social spectrum, the broken family, the hostile youngster, and deficient parent and family life was recommended so that real problems could become an integral part of workshop jobs in the future.

3420 Michigan Youth Commission. Interim fact book 1964, Michigan Conference on Rural Youth. East Lansing, Michigan Youth Conference, 1965, 6 p. typed.

Rural and urban juvenile delinquency in Michigan and the U. S. differ according to characteristics and background environment, the seriousness of offense, community tolerance, and socio-economic status. The rural delinquency rate is one-third that of the urban delinquency rate. The basic rural environmental conditions affect social change, the family as a social unit, and attitudes toward the law. Rural delinquency is on the rise although it has been less serious than urban delinquency. It has also been treated more casually. Gangs have not been significant because of less exposure to a criminal culture. Values and attitudes show less sophistication among rural delinquents and more family influence on delinquent behavior and personality formation in setting standards, discipline, and goals. A lower socio-economic status leads to poorer family relationships, education, and training for work among the rural population. Lack of incentive and motivation may result in delinquent behavior even if alienation from the family does not occur.

3421 Schacht, Peter, Der Aufsichtsbeamte als Erzieherpersönlichkeit. (The correctional officer as educator.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(4):190-197, 1965.

Prerequisites for a successful educational influence of correction officers upon prison inmates are (1) a good knowledge of educational and psychodynamic principles, (2) possibilities for individualized treatment, and (3) a knowledge of the duration of the inmate's stay in the institution during which the correctional process is to take place. The correction worker, in order to be effective in his dealing with prisoners, must have a well balanced and fully mature personality. Above all, he must master the art of how to react to the many types of behavior manifested by inmates. Since in most instances a diagnosis of the prisoners' personality has not been made, the correction officer has to make his own cautious explorations; in doing so he must remain calm in the face of hostility, he must not be emotionally involved, he must be patient and have the courage to correct his own methods when realizing that they are ineffective.

3422 Hoppensack, Hans-Christoph. Rolle und Uberlegungen eines jungen Juristen als "Praktikant" in einer Strafanstalt. (Reflections of a young attorney as practitioner in a correctional institution.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(4):198-202, 1965.

The impressions of a young attorney who received part of his training in a North German prison were that a sharp cleavage existed between the non-professional correctional officers and the administrative and professional staff, as well as between all personnel and inmates. Each of the three groups expressed a "we-they" feeling and each believed that only they knew what prison is all about. The professional trainee is bound to be more disappointed in a correctional institution than in any other social work field; he discovers how few social principles are actually applied in practice, be it the lack of professional personnel such as psychologists or the absence of team work. Society distrusts and keeps its distance from the prison and the prison reacts in kind by maintaining a community based on distrust. The prison which is meant to socialize its inmates thus remains a subculture in which behavior norms are nurtured which are directly opposed to those of society.

3423 Herren, Rüdiger. Das Stumme Gewissen: Probleme der Psychotherapie im modernen Strafvollzug. (The silent conscience: problems of psychotherapy in modern correctional treatment.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(4): 202-206, 1965.

The main concern of pastoral work and of psychotherapy with prisoners is the experience of guilt on the part of the prisoner. Realization of guilt is the indispensable prerequisite for resocialization and behavioral change and a pre-condition for the reconciliation of the offender with himself and society. His conscience will determine whether he will recognize his guilt, feel remorse and a desire for atonement, and thereby achieve catharsis. Offenders whose consciences are poorly developed or who silence their consciences by adopting anti-social values remain mentally and spiritually isolated. It is interesting that in the jargon of Parisian professional criminals, conscience is called la muette, the mute.

3424 Rabe, Karl. Strafvollzug, Bewährungshilfe, und Entlassungsfürsorge in Dänemark. (Correctional treatment, probation and aftercare in Denmark.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(4):210-218, 1965.

The Danish Social Welfare Association was founded in 1951 and consolidated all previous organizations which existed for the care of offenders. The Association furnishes all probation officers who are not under the jurisdiction of the courts. It is a private agency which is wholly financed by the government; additional private funds are available to aid probationers and also support several group homes owned by the Association. The probation officers' task is to furnish a detailed pre-sentence report to the judge which is based on interviews with the defendant, his relatives, employers, on medical and psychiatric information and the legal documents pertaining to the case. The report contains recommendations for the treatment of the offender which the judge follows in most cases. If a juvenile offender lacks a permanent residence or if home conditions are unfavorable, he may be placed on probation in a home in which he lives as a member of a large family together with the probation officer and his family. In relaxed conversation the officer is able to learn about his ward and his problems as he could not in an official interview in a formal setting. Bröndbyhus in Copenhagen is one such home which enjoys the reputation of practicing the most intensive type of probation in Denmark. The open prison of Söbysögaard for juvenile offenders has no guards and no bars; prisoners live in two buildings but work outside of the institution. The prison is at the same time an agricultural enterprise and many of its products are exported to foreign countries. Inmates are not supervised and they may receive day-long visits and attend courses in an adjacent town. In the state prison of Nyborg and the institutions for psychopathic offenders of Herstedvester (which has a ratio of staff to inmates of 1:1) and Horsens, intensive efforts are made to reeducate prisoners and prepare them for release especially with regard to vocational skills.

3425 Fetzer, Anton. Verkehrsunterricht in der Strafanstalt. (Traffic education in the correctional institution.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(4):248-250, 1965.

Each year shortly before the Christmas holidays, the number of inmates in German correctional institutions decrease noticeably due to pardons and regular releases. Immediately following the holidays the number increases just as sharply due to the large number of holiday traffic violators who, after innumerable warnings, are finally sentenced to short imprisonment, usually from one to three weeks. They generally do not feel guilty and their brief sentence confirms their belief that their offense was harmless. To make the imprisonment of some 90 traffic violators more meaningful, a traffic education program was offered in one correctional institution. Individual lectures gave information on the dangers of traffic, on driving while intoxicated, traffic laws, traffic signs, and technical data on the automobile. Accidents were analyzed and pamphlets and motion pictures describing tragic accidents also served to impress the audience with the responsibility of the driver.

3426 Krause, Werner F. J. Freiwillige Entmannung aus Medizinischer und kriminalbiologischer Indikation. (Voluntary castration when medically and crimino-biologically indicated.) Beiträge zur Sexualforschung, Stuttgart, Enke Verlag, 1964. 44 p. (Heft 32)

Experiences with castrations of habitual sex offenders since 1956, when the first such operation was performed in Germany following World War II, have been eminently successful and justify further efforts in this direction. A study by Langelüddeke who investigated 1,036 castrated sex offenders found that only two to three percent recidivated; the operation was especially successful with violent sex offenders such as rapists, as well as those whose victims were children, and exhibitionists. The experiences of the Psychiatric Clinic at Hamburg confirm the findings of Langelüddeke where only one operation of a fetishist failed in curing the patient. Under the law, a castration may be performed only at the request of the patient and a Supreme Court decision of 1963 specified that it is admissible if it is the only medical means to free the patient from an abnormal sexual drive, if success is highly probable and if, after detailed information on the operation and its consequences, the patient still requests it. The operation may nevertheless be illegal if it violates morality gute Sitten; this provision of the law is the cause of a good deal of uncertainty on the part of physicians and they have therefore preferred specific judicial decisions in individual cases. It is also up to the judicial authorities to decide under what conditions the request of a patient is voluntary; they have tended to regard detention of any kind as a circumstance under which a patient could not make a free decision. Castration should be allowed when, under specific conditions preferably to be determined by two psychiatrists, it is medically indicated in sexual perversions and in hypersexuality amounting to illness which calls for medical measures. A previous conviction for a sex offense should not be a necessary pre-condition for castration, even though it will have been the case in most instances. Castration should further be allowed if it is crimino-biologically indicated in patients who have not acted from a psychopathological disturbance but who have been repeatedly convicted because of abnormal sexual drives. The request of such sex offenders to be castrated should not be rejected if the crimino-biological prognosis is unfavorable.

CONTENTS: Experiences with castration; The current state of the law; The concept of illness and criminal responsibility in connection with sexual psychopathy; How the law affects the physician; Recommendations for future legislation.

3427 California. Youth Authority Department. Planning local rehabilitation programs for juvenile offenders. Sacramento, 1965, 12 p. $.25

A camp, ranch, or juvenile home is an economical way to provide residential treatment for juvenile court wards, but it should not be approached as the cheapest means of dealing with delinquency. Proper resources must be available to the program if it is to be effective. A camp is but one of many resources available to the juvenile court and should not be built unless needed; it should not serve as a catch-all for hard-to-place delinquents nor should it be regarded as a panacea for curing a delinquency problem within a community. Other resources are more effective in the majority of cases, and these resources should not be weakened in an effort to build a camp. To certain types of children, however, a camp may be the most useful rehabilitation resource available to the court.

Available from: State of California. Documents Section. P. O. Box 1612, Sacramento 95807

3428 U. S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. Youth employment programs in perspective, by Judith G. Benjamin, Seymour Lesh, & Marcia K. Freedman. Washington, D. C., 1965. 121 p. $.45

An overview is made of 39 present youth employment programs in the United States. The use of part-time work experience is common to most programs which may be termed general preparation for employment. Work experience is used whether the program is for in-school or out-of-school youth and may be used to motivate youth to stay in school or to return to school. What distinguishes them is the degree to which they emphasize work experience; it tends to be the major program element when the focus is on delinquent youth. Work is viewed as rehabilitative, on the assumption that hard, physical labor is the solution to deviant behavior. In programs which train youth for specific occupations the training is directed to low-skilled or semi-skilled occupations. They use some of the elements that are typical of general preparation programs, i.e., vocational guidance and job orientation, but only as a first step in preparing youth for skilled training either in the form of on-the-job training with related school instruction, or school instruction alone. A few programs now in operation view employability in a different sense; it is seen in the context of community and neighborhood with the first priority given to change in existing institutions that will provide opportunities for upward mobility. Programs of this kind combine the two approaches of general preparation for employment and occupational training in such a way as to provide a continuum of service that includes attempts to upgrade after placement has been accomplished.

CONTENTS: Programs of educational-vocational adjustment; Programs for upward mobility; Program assessment.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

3429 U. S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. The recruitment and training of automobile mechanics, by Seymour Lesh. Washington, D.C., 1965, 19 p. $.15

In vocational education, courses for training automobile mechanics have generally been considered to be an effective contribution to training youth in a field where demand for workers continues to be high. Vocational teachers, however, find that many youths enroll for the love of tinkering rather than as a channel to gainful employment. Employers and customers complain that they are not skilled at the job and the small repair shop is not equipped to provide systematic training. Twenty employers, association representatives, and union leaders in various parts of the United States were interviewed to provide information on the recruitment and training of automobile mechanics. A wide gap was found between the training programs sponsored by the Armed Services, government, vocational schools, and others, and the hiring requirements of industry. Industry leaders recommended that pre-employment training provide a broad background rather than specialized training. Local businessmen, on the other hand, are asking for specific skills and are reluctant to invest time and money into training. The academically untalented can find a place in the field if the industry will accept two levels of automobile mechanics: an auto technician and a less skilled auto mechanic. This would require a revision of current curricula and the introduction of training programs for those of low ability.

CONTENTS: Recruitment; Training; Major problems and trends.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

3430 U. S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. Getting hired, getting trained, by Eli E. Cohen, and others. Washington, D.C., 1965. 112 p. $.40

A survey was undertaken in three United States communities to find out when and which employers would hire youth, what kinds of training they provided, and under what conditions. It served to highlight the employment problems youth face and to point to some possible solutions. The data reported dealt chiefly with young male workers entering the labor market directly from high school following either graduation or dropout. The study in-

dicated the large part played by employers in establishing hiring and training policies and the contradictory opinions and advice given by one segment of the community to the other. For girls, the chief requirement is completion of high school with usable clerical skills. Young male high school graduates are less likely to have comparable marketable skills and, together with dropouts, find barriers not only of educational requirements but also of age, of draft status, and especially of experience.

CONTENTS: The scope of the study; Hiring policies and practices; Training; Informal training; Issues in preparing youth for work.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

3431 California. Youth Authority Department. The BGOS: an attempt at the objective measurement of levels of interpersonal maturity, by Robert F. Beverly. Sacramento, 1965, 54 p. (Research Report No. 48)

An analysis was made of Beverly-Grant Opinion Schedule item response data from subjects of known levels of interpersonal maturity. The administration of the BGOS to 282 California Community Treatment Project subjects resulted in the development of an 18-item scale which significantly differentiated between high maturity (level four) and low maturity subject (levels two and three). It was not possible to satisfactorily separate level two from level three subjects and all attempts to further differentiate subjects according to integration level subtype on the basis of item responses were unsuccessful. It was hypothesized that the failure of the BGOS to differentiate between level two and level three subjects was more likely to be the result of a "yea-saying" item response tendency on the part of the level two subject than to be the result of a similarity in the perceptual organization of the low maturity level subjects. It was concluded that a high-low scale of level of interpersonal maturity of fairly high reliability and moderate validity had been developed.

3432 Powell, Elwin H. Crime as a function of anomie: the rise and fall of the arrest rate of an American city (Buffalo, New York), 1854-1956. Paper presented at the 60th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, August 30 to September 2, 1965. no publication data. 21 p. mimeo.

A study of the crime trend and rate from police reports in Buffalo from 1854 to 1956 shows Buffalo to be typical of most American cities with the definition of personal and property crimes constant during that period, and revealing the "causes" of crime typical of the country. Social forces, not individual deficiencies, affect crime, with anomie an important variable of the rate. Crimes of violence after the Civil War reached a peak, declined from the 1870's to 1900, increased until 1918 and declined in the 1920's. Biological and psychological theories cannot account for the fluctuation in the crime rate. The disorganization of the family, peer-group community, and individual are all causative factors leading to criminal conduct behind which is the condition of anomie or the disruption of the socio-cultural matrix. The changes or near collapse of institutional order, where expectations exceed fulfillment, create the anomie which results in the rise in crime. The ends and means of existential realities must be further considered and a better understanding of the material factors of urbanism, industrialism, and economic and institutional structures must be searched in seeking reasons for anomie. Further research into the historical roots of deviant behavior should lead to improved analytical insight into the causes of present behavior.

3433 Texas. Attorney General's Department. Youth conference 1964: summary report. Austin, September 1964, 41 p.

Twelve hundred young adult delegates attended the Second Annual Texas Youth Conference in August 1964 to participate in seminars and report on the results of their teenage jury system and the use of young adult delinquents in crime control and prevention. Six seminar panel groups discussed vocational training, community service, law enforcement, local community involvement, school dropouts, and youth recreation. The 50 percent of the high school students who are not going to college are offered vocational training programs in agriculture, marketing and distribution, homemaking, industrial education, public guidance, and counseling. The goals are to offer challenge, opportunity, and hope in order to prevent delinquency through the acquisition of technical skills. Local programs for serving the business community,

politically, municipally, and educationally resulted in public awareness of the delinquency threat and helped to change the public image of youth. Higher standards for law enforcement officers, more respect for them, separate detention facilities for juveniles, and better education and control about the use of drugs and alcohol were recommended. Conferences involving the community in these problems must be preceded by educating them in the purposes and ideals of the program. In an effort to control and bring about a decrease in the serious school dropout rate, the characteristics of the potential dropout were analyzed according to family, school, personal, and social behavior. The fundamental causes and conditions must be understood. A successful dropout prevention technique was reported by University Jr. High School in Austin, Texas along with successful programs of work and play in other communities with questionnaire results on preferred activities.

3434 Clifford, W. The relativity of crime. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 129(43):710-711, 1965.

The concept of crime varies in different cultures and in different times in history. The importance of property crimes depends on the importance placed on ownership in society. Laws concerning sexual offenses are influenced by the customs and morals of the society. Political offenses vary from one regime to another. The modern reaction to the concept of the relativity of crime is illustrated by the United Nations Charter of Human Rights. The idea of human rights is based on an irreducible minimum of social conduct that is legal and any behavior that is below the minimum is considered criminal regardless of time or place. By means of supra-national codes, men appear to be trying to express certain fundamental, unchanging principles underlying ideas of crime.

3435 Bramwell, R. M. Causing delivery by false pretenses. The Criminal Law Review, no vol.(October):577-581, 1965.

Section 32 of the Larceny Act of 1916, reads: "every person who by any false pretenses with intent to defraud, obtains from any other person any chattel, money, or valuable security, or causes or procures any money to be paid, or any chattel or valuable security to be delivered to himself or to any other person for the use or benefit or on account of himself or any other person...shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." According to the Kilham case, "obtains" means: obtains ownership. It is clear that "causes or procures delivery" means something different. Delivery may be held to mean "transfer of possession" as distinct from ownership. This definition is supported by s.62(11) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, as well as the Potter case. This interpretation of s.32(1), which has never been paid much attention to, avoids the need to make the tiresome distinction between larceny by a trick and false pretenses. In difficult cases a prosecution can be based on "causing or procuring delivery."

3436 Bottoms, A. E. Towards a custodial training sentence for adults (Part One). Criminal Law Review, no vol.(October):582-591, 1965.

Several arguments which have been advanced in favor of the abolition of corrective training in Britain are false. (1) It has been argued that the results of corrective training have not been good. This statement, however, is not supported by the available evidence. (2) Criticisms have also been based on the nature of corrective training. These are either beside the point or may be met by equally good refutations, except as they are related to the question of selection for the sentence. (3) The only reason the Conservative Government offered in its 1964 parliamentary answer in which it announced its intention to abolish corrective training, was that, nowadays, in all forms of imprisonment, the aim of providing constructive training is increasingly realized. However, the statement of the 1932 Departmental Committee on Persistent Offenders, that most sentences passed are not long enough for effective training to take place, still holds true. (4) The argument that the courts very often apply diverse standards in deciding on the length of the sentence, is valid under the present system. One remedy would be to make the sentence an indefinite one like the present borstal sentence.

3437 Hooper, Anthony. Larceny by intimidation (Part Two). Criminal Law Review, no vol.(October):592-605, 1965.

A threat of false imprisonment can constitute sufficient intimidation for larceny. This view is apparently taken by British courts today, although the only authority for it is the judgment of Brett J. in R. v. McGrath. The obtaining of goods by a threat to prosecute may constitute larceny, if the original owner of the goods had delivered these in "fear or alarm." Even the threat to prosecute a third person may be sufficient intimidation for larceny. Threats to sue cannot constitute intimidation for the purposes of the law of larceny, except if what is being threatened is really publicity and the victim acted in fear or alarm. Certain threats of injury to character may constitute intimidation. Other threats are unlikely to constitute sufficient intimidation.

3438 Great Britain. Home Office. The child, the family, and the young offender. London, August 1965. 14 p. (Cmnd. 2742)

The British Home Office recommends that new arrangements be made for determining and providing treatment for offenders under the age of twenty-one. There will be a dividing age at sixteen; any youth under sixteen in need of care, protection, or other detention will be brought before a local family council, which will try to reach agreement with the child's parents on the nature of the treatment. Special magistrate courts will be created to determine disputed issues or decide treatment for children under sixteen and exercise criminal jurisdiction for youths between sixteen and twenty-one. If the treatment required for a child under sixteen is removal from home, the child will be placed in an appropriate institution. Approved schools will cease to form a system separate from other children's homes. A small independent committee will be appointed to review the organization and responsibilities of the local authority personal social services and consider what changes are needed to insure an effective family service.

Available from: York House, Kingsway, London W.C. 2

3439 Colleges will debate law enforcement topic. National Sheriff, 17(5):16-21, 1965.

Various writers and authorities have expressed the following opinions in favor of the view that law enforcement agencies should be given greater freedom in the investigation and prosecution of crime: law enforcement agencies must prevent harm to individuals and protect society, as their major function; to function efficiently, law enforcement officers must have the support of the courts as well as the support of the general public; law enforcement officials believe that courts are, nowadays, overly sympathetic to the criminal, and contribute to crime and weaken the society; this preoccupation with the civil rights of the accused obscures the civil interests of the remainder of our populace.

3440 Dietze, Gottfried. Will the presidency incite assassination? Ethics, 76(1):14-32, 1965.

Americans have traditionally feared a strong executive. Since the American Revolution, presidents have increased the powers of the executive to further the goals of democracy. Whatever these regulatory activities may be, and however beneficial they may be considered by some or by many, they will engender the feeling that government by law, characterized by freedom, is being replaced by the government of one man, characterized by compulsion. To lessen the possibility of assassination resulting from this cause, an amendment restricting presidential tenure to one term is recommended.

3441 Fietze, Eberhard. Bewährungshilfe bei Angehörigen der Bundeswehr. (Probation with members of the armed services.) Bewährungshilfe, 12(4):273-276, 1965.

German probationers who are drafted into the military services should be transferred to the supervision of a probation officer operating in the area where the probationer will be stationed. His commanding officer should be informed of his status and the officer's full cooperation should be sought. As army officers tend to have many misconceptions about the causes of crime and the proper treatment of offenders, it is advisable for the probation officer to seek an in-

formal conversation with the commanding officer and give him information on the probationer's personality and background. Under no circumstances should commanding officers be asked to serve as honorary probation officers; as military supervisors they cannot be expected to perform the different functions of probation officers, nor can probationers be expected to differentiate between two roles in the same person.

3442 Meister, Johannes. Zur Frage der Behandlung von Jugendarrestanten und Strafälligen durch die Bundeswehr. (The treatment of juvenile offenders by the armed forces.) Bewährungshilfe, 12(4):277-288, 1965.

The fact that West German draft boards inquire into the juvenile offense record of potential draftees is a source of much anxiety among the affected juveniles and their parents. Their reaction is all the more understandable because, in accordance with the juvenile court law, a juvenile court record involving short-term detention or an educational measure, i.e., any disposition other than commitment to juvenile prison, is not to have detrimental consequences for the offender if, in the future, he remains law-abiding. In spite of the clear legal provisions guaranteeing the confidentiality of such records, the questionnaire which volunteers to the military service or youths subject to the draft have to fill out includes questions on their juvenile court record. If the youth indicates having such a record he is asked to authorize the military authorities to examine the record. In practice, many youths have been rejected for military service because of a youthful prank or petty offense even though they have subsequently matured and remained law-abiding. Many confidential facts surrounding a given offense, including information on accomplices and private family matters which were initially obtained with the assurance of confidentiality to the informing parties, have come into the hands of the military. Information is sought even if after a successful probationary period the potential draftee is legally no longer considered to have a court record. The military draft questionnaire should be revised to conform to the provisions of the law and representatives of the armed forces should participate in conferences and workshops dealing with the treatment of offenders and thus join representatives of the armed forces should participate in conferences and workshops dealing with the treatment of offenders and thus join representatives of the many professions who are already doing so.

3443 Heine, Hans Joachim. Der Proband in der Bundeswehr. (The probationer in military service.) Bewährungshilfe, 12(4):288-293, 1965.

West German military disciplinary punishments may be suspended and the offender placed on probation for a period of up to five months. If the offender does not commit other offenses during this time his punishment is cancelled. A civilian probationer may be drafted into military service depending on the decision of the draft board having jurisdiction over the potential draftee, but the recommendation of the probation officer may be an important factor in the decision. In some cases even rejections have been reversed following a positive recommendation of the probation officer. Since the draftee during his 18 months of military service will spend no more than seven to nine months in any one location, it is not advisable to transfer probation supervision to a probation officer operating in the area to which the draftee will be sent. Whether military officers should be approached to aid the probation officer in his efforts with regard to the probationer is a question which should be well thought out in each individual case and it should be borne in mind that in the exchange of correspondence between the military and the probation officer, other military personnel are bound to be informed about the soldier's offense and probationary status. In consideration of these factors a probation officer should retain supervision over the probationer whenever possible especially in view of the fact that the average probation period is longer than military service; contact should be maintained with the probationer through correspondence and the probationer should contact his officer during military leave.

3444 Dorsch, A. W. Die harte Tour in der Bewährungshilfe. (The tough approach in probation.) Bewährungshilfe, 12(4):293-296, 1965.

At a meeting of probation officers, the opinion was widely expressed that young offenders, both boys and girls, do not like the soft approach in probation but that they expect probation to be demanding. This impression confuses the issue; the young neglected offender needs patience, understanding, and consistency, which necessarily involves a certain amount of strictness. Youths under probation supervision already experience a painful restriction of their former way of living and a consistent observance of probation conditions is often more than "tough." The young

offender needs to have demands placed upon him which will awaken his mental strength, train him to think, and mobilize his spiritual powers. To proclaim a soft or a tough approach, however, would water down the position of the probationer and misplace the role of the officer. Insisting on an observance of probation conditions is not a tough approach but an aid in achieving order in the life of the probationer and in restoring him to society.

3445 Big Brothers of America. Proceedings, seventeenth annual meeting, Boston, Massachusetts, 1965. 120 p.

The following speeches were given at the 1965 meeting of the Big Brothers of America: breaking the social and racial barriers in recruiting big brothers; what big brothers means to me; the big brother-little brother relationship - emotional and psychological implications; the family setting and its effect on the child; and the role of the volunteers in the great society.

Available from: Big Brothers of America, 341 Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

3446 Szkibik, Heinz. Zur Entwicklung der Strafvollzugswissenschaft in der DDR. (The development of corrections in the German Democratic Republic.) Staat und Recht, 14(10):1701-1712, 1965.

In a Socialist society work is an important factor in the correctional treatment of an offender. His attitude toward society changes in the process of productive work and work is his means of proving his worth and of making restitution. It is the function of correctional treatment to help the prisoner to prove that he is mentally removing himself from his offense by changing his behavior and his attitude toward work, the state and society. Based on this principle the task of corrections is to scientifically organize work as a means of educating the law breaker and to individually determine the branches of industry and trade which will have a maximum effect on him and thus promise a reduction of the possibilities of recidivism. Such an orientation of work in corrections subordinates the economic demands of the state to the educational task demanded by the state decree on the administration of justice. As it is law breakers who are to be educated, their education in law is also important. Corrections as a science within the total social measures for the gradual elimination of criminality in Socialist countries has the following tasks: (1) scientific principles must be worked out for corrections in view of the transition from the dictatorship of the proletariat to the Communist state; (2) the training of professionals must be expanded and the scientific content of all branches of corrections improved; (3) well planned sociological research must be conducted into the effectiveness of correctional treatment for which students of law, education, and psychology could be used; (4) the experiences of other Socialist countries should be utilized; (5) correctional law should be included in the curriculum of law faculties; (6) all efforts should be coordinated and a closer cooperation between corrections, criminology, and crime prevention effected.

3447 Gimenez, Gaudy. Organos de la justicia militar en Venezuela. (The organs of military justice in Venezuela.) Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre, 4(2):341-351, 1965.

The Venezuelan Code of Military Justice, which dates from 1938, governs all matters pertaining to military justice and applies to the four services which make up the Armed Forces of Venezuela. It comprises 593 articles to which are to be added several presidential decrees and ministerial resolutions. Military courts can be either ordinary or extraordinary depending on whether it is peace time or war time. In war time certain guarantees are suspended, a decision which is made exclusively by the President of the Republic. The military courts of Venezuela are the following: the supreme court of justice which appoints the members of court martials, and hears appeals against military judgments; the court martial, which sits permanently in the capital and hears cases against general officers and admirals; and permanent military courts, established in various parts of the country, which act as courts of first instance in cases of desertion and insubordination. Those who administer military justice are: the President of the Republic who has the right to pass judgment on general officers and admirals and the Minister of Defense who, apart from passing all sentences not imposed by other authorities, exercises overall supervision over the administration of military justice. A Directorate of Military Justice advises the Minister of Defense in all matters relating to military justice legislation and acts as the administrative organ of the Ministry of Defense assuring the efficient operation of justice.

3448 U. S. Manpower Administration. Training needs in correctional institutions. Washington, D.C., 1965, 18 p. (Manpower Research Bulletin No. 8)

An analysis is made of the special training needs of inmates in correctional institutions in recognition of the contribution that occupational training could make in restoring the exprisoner as a productive member of society, and reducing the rate of recidivism. The study provides information on the characteristics of the inmate population, the kinds of jobs they held before imprisonment, the training and education available in correctional institutions, and the employment experience of ex-prisoners. Reference is also made to currently sponsored U. S. Labor Department experimental and research projects which point up new approaches to the employment problems of young and adult offenders. Suggestions are offered for programs to meet their training needs in correctional institutions.

CONTENTS: A profile of prisoners; Work activities and training in prisons; Post-release employment experience; Developments under the MDTA; Youth opportunity centers and delinquent youth; Training needs and new policies.

Available from: U. S. Labor Department, Office of Manpower, Automation & Training, Washington, D.C. 20210

3449 U. S. Parole Board. Rules of the United States Board of Parole effective July 1, 1965 with statutes and directives. Washington, D.C., 1965, 58 p.

The statutes and administrative directives which govern the operation of the U. S. Board of Parole, the Youth Correction Division of the Board, and the Labor Division of the Board are presented in this pamphlet. It also contains a statement of the policies, rules, regulations and procedures which define how the Board acts within the limits imposed by statutes and administrative directives.

3450 U. S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. Training, organization and change: selected presentations from the workshop on training for juvenile delinquency prevention and control. Washington, D.C., 1965, 35 p.

The findings of the Workshop on Training for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control held in June 1965 covered the activities, experiences, changes, and training of the personnel responsible for project planning and program development in delinquency control. The basic changes in American life created by trends of rebellion and revolt in our society and institutions must be treated causally with the modification or creation of a new set of human relations. Crime control requires public enlightenment supportive of law enforcement agencies appropriate goals. Business management must accommodate organizationally with suitable manpower regulations and training programs adjusted to the changing needs of men. Special curricula are being offered to the unskilled, untrained, and unemployed in many industries, but for better services and job definitions training centers must be developed and organizational resistance to structural changes overcome. A study of the system should precede the correctional technique where offenders treat each other, and use should be made of group counseling. Norms must be identified, goals set, and regular evaluations made through follow-ups. Assessments of east and west coast professionalization of police systems and handling of delinquents showed differences in efficiency, personnel relationships, and attitudes illustrating that agency structure and function can shape its action. The more professional the police officer or judge, the more institutional commitments were made. Social agencies accepted professional referrals more readily. Legal services should be included in agency functions.

CONTENTS: New directions for training; Social and institutional trends; Approaches to training; New guidelines and utilization.

3451 Hunter College School of Social Work. Report on a training project at interdepartmental neighborhood center: and a report of a seminar on marital interaction and its influence on the family. New York, 1965, 32 p., & 31 p. app. mimeo.

The Hunter College School of Social Work operated a staff training program at the Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service Center, New York, from July 1962 to June 1965 of which a seminar on marital interaction and its influence on the family held in July 1964 was part. A caseworker led the staff and probation officers in the examination and understanding of the relationship between delinquency prone children and parent conflict. An inner conflict in both parents was found. Through the relationship with the agency caseworker, insight was gained and important changes in the marriage and the home atmosphere resulted. A healthier sense of reality developed even though basic mental disturbance and anxiety did create personality resistance in some cases. Group sessions revealed the need for more involvement by client and the caseworker who must also accept the responsibility of following through consistently with both husband and wife to gain insight into their marital interaction. Children's delinquent behavior was symptomatic of the parents' disturbance. After some success in the session with interest and participation, regressions occurred indicating the need for follow-ups for further integration of approach and learning. A future review must examine the applications of new concepts. The staff training program from February to June 1965 introduced more anthropological and sociological materials into case practice and used public welfare case materials to increase the sensitivity and ability of the caseworkers in approaching and setting goals for their clients. Twenty sessions of working discussion on different levels were limited by the bureaucratic structure, and by inadequacies of agency communication, and coordination of case and group work. A profile sheet form, case histories, and sample sessions are detailed.

3452 Community Council of Greater New York. Experiences of the unmarried mother as a parent: a longitudinal study of unmarried mothers who keep their first-born, by Mignon Sauber & Elaine Rubinstein. New York, 1965. $3.50

In order to determine the needs of unwed mothers and their babies, a study was made of a sample of unwed mothers who decided to keep their first child. Initial interviews were completed for 321 women who were seen at the time of confinement; complete 18-month histories were obtained for 262, or 82 percent of the original study group. The questionnaires used were designed to gather information on the mother's characteristics and her experience as a parent. Subjects studied were a relatively young group; 53 percent were under 20 and only 11 percent 25 or older; 66 percent were Negro, 23 percent Puerto Rican, and 11 percent white. It was possible to make some generalizations about the patterns of experience of unwed mothers in different age groups and others which applied to the entire group. Those who were under 17 years of age frequently lived with their own families at the time of conception and the first 18 months of the baby's life. They generally met the putative father through friends or relatives, at school, or through a casual meeting elsewhere. Few had married by the time of the follow-up interview but if they did they tended to marry the putative father. They usually relied upon relatives for their basic support and about half went back to school to complete their education. Relatively more unwed mothers aged 17 to 19 married, usually the baby's father; a larger percentage were aided financially by the father and a larger percentage went to work. Women in their earlier twenties generally lived away from their families and nearly one-third were married 18 months after the baby's birth. Unwed mothers aged 25 or more usually lived alone at conception and just with the baby subsequent to confinement; two out of three were married to men other than the baby's father and they were more likely to rely upon public assistance for support. Many of the needs of the unwed mother, regardless of age, were the needs of families living in poverty;

as a group these women were less well educated than women of similar ages in the community. When they were employed, they frequently worked in the lower occupational levels. Their most important need, as revealed by the study, was for better housing and for more adequate income for basic maintenance.

Available from: Community Council of Greater New York, 225 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003

3453 California. Probation, Parole and Correctional Association. The practitioner in corrections. Arcadia, 1965, 27 p. $1.25

A manual has been prepared defining and describing the practitioner in corrections. It includes a description of the field and its operations in the State of California, a profile of the practitioner, his personal and academic qualifications, duties, and standards of performance, and a suggested curriculum for academicians and students in the field.

Available from: California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association, P. O. Box 452, Arcadia, California 91008

3454 Schwitzgebel, Ralph, Schwitzgebel, Robert, Pahnke, Walter N., & Hurd, William Sprech. A program of research in behavioral electronics. Behavioral Science, 9(3):233-238, 1964.

Electronic devices may be used as an aid to observation, therapy, and ultimately to the direct control of human behavior by restricting voluntary actions or by eliciting involuntary ones. A small, portable transmitter called a Behavior Transmitter-Reinforcer with a receiving range of two miles is being designed; it may be integrated with a recording graph located at a laboratory base station or the wearer's home. Information about a particular behavior is transmitted to the graph either automatically or manually by the wearer. One of the basic functions of the BT-R, which operates as both a sending and a receiving unit, is the immediate and accurate recording of behavioral events as they occur in the wearer's environment. The wearer can receive signals from the base where the behavior is being recorded which may have considerable therapeutic potential. The application of the device may be illustrated by a hypothetical case of a parolee who frequently gets into trouble when drinking. The base station could receive information that the parolee is drinking; if it becomes excessive, the parolee can be geographically located and a person sent to intervene before an offense is committed.

3455 McCord, William M. We ask the wrong questions about crime. New York Times Magazine, November 21, 1965, p. 27,141,142,144-147.

President Johnson has asked the newly-appointed National Crime Commission the wrong questions. For instance, the question as to why addiction is increasing among young people is misleading as drug addiction has, in all probability, declined since the turn of the century. The question on why organized crime continues to expand is also misleading as any such expansion is a subject of debate. Concerning the question on recidivism among parolees, the evidence suggests that the spread of an enlightened approach to rehabilitation has decreased recidivism. The question why one man breaks the law and another in the same circumstances does not is also false, as the circumstances are always quite different. Why juvenile delinquency knows no economic or educational boundaries is an invalid question as the most brutal crimes are confined to that segment of society which has been thoroughly dehumanized. Some questions which the Commission might better consider are: (1) what would be the impact of legalizing drug addiction; (2) should gambling and prostitution be legalized; (3) should our concept of responsibility be abandoned; (4) should sentences be based on a man's nature rather than his illegal acts; and (5) should the state intervene in families that inevitably will produce criminals?

3456 IACP movie - Every hour...every day - receives praise. Police Chief, 32(11):7, 1965.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police has produced a film entitled "Every hour...every day" for the purposes of creating a more cooperative relationship between the police and the public, assisting in police recruiting and in-service training programs, and creating a better understanding of police financial needs. The film is tailored for television and is also the right length for public appearances. The movie depicts police performing their duties in various kinds of situations in communities of every size.

3457 Rivo, Julian D. The problem of the drinking driver. Police Chief, 32(11):14,16, 1965.

The drinking driver is one of the greatest hazards on our highways. In California, over half of all fatally injured drivers had been drinking. In New York City, alcohol was a factor in 51 percent of driver fatalities in 1964. The New York State law, which is similar to that of most states, has a section on driving while intoxicated, one on driving with ability impaired, and one on consent to alcohol tests. During the spring of 1965, the State Traffic Safety Council of New York co-sponsored a series of training seminars for police on "the problems of drinking and driving." These seminars, which included sessions on the physiology of alcohol and examination of the drinking driver, should result in the reduction of the menace of drinking drivers.

3458 Bennett, Richard O. The traffic hothead: an unsuspected motoring menace. Police Chief, 32(11):20-30, 1965.

Simple assaults, aggravated assault cases, and even manslaughter and homicide cases resulting from traffic incidents are more prevalent than most people realize. Although exact statistics on the frequency of such incidents are not available, police chiefs questioned about them supplied case histories of many such occurrences. Most cases begin with one driver questioning the other's driving ability in uncomplimentary language and end with the two drivers in the street in a fist fight or worse. Many law enforcement officials feel that the public should be made aware of this menace, and should repeatedly be cautioned against engaging a stranger in an argument, regardless of the provocation.

3459 Hamilton, Lander C., & Kaplan, Bernard R. The police and the schools: New York City. Police Chief, 32(11):32-39, 1965.

A number of New York City school teachers recently participated as students in a course on the operations of the New York City Police Department aimed at improving their knowledge of police responsibilities and activities so that they may in turn instill respect for law and order in their pupils. Among the topics discussed in the course were: (1) the duties imposed on the Police Department by constitution and law; (2) history and concept of the police function; (3) Youth Division; and (4) the local precinct. Three studies were made to evaluate the course; one on the teachers' opinions of the lecturers and the course material, another on how the teachers teach civic responsibility, and the third on knowledge gained by the teachers and attitudes toward police. The studies indicated that the course was a success and that such courses can be invaluable in bringing to children an understanding of the police and of their tasks.

3460 Jousimaa, Kyosti S. The police and the schools; in Finland. Police Chief, 32(11):40-41, 1965.

In Finland, policemen who are experts on crime have conducted courses in the public schools since 1962 on what crime is, what happens to criminals, and on how wrong it is to live without respect for other people. The general aim of the police teachers' work has been to prevent children from taking up criminal behavior. The program is conducted on a voluntary basis and can thus continue to be flexible and adaptable to changing conditions. Reports on the program indicate that the pupils have been attentive and inquiring and that professional educators are satisfied with it. Juvenile delinquency has not been as prevalent in areas where the lectures have been given as in other areas.

3461 Amelunxen, Clemens. Politische Straftäter (Political Offenders.) Hamburg, Verlag Kriminalistik, 1964, 95 p. DM 6.80

The eight-year report (1951-1960) by the State Bureau against Unconstitutional Activities in Baden-Württemberg over an eight-year period (1951-1959) deals with 200 persons who committed treason. Most of them were from lower to middle class families. Their educational level was low. Most of those from the East Zone indicated that they had been forced into spying by the Soviet Intelligence Agency. Others had been motivated by personal ambition or curiosity; 50 percent had been mainly motivated by financial reasons. Three hundred other offenders had committed other offenses against the country's safety: ninety-three percent of these were Communists; seven percent neo-Nazists; only 20 percent had been born in East Germany. Most of them were from a lower class background. Their family situation, as well as their personality patterns were, on the whole, more favorable than those of the first group. Accordingly, 75 percent acted out of conviction. The political offenders may be divided in the following groups: (1) traditional Communists; (2) opportunists; (3) those who move once, or frequently, from East to West Germany; (4) fellow-travelers; (5) infiltrators; and (6) neo-Nazis. The German Federal Republic is seriously threatened by left wing radicalism. Yet many citizens are opposed to the prosecution of Communists. For the sake of democracy, knowledge of political offenders and offenses should, generally, be divulged.

CONTENTS: Unconstitutional activities; Sociology of state enemies; Typology of political offenders; Protection of the country in the future.

3462 Rossi, Pietro, Passanisi, Franco, Vacirca, Giuseppe, Garofalo, Pasquale, & Prato, Ambrogio. La delinquenza minorile e la prevenzione nei discorsi dei Procuratori Generali per l'inaugurazione dell'anno giudiziario (Statement of district attorneys on juvenile delinquency and its prevention, made at the beginning of the judicial year.) Experienze di Rieducazione, 12(6):31-48, 1965.

During the year 1963, juvenile delinquency decreased in the district of Messina and increased in Catania. The bulk of cases involved offenses against property; a considerable number of traffic offenses were committed by juveniles. A few cases of homicide and rape occurred. Delinquency was generally caused by poverty, but, in Catania, juveniles from all different social classes were included. Full effect of the Juvenile Court Act was often hampered by a lack of sufficiently equipped reform schools and social workers, especially in the district of Catania. The Messina District Attorney felt that the court, too often, pronounced a sentence of pardon. The Cagliari District Attorney raised the question whether s.14, 15 Juvenile Court Act (R. D. L., July 20, 1934) which allows the court to pronounce a judicial pardon in chambers, is compatible with s.24 Constitution providing for the right to assistance by counsel. The Catania District Attorney advocated help for innocent victims of delinquency.

3463 Young offenders: other views. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 129(42):691, 1965.

Britain's National Association of Probation Officers believes that the right to make decisions which removes an individual from home, imposes of some form of supervision, or infringes on the individual's liberty, should be vested in a court of law; that the success of the juvenile courts depends upon the quality of magistrates and points up the need for better selection and training of magistrates; and that a youth court should make treatment available for youthful offenders in the same manner as juvenile court magistrates have done with regard to juvenile offenders. The Association of Children's Officers comments favorably on the Government's recognition that the child care service had become a family care service. They also commented on the fact that 1,000 new workers would be needed to meet the Government's proposals and that efforts and money would be needed on a scale quite different from the present one in order to recruit and train the staff.

3464 Clifford, W. Development and delinquency. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 29(41):670-671, 1965.

The second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in London in 1960, adopted the view that "criminality is not necessarily a consequence of social changes accompanying economic development in less developed countries." While there is no unmistakable reason why crime and development should grow at the same time, the evidence has been increasing since 1960 that growing crime is an invariable concomitant of general development. As many reasons for the rise of crime during

periods of development are explored, it becomes obvious that we are dealing with terms of broad significance. "Development" covers a broad area of many aspects and of complicated interaction. "Crime" has a similar umbrella quality, denoting not one, but a whole range of different types of behavior. It is concluded that while there is increasing evidence that an invariable relationship exists, more confirmation is needed than is already available.

3465 Hill, Cameron G. Alcoholism: present day therapy. Addictions, 12(2):10-17, 1965.

An alcoholic is a person who has lost his ability to choose when, where, and how much alcohol he is going to drink. His medical treatment should begin before he loses complete control and causes irreparable damage. Since the alcoholic can never become a controlled drinker, the first step in therapy must be to attain a state of complete abstinence. It has to become apparent to the alcoholic that it is more advantageous to be sober and accept the therapy than to continue drinking. The ultimate aim in addition to sobriety is to render him more comfortable with himself and others, more effective in work and play, and more aware of his own and others' needs; in short, to attain a greater degree of maturity.

3466 Ferguson, J. K. W., & others. Good medical practice in the care of the narcotic addict: a report prepared by a special committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Canadian Medical Association. Addictions, 12(2):27-37, 1965.

A special committee of the Canadian Medical Association was appointed to formulate advice and principles of good medical practice to practicing private doctors on the treatment of narcotic addicts. A good history must be secured and checked by independent evidence when possible before treating an addict; a thorough physical examination is essential and will help to verify the addict's statements as to the frequency of use and way of administration; prescriptions for narcotics should be written to be filled by one pharmacy only on specified dates; at present there is little need to prescribe any narcotics other than methadone by mouth for alleviation of withdrawal symptoms; if doubts exist about the sincerity of the patient or if it is suspected that he may be approaching several doctors in order to secure narcotics, the physician should secure the addict's written permission to identify him to the Narcotic Control authorities before treatment is begun; the individual practitioner should consult with a respected colleague, for example, by referral for psychological assessment or psychotherapy; as many helpful personal contacts and influences as possible should be focused on the patient; under certain circumstances it may be good medical practice to prescribe maintenance doses of narcotics for long periods to an addict at liberty, if other components of good medical practice are also provided. General practitioners should, if possible, avoid prescribing narcotics for long periods of time.

3467 Kennedy, J. de N. Drug addicts: are we creating them? Addictions, 12(2):38-44, 1965.

As a result of Canadian laws the price of narcotics, the normal cost of which is small, has risen so high that it attracts the lowest type of racketeer to keep the traffic flowing. Laws have thus made the drug traffic a very profitable business. Police have to be employed to find, arrest, and prosecute the gangsters, peddlers, and addicts in whose possession drugs may be found. Convicted addicts are then held in special institutions at heavy expense to be given compulsory treatment. Cure of drug addiction, however, is very speculative under the most favorable of circumstances and it is a very serious mistake to believe that a compulsory program has a better chance of success. It appears that the development of a good relationship between doctors and addicted patients, with the possibility of personal help and supervision, is desirable; if in the opinion of the doctor this requires the provision of narcotics, preferably on a reducing dosage leading to complete abstinence, there is no reason why such a course should not be adopted as long as it is within the scope of sound medical practice.

3468 Offences based on assault. Magistrate, 22(9):129-131; 22(10):148-150, 1965.

In British law, assault is defined as "an attempt by force, or violence, to do bodily injury to another. It is an act of aggression done against or upon the person of another without his consent." It is distinguished from battery where the person is actually struck or touched. The absence of consent is necessary in an unlawful assault. Moderate chastisement by parents, teachers,

or even monitors are considered permissible. Common assault, aggravated assault, and actual bodily harm as the result of a common assault are distinguished in respect to what constitutes the offense, against whom it is executed, and its degree of seriousness. Two other forms of assault are those involving grievous bodily harm and grievous bodily harm with intent.

3469 Gellhorn, Walter. Protecting citizens against administrators in Poland. Columbia Law Review, 65(4):1133-1166, 1965.

A study of the administrative processes in Poland in 1964 shows that the supposition that the people of this country of the "Eastern Bloc" are governed despotically is ill-founded and a citizen does have an opportunity to challenge offensive official actions. The new Polish Code of Administrative Procedure, effective 1961, embodies concepts of administrative justice widely supported by non-Socialist jurists, but the external means of enforcement of the procedural requirements are lacking. No general opportunity has been provided for judicial review once the citizen has complained about the decision to the administrative organ that rendered the decision. It is this organ that directs the complaint to a superior organ for review. Once this course has been completed, the affected citizen has no other recourse; Polish administrators fear judicial review because judges are not trained in administration and persons for whom the code's protections are intended are unaware of their rights to restrain administrators who cut procedural corners. Since 1962, there has been training of administrators and there is considerable improvement in administrative procedure. The complainant outside of the formal proceedings governed by the Code is relegated to the status of a petitioner without opportunity to participate effectively in the proceedings his complaint initiated. Complaints in Poland pertain to governmental operations whereas in the United States, such complaints could be made to a particular business firm. In some areas, complaints are taken seriously and investigated quickly as a means of regularizing decisional processes and avoiding injustice. There is still a continued grip of neo-Stalinist elements upon the security apparatus, so that Poles are unconvinced that, as the Constitution assures them, that they may freely complain about government. The Prokuratura, the office of the public prosecutor is charged with the duty of achieving legality on the part of citizens and the state not only in criminal law, but in respect to the whole legal system. Although it has substantial accomplishments to its credit, it is far from being a shield against official disregard of citizen rights; it is understaffed and too busy with normal criminal cases. Although the Prokuratura can remonstrate against illegalities in law administration, the administrator can reject the remonstrance and the Prokuratura is powerless to enforce it. The press has been energetic and influential in securing official actions on grievances; the radio has not. The Supreme Chamber of Control, an agency of the Parliament which is like the Bureau of the Budget and the Comptroller General of the United States, concerns itself with the efficiency of operations but it is ineffective as a shield against oppressive official actions. Although Poland is politically unicellular, the Party has not supplanted administrators; it prods them. The system of law is growing; it is changing its contour as experience dictates, but, unless some official body is authorized to decide finally whether an administrator's action is legal, the rule of law in Poland may be short lived. There seems to be a desire to reach the goal of having individual citizens protected against the wielders of public power.

3470 Murrah, Alfred P., & Rubin, Sol. Penal reform and the Model Sentencing Act. Columbia Law Review, 65(4):1167-1183, 1965.

During the last decade, there has been a much-needed movement for penal law reform and many states have enacted revision of their criminal laws spurred by the growth of a more humanitarian outlook. However, the much needed changes in sentencing have not taken place. The existing statutory patterns impose sentences for an excess of what deterrence requires. During the last 30 years, most changes in sentencing have been in the direction of increased severity. The spirit of the anti-capital punishment effort has not pervaded the less dramatic penal code revisions. The very nature of imprisonment calls for a continual reevaluation of sentencing procedures with emphasis on broadening restrictive parole systems, eliminating sentencing disparity, and the unnecessarily lengthy periods of imprisonment. In connection with the dangerous offender, the Model Sentencing Act sought to remedy the shortcomings of the ineffective Baumes laws, the sexual psychopath laws and the sentencing by offense only, by providing that a determination of dangerousness should be based on both the criminal act and the personality make-up of the offender. The sections provide the means of detecting, at time of sentencing, the offender to the person as well as the property offender who, through signs of serious personality disturbance, indicates the likelihood of his committing further crimes and by supply-

ing controlling criteria prevents the imposition of long terms for non-dangerous offenders and prevents sentencing disparity. The sections further provide that, with the exception of murder in the first degree, life-terms are abolished and the judge may fix a term up to 30 years. Thus, the key is not thrown away and society is still adequately protected. The Model Act tries to avoid the long prison term and the overuse of institutions with respect to the non-dangerous offender. It provides that where the non-dangerous offender does not receive a suspended sentence or fine, he may be committed for a term up to five years (including a term of parole) and sentences up to 10 years may be imposed for certain offenses such as forcible rape and armed robbery. Statistical data in tables which are appended show that most prisoners serve less than five years. It is hoped that the adoption of the Model Act will result in the increased use of probation and suspended sentence devices and that the less punitive provisions will encourage community treatment procedures. Other provisions of the Model Act provide for a more extensive use of fines, a plan for deferred connection and a plan for sentencing youthful offenders under a non-criminal procedure and a diagnostic workup prior to sentencing, so that the punishment fits the crime and the criminal. If adopted, the size of institutions for dangerous offenders should be smaller and more able to promote rehabilitation. In New York's recently reviewed penal law, maximum terms of commitment have been increased, minimum terms have been continued as has the disparity in the length of sentences. Tables of data set forth confirm this. Thus, New York State's most serious problems remain unsolved.

3471 Ruebhausen, Oscar M., & Brim, Orville G., Jr. Privacy and behavioral research. Columbia Law Review, 65(7):1184-1211, 1965.

There is a conflict between science and scientific research and the right of private personality, that is, the right of the individual to choose for himself the circumstances under which and the extent to which his attitudes, behavior and opinions are to be shared with or withheld from others. The recognition of a moral claim to private personality is relatively modern but it has been obscured by an interest in private property and it has yet to reach its stature in law. The advances of science in the development of tape recorders, one-way mirrors, behavior-controlling drugs, hypnosis, the microphone and infra-red photography are capable of use in ways which would violate the right to private personality. Society must work out reasonable rules for the protection of this right and the accommodation of the goals of science. The traditional methods of behavioral research, namely, self-descriptions, direct observations, and the use of secondary data should have the free and informed consent of the person examined with the exception of instances where society will accept the invasion of privacy. The resolution of the individual right and the community interest conflict must be by an expression of community consensus which can be in laws but more appropriate for scientific research in a code of ethics. The data collected should be retained in absolute confidence. Consistent with the integrity of the research by the safeguards of full anonymity, control techniques should be utilized, such as coding and and destruction of research data, or that portion of the data which would identify an individual. The sensitivity of the scientist to the limited purpose for which the research data was obtained is also important for the protection of confidentiality. Behavioral scientists can demonstrate their concern for the problem of the right to privacy by codes of ethics and research standards. The law can correct abuses by extending a privileged status to the confidential communication of private information to a behavioral scientist, by providing remedies for the breach of the right of privacy by defining the community interests that outweigh the individual right, by precluding public officials from disclosing information acquired in the course of employment, by developing disciplinary proceedings to enforce the claim to privacy against public officials and professional persons, and by requiring registration for the possession of all privacy invading devices. Behavioral scientists should develop and observe codes of ethics in which the claim to privacy is recognized in accordance with the principles suggested for inclusion. The scientific community should take the lead not only through its own codes, but through its own attitudes and its own behavior.

3472 Griffiths, Keith S. Research in the Youth Authority. California Youth Authority, 18(3):3-5, 1965.

The California Youth Authority's Division of Research, established in 1958, receives state support and grants from outside sources. The major objectives of the research program is the development of more effective and efficient Youth Authority programs through the methodology of social science. The research projects parallel and relate to the areas of responsibility of the department. An example of the cooperative work with parole and institutions staff in developing and evaluating new program concepts for the treatment of young offenders is the Community Treatment Project which has been in operation for four years. The Marshall Program at the Southern Reception Center in Norwalk, developing a short term, intensive treatment program for selected first commitments is another example of research collaboration with program development. The Preston Typology Study will attempt to clarify Preston wards into interpersonal maturity level types. One recent program development idea being discussed is the regional treatment center concept organized to bridge the gap between reception, diagnostic center, institution and parole. More effective programming relates to development of meaningful classification systems in order to study etiology of delinquency in evaluation research of treatment programs and development of such programs. An empirically derived classification system has come out of the Fricot Research Project. A considerable research effort has gone into development of classification of Youth Authority Wards by probability of parole violation (base expectancy). The base expectancy approach is also being used to study the violent offender. Much research effort has gone into the development of an improved information system to study programs and the outcome of the programs. There must be a more effective integration of research and action and this integration has to take place at each step of the program development process.

3473 Warren, Marguerite Q. Implications of the typology of delinquents for measures of behavior change: a plea for complexity. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(3): 6-13, 1965.

It is difficult to judge the meaning of behavior in terms of improvement without a framework of reference specifying the nature of the problems and goals of treatment in each case. It is likely that studies of the impact of treatment have been negative, contradictory, and inconclusive because the data has not been reviewed in sufficiently complex fashion or because a crucial dimension was missing, such as the classification of subjects in a treatment-relevant way. The Community Treatment Project is an attempt to deal with complexities. The assumptions underlying the development of this program are that delinquents are unlike each other; delinquents can be classified in a meaningful way and an interaction between kinds of treatment and kinds of delinquents occurs. Thus, specific goals of treatment will vary. Goals for various subgroupings of delinquents can be specified; methods of treatment to achieve these goals can also be specified and measures of change relevant to the specific goal can be utilized. The Community Project uses the typology called "Interpersonal Maturity Level Classifications: Juvenile" with its seven successive stages of interpersonal maturity which characterize psychological development ranging from least mature to an ideal of social maturity. For all practical purposes, levels 2-4 describe the juvenile population. In 1961, there was a further elaboration by classification within each I-level according to the response set, and in this manner, nine delinquent subtypes were identified which make up the treatment model. Since the model specifies goals for each of the nine subtypes, it is possible to develop methods of measuring progress toward these specific goals rather than assuming that certain changes always have a positive or negative meaning. A test instrument used is the California

Psychological Inventory by Harrison Gough which has 17 CPI scales, one is self-control and one self-acceptance. Thus, if the test taken is I_2 unsocialized aggressive child, an increase in self-control is a positive sign. An illustration of one of the nine subtypes, the immature conformist, his characteristics, nature of the delinquency, treatment, and measures of change reinforce the plea for viewing the treatment process and the measure of its impact with realistic complexity.

3474 Palmer, Ted. Types of treators and types of juvenile offenders. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(3):14-23, 1965.

The Community Treatment Project, in addition to classification of its wards, matches differing groups of youth with certain types of parole agents; treaters. To ascertain whether capitalizing upon the special talents and sensitivities of the treator in order to minimize possible effects of the treators' lesser talents and disinterest in certain kinds of problems works out in practice and if so, whether it makes much of a difference, a research project was conducted at the Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California from 1960-1963. It involved 119 boys and 59 girls between the ages of 13 and 18 placed on probation for delinquent acts by the Santa Monica area office of the Los Angeles Probation Department. More than half of the families of these youths came from a middle class neighborhood, one-third from a lower class neighborhood, and one-eighth from an upper class neighborhood. The 26 deputy probation officers studied were about 35 and had three to five years experience working with offenders. Both youngsters and officers were studied by means of lengthy, tape-recorded depth interviews conducted by a research team. The criterion used to determine whether the matchings made any difference was how the youths regarded their probation experience and the relationship with their officer as having been relevant to their life situation, strivings, limitations, and strength rather than measuring recidivism. In all, 23 separate assessments were made to determine each youngster's score with respect to "satisfaction-effectiveness." As a result of clinical assessments and statistical analyses, three types of treaters emerged: group one, relationship/self-expression oriented who became emotionally involved with their wards; group three, surveillance/self-control oriented who were tough-minded officers, distant in their relationship and more interested in control of behavior; and group two, officers who were a blend of both the groups described. There were eight types of youngsters that emerged. It was found that group one officers had their best results with the communicative-alert, impulsive-anxious, and verbally-defensive types of youth. Officers of group three achieved their best results with youths who were anxious and moderately dependent and their greatest failures were with the verbally hostile-defensive and defiant-indifferent types. One of the more "satisfying-effective" combinations was group two officers with the "wanted to be helped and liked" type of youths. In spite of the complexity of matching and the fact that no single group of officers worked effectively or equally well with all groups, no "all around heroes or villains" appeared among the three types of officers: if there were a caseload supervised by group three officers, the smaller the proportion of verbally hostil-defensive and defiant-indifferent youths and the larger the proportion of youths who were dependent-anxious, impulsive-anxious and who wanted to be helped and liked, the higher the ratings of predicted satisfaction-effectiveness. The same would be true if a suitable proportion of suitable types were assigned to group one officers. In view of the fact that higher degrees of satisfaction-effectiveness are associated with lower rates of recidivism, lower rates of recidivism can be predicted for caseloads matched along the lines indicated. The investigation suggests that certain kinds of treaters should work primarily, although not exclusively, with certain kinds of clients.

3475 Seckel, Joachim P. Assessment of residential treatment: research methods and issues. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(3):24-34, 1965.

The initial series of Youth Authority Research Division evaluations of institutional programs were mostly short-term studies designed to assess psychiatric treatment, group counseling and therapeutic community approaches. Emphasis was placed on measuring program effectiveness as shown by comparative parole violation rates of treated and controlled subjects. Recent efforts to assess residential treatment are based on a broader strategy which will uncover major aspects of the treatment program and its effects on the post-release adjustment of wards. The methodology is based on an evaluative model consisting of four stages which tend to overlap. Stage one defines the sample of wards to be studied according to treatment-relevant criteria and specifies procedures for assignment to comparable experimental and control groups; stage two delineates primary and secondary goals of the program within context of its problem area, including implicit and emergent goals elicited from the treatment staff; stage three spells out principles of treatment and techniques of

intervention utilized by the program staff and criteria by which responses to treatment are being assessed; and stage four is concerned with the extent to which wards have achieved program objectives as defined by predetermined measures of performance by a statistical comparison of the treater and control groups. An example of the broad research approach is the Freemont Program Evaluation. The short-term intensive therapeutic program consisted of an integrated set of treatments of group therapy, community meetings, part-time school, half-day work assignments, and off-campus trips. To determine the efficacy of the treatment program, boys were assigned randomly to Freemont and other facilities; a personality inventory was administered to experimental and control subjects upon admission and before their release to parole and such treatments and controls were followed up in the community for an extended period to observe the relative number of parole violations. After 15 months of post-release time, there is no significant difference found in the proportions of parole revocations between the two groups. The study will demonstrate, despite its limitations, how Freemont compared with regular institutional treatment with regard to parole limitations. Another evaluation, that of the Marshall Program, has the same experimental design as used in the Freemont program but the Marshall study is more comprehensive, taking into consideration the personal and social characteristics of boys, their involvement in and response to the program and their social environment on parole. The study started in September 1964 and it is still continuing. It provides for the gathering of descriptive data and measurements according to each of the four stages of research previously mentioned. The outcome is to be assessed not only in terms of recidivism but with respect to other indices of community adjustments. To provide statistical control for recidivism rates and to elucidate environment determinants of recidivism, demographic indices and crime statistics of the area to which a majority of the wards are paroled are being mapped.

3476 Johnson, Bertram M. The "failure" of a parole research project. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(3):35-39, 1965.

A Parole Research Project in Oakland began in June 1959 in Alameda County, California to test whether reduced caseloads of parolees would improve parole performance. Sufficient additional parole agents were employed to establish 10 experimental caseloads of 36 parolees each and five control caseloads of 72 parolees each. The agents were divided into two parole units with both experimental and control agents in each unit. The experimental parole agents were free to spend their time in a way that seemed most productive to them and they received no support services. Parole agents and supervisors and one-half of all wards and their families were interviewed periodically by two research analysts. Also, demographic, psychological, and sociological data were collected and analyzed. When the project was terminated in 1961 there was no overall difference in parole performance between wards in reduced and full-size caseloads. In addition to the major finding of no difference, there were findings that explained the lack of difference. A time study showed that experimental cases were not receiving as much additional service by the parole agents. An analysis of the needs of wards showed that many parolees required so much service that a modest increase would not have much effect and even within the limitations of the experiment, a greater amount could have been offered. There were findings that showed increased parole effectiveness would improve parole performance. Many people felt that the experiment failed, but it succeeded by showing that merely reducing caseloads was not the solution to reducing parole violations. When the results are clearcut, definable, and relevant, a project is a success, regardless of the direction of the findings. The intensity and variety of research efforts made it possible to show several reasons why and to suggest alternatives for future projects and experimental programs. In fact, new parole programs of the department have utilized the findings of the Oakland "failures." One example is the Community Delinquency Control Project. The major lesson learned was that new parole programs need to be designed with more features than reduced caseloads; that more effective parole services could result in better parole performance; that agents need more training and support services, and wards require a great amount of service.

3477 Roberts, Chester F. Theoretic concepts in delinquency research. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(3):40-51, 1965.

In establishing some basic criteria for the evaluation of research, the term research refers to scientific investigation; that is the application of scientific method to the formulation, analyses and testing of theoretically derived hypotheses concerning some conceptually coherent and integrated set of phenomena, as distinct from historical investigation, the mere description, and verification of the existence of the phenomenon itself. Adequate research is the result of a systematic process of sequential steps based upon a clear, continuous system of interrelated concepts which lead to the de-

velopment of improved theory through the verification or repudiation of explicit hypotheses derived from existent theory. The demand of research adequacy is that the basic concepts and conceptual relationships involved be realistic and relative to the purpose at hand. Delinquency research has generally been concerned with concepts concerned with the nature and cause of delinquent behavior, concepts dealing with correction of such behavior, and concepts defining the dynamics by which different treatment results are effected. Most definitions of delinquency and the nature of delinquent behavior are based on moralistic definitions, normative definitions, legalistic definitions, social dysfunctional definitions and psychologically maladaptive definitions. No one of these definitions is completely congruent with any other. Some actions may be regarded as immoral but may not fall into the other definitions. The term "delinquency" can stand for diverse behavior depending upon which conceptual base is utilized. Research concerning the cause of delinquency has centered about the conceptual schemes, namely, metaphysical causes, biological and hereditary causes, psychological causes, economic causes, and sociocultural causes. As with the definitions, the causal concepts are overlapping and the way one defines delinquency is basic to the causal concept adopted. There are three basic conceptual schemes relating to type of treatment: punitive-custodial treatment, medico-psychiatric treatment, and socio-economic treatment. Concepts relating to the goals of treatment are deterrence, cure, and conversion. The basic organizing concepts for various theories of delinquency, causation, treatment, and the effects of treatment are interrelated so that if the delinquency is viewed in moral terms and as resulting from heredity then one will not suggest a socio-economic treatment nor expect cure. Many of the present inadequacies of research arise from the failure to recognize the conceptual bases of the variables to be examined and the failure to heed the requirement for continuity and consistency between basic concepts. This lack of adequate conceptualization has led to the development of four sets of attitudes among researchers, namely, the separated myth (delinquent behavior is different from other forms of behavior), the correctional fallacy (statistically seeking characteristics appearing to be related to delinquency without a causal conceptual linking), the multi-causality fallacy (inability to arrive at any single conceptual bases for delinquency), and "theoretic" vs. "practical" research (action research based on unsystematically derived research answers). No adequate research answers are possible which are not based upon a systematic, consistent, and continuous conceptual foundation from which meaningful definitions of the variables involved in the delinquency, its causation and treatment can be evolved. Researchers should join with workers in the more general fields of behavioral research and use proportions from these general fields to formulate meaningful concepts; explanation as well as prediction should be a goal for delinquency studies and there should be greater conceptual clarity at all levels of research. Those who use research and the researchers should try to understand the needs, capabilities, and limitations of the other.

3478 Guttmann, Lynne. Problems of program evaluation. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(3):52-60, 1965.

Different kinds of California Youth Authority programs illustrate the problems of evaluation. In academic programs and vocational training programs, the most satisfactory measure of achievement consists of standardized, objective tests given at the beginning of training and again before release to parole. The more remote in time the measure from the treatment, and the more indirect the measure, the less likely that one is still measuring the treatment being evaluated and the less likely that the true differences will emerge. For example, to measure success of a new teaching method in the training school of the institution, in the community, or to measure vocational programs by a subsequent employment history in the community is too far removed and subject to a mass of extraneous influences in the community. The difficulties arising in evaluation of institutional psychotherapy are that standardized psychological tests have proved unsatisfactory; the effects cannot be isolated in the community and the very nature of the treatment is such that even if specific effects could be discerned, some may prove handicaps. Instead of asking for an evaluation of psychotherapy or group counseling, it is better to have a descriptive account of the program by one professionally sensitized to social psychological phenomena. Instead of quantitative research, correctional research should free itself from the "numbers racket" and have qualitative observation from which quantitative research could grow. Just as there is a danger of attributing academic and occupational behavior in the community

to academic and vocational programs in the institution, any particular program element is difficult to judge by community behavior but it is possible to measure the total institutional program by delinquent behavior in the community. However, the criterion of recidivism does not actually reflect the incidence of delinquent behavior and it should be replaced as a measure of community adjustment by some multidimensional criterion or by some index based on adjustment in the major areas of a ward's life such as school, job, home, and the community at large. In order that there might be a systematic reporting and recording of ward's community adjustment in a form amendable to data processing, a parole experience summary form might be developed.

3479 Civil rehabilitation committees of New South Wales (Australia). Out and About, 2(3): 2-19, 1965.

There are Civil Rehabilitation Committees which meet in New South Wales. These committees have been established by community and government representatives to provide released prisoners with the opportunity of personal rehabilitation and to work for better community understanding of the problems of rehabilitation. The value of the person-to-person approach is stressed. The approach is appreciated by ex-prisoners as indicated by letters received from them. The role of industry within the prison system of New South Wales is expected to help prepare the prisoner for his return to society. The alliance of industrial activity and vocational training provides the basis for industrial activity within the prison system. It is envisaged that there will be "in-service field training" where selected prisoner-students observe industry and where this is not practicable, the program allows for the introduction, by way of supplementation, of techniques at varied levels with appropriate machinery to make technical skills possible. The plan embraces three areas: employment during detention, training during detention, and the probable requirements of employment on post-sentence activity. Representatives of industry, the community, and the prison population become the focal points for implementation of the plan. Transition to the proposed situations will depend on the ability of the community to accept this plan. It need not be long before "trade-wages" are paid and the living standards of prisoners are predicted by productive effort with the stress on quality and the application of industrial techniques. The pilot plan for the project has begun.

3480 Bear, Larry A. Reflections on the problem of formulating pre-trial mental examination legislation in criminal cases. Revista Juridica de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, 34(3):307-355, 1965.

The insanity plea should not be regarded as a defense. It should be looked upon as a procedural device for classifying defendants in order to make a disposition of the mentally ill offender by the criminal process to achieve the goal of adequate social defense and to help restore this kind of law breaker to obtain an acceptable place in society. The finding that a defendant is to be classified "mentally ill" should be made by judge and jury in a court of law based on uniform criteria. Each step in the pre-trial stage of the criminal case involving the problem of mental illness should aim at proper penal disposition. The criteria for evaluating the defendant's mental condition must necessarily vary at each stage. Adequate pre-trial legislation relating to the mentally ill offender should focus on the pre-indictment or pre-information stage, indictment or information stage, and the post-indictment or post-information stage. At the pre-indictment stage, the issue can only arise when the individual is a suspect and the suspect or the authorities or the court raises the issue; then the suspect should be handled under civil commitment procedures. If found committable, the district attorney should have a limited time (six months) to ask for an indictment while the suspect is in a mental institution and if no indictment issues, the criminal proceedings should be considered terminated. As for the indictment stage, grand juries should not have the power to refuse to indict on the ground of insanity. At the post-indictment stage, ordinarily, the defendant has to raise the issue of insanity but, since the insanity plea is a procedural classification device, it should be utilized without regard to the defendant's desire to bypass it. It is suggested that every defendant charged with a felony who waives his right to counsel and pleads guilty should have his waiver and plea held in abeyance pending a mental examination to determine his fitness to so waive and plead unless there is no indication of mental instability and the defendant is receiving some objective advantage by pleading guilty. The examination by the psychiatrist should be confined to this issue. The next step in the pre-trial process involves the post-pleading stage, where a trial is in prospect and where there is some post history of mental instability or where the court, or the prosecution or the defense nevertheless has reason to doubt his fitness to proceed, then a pre-trial mental examination should be ordered for the sole purpose of testing the defendant's fitness to stand trial. The final pre-trial

step relates to past insanity and at this stage whenever the trial is for a felony involving bodily harm or the defendant has previously been indicted more than once for any offense or convicted or where he is claiming that he was mentally ill, then an automatic pre-trial mental examination should be held as to past mental illness using the responsibility formula existing within the jurisdiction. Such defendants should also be examined for fitness to stand trial but this relates to present mental incapacity and should be so explained. The examination for fitness to waive counsel and plead guilty should be kept entirely separate. In addition to court appointed experts, both sides are entitled to their own medical experts. A statute encompassing the foregoing would be deemed constitutional. Some type of psychiatric pre-trial examination diagnostic center attached to the court could be set up to aid the court.

3481 Samuels, Gertrude. Working their way through jail. The New York Times, November 14, 1965, p. 160,162,164,165,167,169,170,172.

Work furlough, a rehabilitation program in Santa Clara County, California now in its eighth year, allows selected groups of sentenced prisoners to leave jail daily to go to work at jobs in the community at standard wages and to return to confinement after working hours. George K. Williams developed the plan based on the Huber Plan in Wisconsin and, six months later, in 1951, California enacted the Work Furlough Rehabilitation Law, an enabling act. Williams was assigned to administer the program. The furloughees are in custody at the Elmwood Rehabilitation Center, a kind of open prison with no cells and with unarmed guards and in an atmosphere anything but that of a jail. The elite of the 500 or 600 men prisoners are the furloughees who live separately in their own two dormitories. Of the 94 men in the furlough plan, all but a handful are white; about one-third of them Mexican-Indian. The majority are misdemeanants serving short terms (30 to 90 days). Felons have also been placed in the program. About 100 women prisoners have entered the program since it began. Each case is judged on its merits after screening by rehabilitation officials which includes personal interviews, psychological tests, and an evaluation of the whole criminal "profile." If approved, the sentencing court is asked to modify the sentence to admit the prisoner to Work Furlough. The furloughee, if he is jobless, is helped to get a job and may be lent up to $20 to pay for work clothes, tools, and transportation. The money he earns goes to a furlough administrator who disburses the money to family, to satisfy debts, fines or restitution, to defray personal expenses, and to pay charges of $3.50 a working day for room and board. The furloughee carries with him a copy of the furlough agreement which contains the rules of conduct. About 15 percent of furloughees are removed from the program for infractions of the rules. Since the program began the number of escapes is under one percent; to escape is a felony. The furlough system is designed to help the prisoner to accept responsibility and to bridge the gap between abnormal prison life and normal community living. The program has been successful in achieving great savings to the taxpayer and in returning offenders to the community who are not likely to repeat offenses. Research is needed on the rehabilitative effects of the program, and the public, who still believes in strict incarceration must be educated to the advantage of the program. Los Angeles County which leads the country in penological reform did not adopt the program until 1964. The idea has made little headway in New York.

3482 Kamisar, Yale, Inbau, Fred E., & Arnold, Thurman. Criminal justice in our time. Charlottesville, Virginia, University Press of Virginia, 1965, 161 p. $1.65

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the right to counsel cases which converge with the privilege against self-incrimination, the rules against involuntary confessions and the ban on illegal arrests collide with the realities of law enforcement and center around the police interrogation. The Escobedo decision which held that the constitutional right to counsel attaches when the investigation focuses on the accused is one of the most significant decisions in the area of criminal justice. Those who believe that the police interrogation is a defacto inquisitorial system, without constitutional safeguards, welcome Escobedo as a curb on police conduct and police methods offensive to due process and speculate that it will extinguish the police interrogation as we know it, and will insure equal justice for rich and poor alike in future cases that will be decided to answer the crucial questions left unanswered by this decision. It is contended that social interests in preserving respect for the individual and securing equal treatment in law enforcement outweigh the social interest in punishing criminals. The opposite viewpoint is that in these efforts to preserve individual civil liberties, restrictions cannot be placed on law enforcement agencies to make them practically powerless to prevent crime and apprehend criminals. Without a stable, safe society, there will be no medium in which to exercise individual rights and liberties. The only alternative

is to retrain law enforcement agencies and to improve their quality, efficiency, and respect for such liberties and rights. It is not the constitutional function of the courts to police the police. Another aspect of our criminal justice is the moral value symbolized by the criminal trial. These values are implicit in the Durham, Pound, and Gideon cases. One of the most significant results of the ideal of a fair trial has been the change in attitude toward the insane criminal reflected in the Durham case which will have an effect on the treatment of the mentally retarded criminal.

CONTENTS: Problems of criminal justice; from Escobedo to...; Equal justice from interrogation to trial of the accused in American Criminal Procedure; Law enforcement, the courts and individual civil liberties; The criminal trial as a symbol of moral values; Change in attitudes toward the insane criminal.

3483 Kamisar, Yale. Equal justice in the gatehouses and mansions of American criminal procedure: From Powell to Gideon, from Escobedo... In: Criminal justice in our time. Charlottesville, Virginia, University Press of Virginia, 1965, p. 3-95.

The stage at which the state must first provide an indigent person with a lawyer remains the most important question in criminal procedure. The prevalent in-custody interrogation should be barred. The state must ensure that the suspect is aware that he cannot and need not be made to incriminate himself and the choice of the poor and ignorant to speak or not should be as free and as informed as that of persons better endowed. Law enforcement officers have resorted to methods in the interrogation which they never could utilize at the trial and they have claimed such methods are necessary. A majority of the Supreme Court of the United States do not agree. In measuring the performance in the interrogation, this "gatehouse" of American criminal procedure, against the standards of a public trial, "the mansion," the Constitution requires much in the courtroom but means little in the police station where the defendant is depersonalized, stalked, and cornered. Society and the legal profession have shut out the grim realities of the criminal process. The contentions of those not interested in introducing constitutional safeguards into the interrogation cannot be sustained because the privilege against self-incrimination applies to all hearings where persons may be called upon to testify; there is a compulsion to testify in the police station; an unadvised suspect cannot be said to have waived the privilege by volunteering damaging statements. There is a need for an attorney in the police station and the presence of defense counsel will remove plea bargaining from the station house. On the eve of the Escobedo decision, the Supreme Court had been closing in on the "confession problem" by the ban on coerced confessions, the McNabb-Mallory rule, and the beginning of the right to counsel in Spano v. New York and Massiah v. U. S. In Mallory v. Hogan, the privilege against self-incrimination was wedded to the confessions rule. The Escobedo decision, the most significant in criminal procedure, is a five to four holding and at times contains language which would extinguish all police interrogations as we know it, but parts of the decision seem confined only to the particular facts. Most state courts remember only the limiting facts and are not reaching the crucial questions as to when the rights conferred by the decisions come into play and what their scope and duration are. The significance of the case must await new proddings in future cases. The force of Escobedo and Massiah may not be spent until all police questioning in the absence of counsel is barred. If the right to counsel is essential at the police interrogation, then equal justice demands that the poor and ignorant have the right to counsel and the State should provide counsel to indigent suspects. Escobedo should mean what the Supreme Court of California said it means in People v. Dorado. Wherever the Supreme Court is going in Escobedo, it will take years to get there.

CONTENTS: An important question unanswered in right to counsel cases; The prevalent police interrogation; Arguments pro and con on the privilege of self-incrimination in the police station; Court decisions on the eve of Escobedo; Escobedo; Who may invoke its rights; Portents for the future.

3484 Inbau, Fred E. Law enforcement, the courts and individual civil liberties. In: Criminal justice in our time. Charlottesville, Virginia, University Press of Virginia, 1965, p. 97-135.

In a vast majority of cases, the police interrogation of suspects at the police station without the presence of a lawyer is necessary for the purpose of seeking a confession to prosecute the case. In a federal jurisdiction, Mallory v. United States prohibits such interrogation; the suspect must be brought before a federal judge or commissioner to be charged or released. The rule that excluded Mallory's confession and the confession of Killough in Killough v. United States was invoked by the Supreme Court in exercise of its supervisory power over the lower federal courts. It was not founded upon constitutional requirements and thus it was not binding upon the states but comparable restrictions have been placed on the use of confessions in state cases under the aegis of the Fourteenth Amendment. The court is policing the police by indirection, that is by excluding confessions obtained by means the court finds wrong. The latest blow is the Escobedo decision. The majority of the judges in Escobedo are unperturbed by the fact that nowhere in the Sixth Amendment or elsewhere in the Constitution is there a provision with respect to right to counsel before the start of a criminal prosecution against a suspect. Escobedo has resulted and will continue to result in the freeing of many convicted criminals. A further restriction has been placed on police interrogation by Massiah v. U. S. where it was held that once a person was charged, the police have no right to question him outside an attorney's presence, and following this mandate the Court of Appeals, second circuit, stretched the right to counsel concept to an unbelievable length. There are prevalent misconceptions about police investigation and interrogation on the part of some people in reference to the F.B.I. and the English system and some of the bench and bar who have advocated that no confession should be admitted in evidence if the defendant repudiates it at the time of his trial. Other instances of unreasonable restrictions which have been imposed on the police by court-made law or by the failure of legislatures to enact appropriate legislation involve the inability to use evidence obtained where there is an illegal detention or illegal arrest. Some encouragement has been offered to law enforcement officers by the "stop and frisk" law passed in New York which has been held constitutional in New York and which the Supreme Court has refused to review. Although opposed to the exclusionary rule and its imposition on the States, it is possible for the police to cooperate within this rule if statutory laws regarding detentions, arrests, searches and seizures were modernized to render lawful certain kinds of necessary and reasonable police activities to legalize evidence so obtained (as in the New York "stop and frisk" law) and if the courts adopted a reasonable attitude with respect to what is unreasonable in detentions, arrests, searches, and seizures. The Fourth Amendment only prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures. The most controversial of all police practices is wire tapping and the misconception of the extent of its use even when it is under court authorization. It is a tremendous law enforcement aid in certain cases. In our effort to preserve civil liberties, restrictions cannot be placed on the police to make them powerless to prevent crime and apprehension of criminals. Civil liberties can only exist in a safe, orderly society. It is not the constitutional function of the courts to police the police. The function of the courts regarding confessions is to protect the innocent from use against them of fake confessions. The police should be retrained to improve their quality, efficiency, and respect for individual civil liberties.

CONTENTS: Necessity of the police interrogation; The Mallory rule; Escobedo; Misconceptions about police interrogation; Other restrictions on police such as search and seizure and wire tapping; Alternatives.

3485 Arnold, Thurman. The criminal trial as a symbol of public morality. In: Criminal justice in our time. Charlottesville, Virginia, University Press of Virginia, 1965, p. 136-161.

The significance of a criminal trial goes beyond questions of law enforcement. The elements of a fair trial do impose restrictions which handicap law enforcement but there is a psychological need for the appearance of justice created by a fair trial. Throughout history, in the case of Joan of Arc, Charles I, and the Nuremberg trials, the appearance of justice and public morality has been symbolized by the use of a criminal trial. One of the most significant results of the ideal of a fair trial has been a change in attitude toward the insane criminal which may later extend to the mentally retarded criminal. Insanity and criminal responsibility involve the conflicting ideas of vengeance against a criminal by society and the idea that an abnormal man who will not understand punishment should not be punished because it will not act as a deterrent. Until the Durham case, the M'Naghten Rule using the ability to distinguish right and wrong as a test of criminal responsibility

prevailed in the majority of American jurisdictions. The Durham case laid down a new rule, broader and more in keeping with modern science, that a defendant should be acquitted on the ground of insanity if the criminal act resulted from a mental disease. The case evoked great controversy. The decision as to whether a criminal should be acquitted on the ground of insanity is entirely a moral problem and cannot be proven scientifically but it satisfied the need to feel that science and morals are joined and that insanity is a fact within the knowledge of experts. Another interesting case involving public attitudes towards the defense of insanity is the case of the poet, Ezra Pound. The enforcement of criminal law representing the moral values of a society is also illustrated in Gideon v. Wainwright. The important result of the moral values implicit in the Durham, Pound, and Gideon cases is that these dramas in the courtroom create a compassionate society and only in a compassionate society can measures be taken which will solve the problems of crime and violence.

CONTENTS: The criminal trial a symbol of public morality; Examples in history; Durham case and changes in attitude toward criminal responsibility; the Pound and Gideon cases.

3486 Wright, J. Skelly. Law school training in criminal law: a judge's viewpoint. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 3(4):166-172, 1965.

The Criminal Justice Act of 1964 provides funds to compensate attorneys appointed to defend federal criminals who are financially unable to retain their own counsel. The passage of this law made obvious the fact that there are too few lawyers who are competent or adequately trained to meet the needs of the indigent defendant. Law schools in the past have overstressed the values of academic study to the detriment of practical learning. Too little time is spent in the schools on the subject of criminal law and its practices. However, the E. Barrett Prettyman Fellowships in Trial Advocacy of Georgetown University Law Center, the National Defender Project, the University of Washington Law School program, and the permission granted by Massachusetts and Florida to senior law students to appear in court on behalf of indigent defendants are evidence of the development of a program to give law students the opportunity to gain practical knowledge of the workings of our criminal system. The law school should not be a place dedicated solely to abstract and theoretical thought. By giving the student some exposure to the real problems he will face he will be better prepared for a profession of service.

3487 Pye, A. Kenneth. Law school training in criminal law: a teacher's viewpoint. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 3(4):173-182, 1965.

The student's attitude towards the criminal law is affected by the individuality of different professors, their objectives, techniques of instruction, and the materials they use. Of the texts utilized in 80 percent of the schools, those by Inbau and Soule and by Paulsen and Kadish bring closer to realization the objectives of limiting the treatment given to archaic distinctions in common law offenses and place a greater emphasis upon statutory changes. They provide the student with those materials which teach him something of the problems which are being litigated currently in our criminal courts. However, none of the books is aimed primarily at training a lawyer to defend a client in a criminal case. A desirable course would combine elements of the present courses in crimes, criminal procedure, and jurisprudence. More material from the social sciences, particularly in the field of crime causation, should be introduced and a reappraisal of traditional concepts is necessary. In order to give procedure the extended treatment required, the lengthy development of the elements of the common law offenses and the emphasis upon the theoretical development of legal concepts must be satisfied. Where feasible, practical experience should be combined with the formal course instruction and that course should be one which will permit students to evaluate whether our present system for the administration of criminal justice achieves the objectives to which we ascribe. Students must be aware of legal inadequacies and have some idea concerning needed improvement.

3488 Mancuso, Edward T. Law school training in criminal law: a practicing attorney's viewpoint. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 3(4):183-188, 1965.

The sparseness of competent attorneys to try criminal cases is evident throughout the country. The complexities of modern day have developed specialization and economics have directed the majority of young lawyers into fields which offer the greatest financial rewards and into careers which offer no opportunity to engage in trial work. The law schools alone cannot remedy this situation. The development of a trial advocate, criminal or civil, is not adaptable to "instant methods." We cannot expect law schools to turn out competent trial attorneys, but we should expect the legal profession to help foster participation in trial work so that competent trial attorneys can be developed. An internship

program instituted by the Public Defender's office in California had students from the criminal law classes of the law schools in the San Francisco area visit the office and observe the functions of the office, attend court sessions, and even sit in on conferences with the accused. Provision was also made for law students and graduating attorneys to spend an entire summer working in the office. Another aspect of this program involved contrasting larger law firms in San Francisco and encouraging their participation in assigning a young attorney who had at least two years experience (charter requirements) to the office (for a period of 60 to 90 days) where he would participate at all levels of the proceedings from arraignment to jury trials. In this way he would receive experience that would otherwise take him years to acquire. Cooperation and concerted effort on the part of the law schools, the legal profession, and society as a whole is needed to alleviate the problem and return to the legal profession its concern with proper administration of justice.

3489 Alexander, Myrl E. A hopeful view of the sentencing process. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 3(4):189-197, 1965.

While the fact that habitual offender statutes which would impose life sentences without eligibility for parole on criminal repeaters are inherently futile, legislation of this nature is introduced at every session of Congress. The results of the passage of these blindly punitive laws have been less than socially desirable or constructive. Some rays of hope, however, have begun to penetrate the veil of purely punitive sentencing through a creative exercise of the president's clemency powers; the proposed restudy of the Federal Criminal Code; the passage of the Federal Youth Correction Act which provides for an indeterminate sentence and release on parole at a predetermined time, special treatment facilities, youth centers, foster homes, and other types of residential facilities which would promote the rehabilitation of youthful offenders; and the creation of a youth division within the U. S. Board of Parole. Thus the courts are given additional sentencing alternatives which they are using with growing frequency. The authorization by Congress of (judicial) sentencing institutes which are held on a national and circuit level where actual cases are analyzed and discussed, correctional resources inspected, and the main issues in sentencing are debated and solved, where possible, contributes to further improvement in federal sentencing practice. Despite the encouraging developments in the area of sentencing there has not been a commensurate development of flexibility in the correctional treatment of offenders. However, there are correctional programs under intensive review and it appears likely that the educational and vocational training activities will in the future be geared to the rapidly changing needs of the free community.

3490 Wilson, Paul E. State criminal law revision. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 3(4):198-202, 1965.

As a direct result of the current revitalization of the criminal law, almost every state legislature has displayed an awareness of the need to improve some aspect of criminal justice. In addition to amendments to existing codes, a substantial number of states have undertaken the task of preparing comprehensive revisions of their substantive or procedural criminal law or both.

3491 Broeder, Dale W. & Merson, Robert Wade. Robinson v. California: an abbreviated study. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 3(4):203-207, 1965.

While Robinson holds that the Eighth Amendment (applicable to the states) prevents punishing a person for the status of drug addiction, the basic message is that the criminal process cannot be invoked unless the act sought to be punished is rationally related to a permissible social end, or in other words, criminal law cannot be used to punish an act which is morally blameless. The substantive and procedural law implications of this decision are explored as it might apply to narcotic addiction, alcoholics, and insanity where the absence of free will makes the addict or sick person constitutionally not punishable. Also, status crimes, private crimes, such as adultery, fornication, and sexual psychopath legislation are constitutionally suspect. Robinson destroys the malice concept; the law of reasonable mistake of fact; the "mistake of law" idea; and strict liability crimes. The law of sentencing as presently construed, most probation and parole laws, and laws pertaining to bail must go. In its implications, Robinson is potentially the most important criminal case of the decade.

3492 National Committee on Employment of Youth. Pros and cons: new roles for nonprofessionals in corrections, by Judith G. Benjamin, Marcia K. Freedman, & Edith F. Lynton. New York, 1965. 133 p.

The six-month study on the manpower shortages and problems of unemployment focused on matching roles among a wide range of individuals, including dropouts, offenders, and indigenous leaders with new careers. The purpose was to break up tasks now being performed by professionals, to redesign jobs and create new functions, and to retrain those nonprofessionals who can be upgraded. Recommendations included gaining insight into causes of behavior with psychological treatment for rehabilitation preparatory to training, the team approach and reorganization of personnel structure, different use of line personnel including custodials, better communication among personnel levels, decentralization of treatment management, group counseling, and redefined roles for correctional officers and counselors. A positive team approach, role redefinition, and group counseling improved the correctional officer's attitude at the National Training School in Washington. The California Institute for Men used offenders for therapy and self-therapy, and in research as technicians and investigators. Limitations of training suggested a team approach. Institutional restructuring should increase inmate responsibility and participation and improve aftercare treatment, parole, probation, and parental, educational, and community involvement. Staffs are inadequate, criteria vary and need upgrading with reference to social work techniques. Professional and civil service resistance must be overcome and trainers trained in the new methodology. Continued agency operations must test the workers' potential and performance, the appropriateness of the models in maximizing performance and their contribution to the agency goals.

CONTENTS: Introduction: upgrading the nonprofessional; New roles for inmates; Correctional services in the community; Probation and parole; New forms of community treatment; Conclusion; Bibliography.

3493 International Association of Chiefs of Police. Final report. Washington, D.C., October 1965, 9 p.

The focus in the training workshops for policemen held at Florida State University and California State Polytechnic College 1964-1965 was on police handling of juveniles. The Chiefs and Juvenile Bureau Commanders were invited to the last two days of the conference to promote their understanding and cooperation in the proposed curriculum changes. The objectives were to develop training materials and aids, improve the competence and skill of the police trainers in juvenile matters, and evaluate the effectiveness of the activities. Increased requests for help by police as well as follow-up reports from different communities on their accomplishments indicated the productive impact of the revisions in course content and of the increased time allotments for pertinent subjects. Better rapport between officers and chiefs resulted. More focus should be on the underlying social problems of delinquency and the prevention of crime with projected use of policewomen, college graduates, and the development of Delinquency Control Centers and better college curriculum planning. Agenda, hours involved, trainees, and the staff of the two workshops are appended.

3494 Solnař, Vladimir. Trestní ochrana majetku v socialistickém vlastnictví proti rozkrádání a podobným trestným činům. (Protection of socialist property from offenses against property by means of repression.) 1st ed. Prague, Nakladatelstvi Ceskoslovenské akademie ved, 1964. 319 p.

The provisions regarding protection of socialist property, in all socialist states, are mainly based on Soviet experience, adapted to each state's particular needs. The Czechoslovakian law on this point is contained in the 1950 Criminal Code. Object of offenses against property is both the actual property right and other rights belonging with Socialist property. Certain offenses are also contrary to the Socialist principle of distribution of goods. The most important offenses of this nature are larceny, embezzlement, and fraud. More than 50 percent are larcenies. Often little damage is caused. Embezzlement and fraud involve a higher degree of social danger than larceny. Other offenses against socialist property are "furtum usus," receiving of stolen property, deterioration of socialist property, etc. If considerable damage is caused, a higher penalty may be imposed. Recidivism is a general aggravating circumstance. Besides, dangerous offenders, in case of recidivism, may be subjected to a longer term of imprisonment. Capital punishment may only be imposed, if martial law has been proclaimed.

3495 Rubenfeld, Seymour. Family of outcasts. New York, Free Press, 1965. 308 p. $5.95

Deviant behavior, contrary to the strict sociological viewpoint, is now theoretically associated with family and personality factors as well as social forces. Lack of opportunity and other disadvantages influence changes in the self-image and create hostility toward society and antisocial behavior. Theoreticians have attributed the origins of this behavior to psycho-social pressures and personality dynamics, but there is evidence to substantiate that some can maintain strong constructive identities in the face of rejection and brutality. Adult psycho-cultural adaptations in children possibly result from symbolic parental discontent and alienation from conventional beliefs. These determine which developmental issues should be stressed and resolved with the child. Delinquency appears to be a regressive effort of psychologically disadvantaged youth, an impotent rebellion and vengeance against the social order. The social change program must offer more than money-making opportunities. Better living conditions, education, and cultural advantages based upon laws programming intervention with instruction from social scientists might help prevent delinquency. The sources and aims of aggressiveness and the adverse effects of culture and society on man which modify and disrupt his development must be related to his symbolic self-discontent and ego capacities.

CONTENTS: A psycho-cultural theory; Critique; Bases for a psycho-cultural theory; Paradigms.

3496 Utah Training Center for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency. Staff publications; 1(4). Salt Lake City, Utah. 148 p.

The Granite School District (Salt Lake City) Project was a large-scale experiment in juvenile worker training. The "trainees" were the entire teaching faculty and principals of six schools during the training experiment. A pilot project preceded the actual training program. The program itself included initial grant applications, new methodology, carefully defined objectives, a detailed record of hours expended, types, names and number of trainees, as well as transcriptions of actual training sessions. Evaluation of change in staff attitudes revealed little significant change in the experimental group. Recommendations for future programs of this nature include especially a reduction of the scope of the training program.

Available from: Utah Training Center for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency, Salt Lake City, Utah

3497 Westchester Citizens Committee of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Report on the Pilot Project for Women, Westchester County Jail. Scarsdale, New York. January 1965, 12 p.

In April 1963, an investigation of the Westchester County Jail, Women's Division, by the Westchester Citizens Committee revealed the following data: average time in jail was 60 to 90 days, total female population could reach 40, but was usually around 20, and inmates' ages ranges from 17 to 70. After determining the needs of the offenders, a program of education and activities was set up within the jail. Activities included: knitting, grooming, reading, typing and shorthand, flower arranging, basic painting and arts and crafts, among others. Forty-one volunteers participated in the programs, brief notes were taken on the progress of the activities.

CONTENTS: Summary; Introduction; Purpose; Introduction to problem; Initial planning; Development of program; Activities offered; Research; Personnel; Transfer of sponsorship; Evaluation.

Available from: Westchester Citizens Committee, 2-L North, Scarsdale Manor Apartments, Scarsdale, New York.

3498 Grosse, Marthe. TV: electronic crime school. Christian Herald, August 1965, p. 15-19, 23.

The impact of television "chillers" and shows depicting violence upon pre-adolescent children is a problem with which parents and educators must come to grips. Research indicates, contrary to the opinions of critics of television, that children often need television as a source of emotional release. The actual effect of television on the child is a product of the individual's psychological and emotional makeup, rather than the content of television programs. Furthermore, the portrayal of violence on television is merely a reflection of the violence and tension prevalent in American society today. The informative, educational possibilities of television are acknowledged; rather than attempt to regulate television programming, more concern should be paid to the violence in our own nature.

Available from: Television Information Office, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York

3499 De Sola de Pino, Mireya. La Confesión en el procedimiento penal Venezolano. (Confession in Venezuelan criminal proceedings.) Caracas, Facultad de Derecho Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1965. 143 p.

The investigation has always been a most important part of the criminal process. Since ancient days, the confession has been a primary source of information for investigation. Often, especially in earlier times, confessions were extracted by means of torture considered to be the "regina probationum," or highest proof of guilt or innocence. Confessions can be generally grouped into three classes: judicial, that given before the police, and extra-judicial. The type of confession given or used now has great bearing on its worth and use in court and as proof of guilt. It is absolutely necessary to distinguish the circumstances under which a confession was rendered in order to determine its value. It is important that the latest developments in the fields of psychology and psychiatry be incorporated into the process of investigation, and particularly, to the act of confession. Confessions or information rendered under special circumstances (under narcotics or other drugs, hypnotism, etc.) must be considered within a special set of precepts. Retraction of confessions, especially those made under the above circumstances, must also be considered a possibility. Although discussed very little until this publication, confessions made before police must be very carefully examined. Confessions thus obtained must later be ratified before a judge to assure their validity. A summary of Venezuelan laws pertaining to confessions is contained in this volume to facilitate verification and research on commentary.

CONTENTS: La prueba (Investigation); La confesión, defincion, classes, history (Confession, definition, types, history); La Confesión judicial, oportunidad en la cual puede rendirse, naturaleza juridica, importanica procesal de la confesión (Judicial confession, opportunity to plead guilty, judicial nature, procedural importance of confession); Requisitos intrínsecos de la confesión (Intrinsic requirements of confession); Requisitors extrínsecos para su validez (Extrinsic requirements for its validity); Confesión rendida ante la policía judicial, valor probatorio de la confesión rendida ante la policia judicial. Su ratificatión ante el juez. Efecto (Confession rendered before Police. Its value. Its ratification before a judge. Effects.); Legislacion comparada. La confesión en Alguanas Legislaciones Americanas (Comparative confession. Confession in some American Penal Codes.)

Available from: Universidad Central de Venezuela, Biblioteca de la Facultad de Derecho, Apartado 5591 Chacao. Edo. Miranda. Venezuela

3500 Fernandez Albor, A. Homicido y asesinato (Homicide and murder.) Madrid, Editorial Montecorvo, 1964. 209 p.

Homicide in its various forms has been outlawed in Spain since the times of the Roman invaders. Roman law not only distinguished between murder by deceit and violent murder, but went on to categorize murder by poison, by magic, and other means. Visigothic law prescribed punishments for offenders on counts of murder, but had many exceptions within which the offender could not be punished. Other law codes to outlaw homicide included the municipal "fueros" or law codes during the time of the reconquest, and the "partidas" issued by various kings for their entire kingdoms. Various royal orders, or edicts, including those of Alcalá and Montalvo specifically forbade homicide in its many forms. A process of change and redefinition of the concept of homicide exists through the codes of 1822, 1848, 1870, 1928, and 1932. The relation of the offender to his particular crime must be carefully and critically examined, taking care not to define his offense only within the traditional dogmatic structure of culpability for the crime committed. Specific circumstances to be considered should include: compensation, methods, premeditation and sanctions, and sanity and mental health of the accused.

CONTENTS: Introducción (Introduction); Trayectoria Historica (Historical Outline); Codificación (Codification); La relación Homiciio-Asesinato en la Doctrina, en la Jurisprudencia y en el derecho vigente (The Homicide-Murder relation in law, in jurisprudence and in rights); Circunstancias Especificas (Specific circumstances).

3501 Strachan, Billy. When may a co-defendent cross-examine? Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 129 (39): 631-632, 1965.

The growth of the law of evidence on the right to cross-examine prosecution witnesses by the counsel for the defense on behalf of their clients in Great Britain is historically explored in cases where two prisoners are charged or indicted jointly for a criminal offense. It is concluded from the cases and precedents reviewed that a defendant may not cross-examine a co-defendant unless that co-defendant gives evidence against him.

3502 Villalba-Villalba, Luis. Hechos antisociales del menor. (Antisocial acts of minors.) Caracas, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1965, 134 p.

In an outline history of the development of treatment and prevention of delinquency in Venezuela, among the major topics enumerated are the following: Dr. Chiossone, pioneer in the prevention of juvenile delinquency; Drs. Alí Lasser, Carrillo and Salas and the struggle for the protection of family against concubinage; Dr. Hernández Medina and the protection of employed minors; The First Venezuelan Workers Congress and the Rights of Venezuelan Children; Prof. López Rey on the prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents; writings of sociologists, jurists and educators on the responsibility toward antisocial juveniles, Drs. Romero Briceño, Alvarez, Navarro, Aruajo, et al, on the prevention of delinquency; and final suggestions on integral planning and sound administration of resources.

Available from: Universidad Central de Venezuela, Facultad de Derecho, Caracas, Venezuela

3503 Konopka, Gisela. Effective communication with adolescents in institutions. New York Child Welfare League of America, 1965, 18 p. $ .25

Adolescents in institutions generally express a distrust of adult society; it is the task of the professional worker to break down this distrust through effective communication, so that the adolescent will eventually become an effective member of society. This communication between professional worker and adolescent must be brought about through frankness on the part of the former. Patience, respect, and appreciation of the young will also make communication possible. When demands are made upon the child, support must be given and appreciation shown. Only through these methods will the goals of rehabilitation be reached.

3504 Children's Charter of the Courts of Michigan. Pathways to progress for Michigan's children: the courts and human problems. Kalamazoo, 1965, no paging.

Within a background of court responsibility to offenders, the new Michigan system is considered: the one court concept went into effect on January 1, 1964; it is suggested that the court have linked to it all the social services necessary to do its job. In

dealing with "human" problems there is a continuing need for supervision to supplement court orders. A new law (1963) authorizes court service personnel to be court appointed. Within the three basic functions of the court: jurisdictional, procedural and dispositional, service personnel will operate generally within the framework of the last.

Available from: Children's Charter of the Courts of Michigan, 703 South Westnedge Avenue, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 49007

3505 Children's Charter of the Courts of Michigan. Pathways to progress for Michigan's children: court staff development. Kalamazoo, 1965, 6 p.

In order to obtain the properly trained personnel for court staff and social service occupations, the jobs must be made attractive career opportunities. Pay levels must be raised, fringe benefits must be added, advancement and transfer must be made possible, and in-service training must be made available. It must be assured that proper levels of training are attained by judges, administrators, and social service workers. The exact nature of this training should be determined on the basis of job performance.

Available from: Children's Charter of the Courts of Michigan, 703 South Westnedge Avenue, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 49007

3506 Children's Charter of the Courts of Michigan. Pathways to progress for Michigan's children: a "Michigan Plan" for family court services. Kalamazoo, 1965, 7 p.

In proposing changes and reforms in the existing family courts and domestic relations courts, the Children's Charter would suggest the following: that these courts should be concerned with only those cases in which judicial intervention will change the family unit; with the newly adopted "One Court of Justice" system in Michigan, there is no question as to jurisdiction of any case; that a unified system of social services be attached to the court, so that certain minimum standards could be met in the fields of care provided, pay, statistical reporting, etc.; and that within the One Court of Justice concept, a division be made between those courts handling divorce cases and those handling neglect, juvenile delinquency, and other cases.

CONTENTS: About what kind of cases are we concerned?; What judge in which division of the "One Court of Justice" shall hear family court cases?; What kind of social service staff is necessary and how is it to be provided?; What would be the relationships between the various divisions of the "One Court of Justice" including the social service staff and records?

Available from: Children's Charter of the Courts of Michigan, 703 South Westnedge Avenue, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 49007

3507 Pennsylvania. Joint State Government Commission. Recommendations of the Task Force and Advisory Committee. 1964, 14 p. multilith.

In 1961 and 1963 the Pennsylvania General Assembly directed the Joint State Government Commission to study the correctional systems of the Commonwealth and to submit recommendations. The present report was approved unanimously as the recommendations of the Task Force and Advisory Committee. The purpose of the recommendations is to develop a correctional system designed to protect society and effect a change in criminal attitudes. They deal with penal institutions, probation, parole, county prisons, and jails.

3508 Von Hendig, Hans. Die Kriminalität der lesbischen Frau. (The criminality of lesbians.) Beiträge zur Sexualforschung, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung, Stuttgart, Enke Verlag, 1965. 107 p. (Heft 15) DM 19.

Following a discussion of environmental influences and personality factors tending to cause lesbianism, illustrative case material is presented on some of the offenses committed by lesbians: homicides, arson, bodily injury, property offenses, and offenses against morality.

CONTENTS: Lesbianism, a stubborn problem; Environmental forces; Elements of lesbianism tendencies; Offenses and lesbianism.

3509 American Association of University Women. The law and the citizen. Washington, D. C. 1965, 32 p. $. 35

A study guide has been prepared to give general background information on some of the following topics: due process; the federal court system; the state court system; arrest; search and seizure; right to counsel; uses of mass media; juvenile and family courts; protecting the ill and incompetent, the poor and unpopular; and the extension of entitlements.

CONTENTS: What is law; The governmental context of American law; Liberty and justice; Special treatment before the law.

Available from: American Association of University Women, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037

3510 Chappell, Richard A. Due process of law as it relates to corrections. Federal Probation, 29(3):3-26, 1965.

Recent decisions of appellate courts indicate a concern for the rights of offenders in the area of due process of law as it relates to corrections. A lack of understanding between the fields of law and social work creates an area of conflict which can only result in loss to those human beings both professions are trying to help. The courts and lawyers are critical of the correction field in that their procedures do not adequately protect the due process rights of probationers and parolees, insofar as their rights to representation by counsel, examination of evidence, confrontation of witnesses, etc. are concerned. Conversely, the correctional workers feel that their field and jurisdiction is being invaded by the courts and lawyers. In order to create an area of understanding between the two professions it is recommended that correctional courses should include a basic course in criminal law with emphasis on constitutional rights. Similarly, law schools should offer courses in correctional law. It is also urgent that incentives be provided to encourage able young lawyers to engage in criminal law practices.

3511 Kelly, Joseph B. Assassination in war time. Military Law Review, 30(no number): 101-111, 1965.

The elements which constitute the war crime of assassination are, in most cases, the selected killing of an enemy by a person not in uniform. Many acts of killing by assassination and ruse as well as the advent of the partisan in international and internal conflicts are explored to develop the situations under which selected killing should be permitted. The three rules suggested are: (1) the selected killing of uniformed personnel should be permitted by non-uniformed hands as it is now permitted by those in uniform; (2) the selected killing of non-uniformed personnel should be permitted where such personnel are or have been engaged in military operations; and (3) the selected killing of a non-combatant no matter how important his position should not be permitted by any one, in or out of uniform.

3512 Maerov, Arnold S. Prostitution: a survey and review of 20 cases. Psychiatric Quarterly, 39(4):675-701, 1965.

Twenty prostitutes were interviewed while they were inmates in the Denver (Colorado) County Jail. Historical documentation revealed that as a child the prostitute suffered rejection and deprivation from both parent figures. When prostitution was engaged in, the activity represented acting out aspects of an unresolved oedipal situation. A particular socio-economic stratum does not necessarily produce a prostitute. The significant turning point seems to occur during adolescence. The personal events of this period reactively induce prostitution, which the girl hopes to be a problem solving resolution. The best way to control prostitution is to adopt the so-called abolitionist approach, aimed at prevention and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is generally difficult, but the real opportunity to control prostitution is to check it before it starts. This means concentrating on the promiscuous or emotionally-disturbed adolescent, and on the female juvenile delinquent or involved mother, and providing adequate programs for understanding and assisting these troubled teenagers.

3513 Los Angeles County (California). The work furlough program: evaluation of the first year of operation, by Sidney Wachs & Stuart Adams. 1965, 16 p.

A work furlough program was instituted in Los Angeles County to determine its rehabilitative effects on offenders and assess any possible savings to the county probation department. In its first year of operation, 189 offenders participated in the program. They were predominantly Caucasian and married, had previous misdemeanor offenses, and were employed in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. The first six months of the program saw a net monetary loss to the county of $10,350, due largely to initial overhead costs and the gradual buildup of the program. During the second six months, the net savings amounted to $31,605. A five-month follow-up of furloughees and other offenders who had not received work furlough showed that work furloughees: had better ability to maintain jobs; adjust to the community; could respond better to supervision; and did not break probation.

3514 California. Corrections Department. Youth and Adult Corrections Agency. Clue hunting about group counseling and parole outcome, by Paul F. C. Mueller & Robert M. Harrison. Sacramento, 1964. 45 p. multilith. (Research Report No. 11).

A study of eight thousand men released on parole from five California correctional institutions over a five year period was conducted to determine the effectiveness of group counseling in assuring parole success. The significant findings show that men with group counseling at the institution of release did 5.1 percent better within twelve months and 2.5 percent better within twenty-four months than those with no group counseling. Men with so-called stable group counseling. over similar periods of time, did 6.3 and 9.5 percent better than men with unstable group counseling. Stable counseling is defined as participation with one leader for over a year. Clues from previous studies in this area indicate that properly administered group counseling may improve inmate attitudes, reduce disciplinary difficulties, improve work production, and increase parole success. It is recommended that stable group counseling be increased, and that further studies of group counseling factors associated with favorable parole outcomes be conducted.

3515 United Nations. Coming into force of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Bulletin on Narcotics, 17(1):1, 1965.

In November 1964, Kenya became the fortieth nation to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, thus the Convention came into force. The provisions of this new instrument have fulfilled the original aims set for it by the Economic and Social Council: it will lead to a simplification of international law and administration in the field of narcotic drugs; there will now be only one organ (the International Narcotics Control Board) replacing the two existing ones; the international control of narcotic drugs will be strengthened and extended; the restriction of narcotic drugs to medical and scientific uses will be extended to all narcotic drugs. Thus, opium eating and smoking, cocoa-leaf chewing, and cannabis consumption will finally be outlawed throughout the world.

3516 Parreiras, Décio. Census of drug addicts in Brazil: the incidence and nature of drug addiction. Bulletin on Narcotics, 17(1):21-23, 1965.

Over a period of four years the Brazilian government carried out a census of the number of alcoholics and drug addicts. The most serious problem was found to be alcoholism: ninety-four percent of the persons deemed addicts and confined in hospitals were alcoholics. However, the problem is relatively minor; only .01 percent of Brazil's population is alcoholic. Serious drug addiction to heroin, morphine, and opium is gradually disappearing as a result of greater awareness on the part of doctors and because of the stringent control of drugs introduced in 1928.

3517 U. S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. Delinquents are people: progress report of the federal anti-delinquency program. Washington, D. C., 1965, 35 p. multilith.

The federal delinquency control program, begun as a result of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, has tried to attack the problem of delinquency by assisting communities, institutions and agencies to plan and initiate over 175 new demonstration and training programs. Demonstration grants were awarded for community

planning to produce a coordinated community blueprint to combat delinquency. As a result, action projects were created to focus directly on problems of rehabilitation, youth violence, narcotics, alcoholism, and suburban delinquency. Complementing these demonstration and action projects are the training projects. These projects were launched to alleviate the shortage of professional youth workers and upgrade the skills of professional personnel. It is important that these delinquency programs continue to receive support so that assessments may be made of their success, and so that juvenile workers can stay abreast of new knowledge and changing methods.

3518 National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Ministry, Vocation and Pastoral Services Department. The proceedings of Pastoral Care Seminar Two. The pastoral care function of the local congregation to the offender and his family. East Lansing, Michigan, 1965, 88 p. multilith.

The second Pastoral Care Seminar of the National Council of the Churches of Christ heard talks by Robert Kennedy, "Halfway Houses Pay Off," by Dr. Myrl Alexander on "The Treatment of the Offender in America Today," and by the Reverend David McCreath on "The Work of the United Presbyterian Church in the Cook County Jail." Panel discussions were also conducted on the subjects of "Local Church Involvement in the Care of the Offender" and "Deviant Behavior in our Society." The seminar was also presented with the following information: what the church needs to do in preparing to sponsor an offender; a proposal for an experimental ministry to people in trouble with the law, in the Detroit area; the fourth annual report of the Probation Department of the Royal Oak Municipal Court; the progress report of the family and delinquent counseling project; the report of a service-study project for young offenders in the Cook County Jail; and a list of halfway house addresses.

3519 U. S. Children's Bureau. Detention and shelter care of delinquent children in Benton County (Oregon), by John J. Downey. Washington, D. C., August, 1964, 22 p. multilith.

An evaluation and study of detention and shelter care practices in Benton County, Oregon, was conducted to determine their effectiveness and needs. The results of the study, conducted through questionnaires and personal observation, indicate the following: the juvenile court should continue to be responsible for the admission of children to detention or other types of temporary care pending court disposition, since only about half of the detention cases appear to have been necessary. The court should review its criteria for detention and admission procedures to reduce the amount of unnecessary detention; the shelter foster care program should be encouraged; detention of children in jails is unsuitable and should be discontinued; efforts should be made to effect a regional detention plan; and special arrangements should be made for the transportation of children to and from the regional detention home, and for casework service for the child while he is in detention.

CONTENTS: Pertinent principles; Current practices; New developments; Summary of recommendations.

3520 Brooks, Thomas R. Why 7 out of 10 cops will use the 3rd degree. Fact, 2(6):2-9, 1965.

By their own admission, police use force to obtain information or to punish a show of disrespect for police. A study based on extensive interviewing of police indicated that 77 percent of those interviewed would use force unnecessarily. Better salaries and higher recruiting standards are needed to attract men less antagonistic toward the general public. Civilian review should be established to act on charges of police brutality.

3521 Lee, Donald. Seduction of the guilty: homosexuality in American prisons. Fact, 2(6):56-61, 1965.

Almost every man who goes to prison in America today becomes a homosexual permanently or temporarily. Causes include the need for sexual outlet, the desire to conform, debts, or the threat of force. Inter-racial liaisons and rivalries create tensions. Homosexuality in prisons could be reduced by conjugal visits and furloughs for selected prisoners. Prisoners should be treated in normal environments instead of being punished in abnormal environments.

3522 - National Parole Institutes. The violent offender. (Administered by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.) 1965. 67 p. (Publication 8)

Parole boards' most difficult decisions concern violent offenders because of the enigmatic character of many violent crimes and the public's concern with the recurrence of violent crimes. Legal classifications are misleading since the offender often pleads guilty to an offense carrying a lesser penalty. In most jurisdictions, the decision regarding parole is not based on the type of offense alone, but on personal and situational variables. Statistical tables reveal several trends in crimes of violence. Homicide has declined in the past decades, but assault charges have increased. Murder is as frequent in rural areas as in the cities, but other crimes of violence are more frequent in the city. Homicide and assault rates are highest in the Southern Atlantic states and lowest in New England. Crimes of violence are most frequent among poor uneducated segments of the population where family life tends to be disorganized. In groups where homicide rates are high, there is shared belief that physical violence is the proper reaction to an insult. The high rate of violent crimes among Negroes reflects the concentration of Negroes in impoverished poorly educated subcultures where violence is socially condoned. The prognosis for the offender whose crime was considered an appropriate reaction in his social milieu is dependent on the offender's capacity to reject the values of the violent subculture. Violent criminals whose acts are not condoned by their social class are in most cases psychiatrically disturbed. Psychiatric advice may aid the parole board in these cases, but prediction must be cautious.

CONTENTS: Classification of violent offenders; Trends and distribution of violent offenses; Subcultures of violence; Factors associated with violent behavior; Types of violent offenders; Decision making and the violent offender.

Available from: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York 10010.

3523 Lipset, Seymour Martin & Wolin, Sheldon S., eds. The Berkeley student revolt: facts and interpretations. New York, Doubleday Anchor, 1965. 565 p. $1.95

Beginning in 1960, the student movement in Berkeley at the University of California revolted in small ways against directives of the administration as voiced by the President, Clark Kerr, and attempted to define the rights and duties of various undergraduate organizations. The revolt of the students in 1964 stimulated by the administration's attempt to curb off-campus political activities, began with the call for student rebellion on behalf of free speech and was followed by a statewide controversy with riots, sit-ins, strikes, violence, and violations of the law almost culminating in the destruction of this large and famous institution of learning. From the right to carry on political activity on the 26-foot strip, where Berkeley's students traditionally aired their views, student demands grew to eliminating all university restriction of political activity on the campus, and insisting that there be no restrictions different from any other civil place imposed, with the police the only enforcement authority. The meaning of the revolt is examined by sociologists, political scientists, faculty members, outsiders, and legal experts. The concepts of the university from the viewpoint of the administration, the students, and the faculty are expressed by representatives from each group. A detailed chronology is provided beginning with the letter of September 10, 1964 from a former student calling for civil disobedience to January 4, 1965 with a new set of rules for campus political activity and a new chancellor. The far-reaching implications of this indifference to legality as shown by serious students and the possible threat to the foundations of democratic order are examined by critics and enthusiasts of these civil disobedience tactics. Perhaps the nature of the university administration makes it vulnerable to manipulation by a minority. Student opinions from studies of the past indicate the kinds of factors that affected reactions to civil-liberties issues before the current ones.

CONTENTS: Students and politics; Problems in the multiuniversity - the future foreseen and advocated; The history of a student revolt, the voice of the actors, the FSM speaks; Statements of the university students for law and order; The groups on the periphery speak up; Administration statements; Some faculty statements issued in December and January; Opinons by law school faculty; Analyses and interpretations; Debates; Perspectives of the editors; Perspectives: faculty members; Perspectives: outsiders; Academic freedom; Berkeley students under the social scientist's eye; Documentary appendices.

3524 Uganda. Committee appointed by the Lukiiko to enquire into the violent robbery (Kondo) which has spread all over Buganda: report. no date. 35 p. multilith.

A committee was appointed by the government to investigate the increase of violent robberies in Buganda, Uganda since World War II. Some of the causes the committee suggests are an influx of immigrants to Uganda, lack of education preventing people from getting jobs, and the apathy of the police and the chiefs in the Buganda government. The committee recommends stricter control of immigration, improvement of education, government programs to provide more jobs, stricter enforcement of the law by the police, and cooperation between the central government police and local police forces.

3525 University of New England (New South Wales, Austrailia). Prisoner rehabilitation. Proceedings of a seminar, Grafton, August 2-4, 1963, D. P. Armstrong, ed. Grafton, 1963, 102 p.

Today rehabilitation is accepted as one of the main aims of legal punishment. Rehabilitation programs have demonstrated what gains they can accomplish for society and individuals. New practices including the move from maximum security prisons to open institutions, the introduction of a system of classification of prisoners, establishment of prison services to treat and care for individual prisoners, specialized training of prison officers, and establishment of parole and aftercare services reflect a radical change in attitude toward prison in this century. Despite the advances made in prison life in recent years, imprisonment still attacks the prisoner's self-esteem and his sense of personal worth. He is isolated from society, which means to him that he has been rejected by it; he is reduced to a mere subsistence level and completely stripped of his autonomy. The prisoner often reacts to this by acceptance of and participation in the criminal group which allows him to reject the society which has rejected him. There should be an effort to keep prisoners in touch with the world outside to lessen their sense of isolation from normal progress. This can be done with radio, newspapers, etc. Rehabilitation work should include efforts to interest the public and involve them in practical work toward prisoner rehabilitation so that the prejudice and bias of society toward the released prisoner can be broken down. Upon release from prison, the prisoner must return to the environment from which he came, which is often at least partly responsible for his crime. The prisoner still needs outside help. If the assistence given is to be worthwhile, it must involve the whole family and begin early in the sentence. Young people, especially, should receive a prolonged period of probation after release from prison.

CONTENTS: Rehabilitation policy and practice; What sort of people are in prisons; The viewpoint of the prisoner; Society: its attitudes and prejudices; The problem of ex-prisoner's economic existence; Individual adjustment within the family; The problem of prisoner adjustment; Workshop session.

Available from: Department of University Extension, University of New England, Mid-North Coast Regional Office, P. O. Box 246, Grafton, New South Wales, Australia.

3526 O. S. R. (Ohio State Reformatory) graduates class of '65. Motive, 2(4):22-24, 1965.

Fields High School is an accredited secondary school formally chartered by the State Board of Education within the Ohio State Reformatory. The class of 1965 was the first graduating class. Forty-seven graduates received diplomas in a ceremony attended by guests and photographers. Educational programs are being standardized throughout the state correctional institutions with a view to state chartering. State chartering presents the possibility of sharing in federal funds.

Available from: Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio.

3527 Splane, Richard B. Social welfare in Ontario 1791-1893. Toronto, Canada, University of Toronto Press, 1965. 305 p. $7.50

The study of Ontario's social welfare program during the 19th century covers the development in corrections and charities, deals with measures combating poverty, crime, child neglect and illness, and details the growth of the administrative structure through legislative, executive, and local governmental levels, and voluntary agencies. Problems of financial need and of programming administration and the development of social welfare institu-

tions in the correctional, health, public welfare, prisons, and mental illness areas are evaluated and considered to have been handled in an advanced and well integrated method. Care of the poor, the mentally insane, deaf, and blind and retarded changed from a municipal responsibility to federal under the leadership of Inspector J. W. Langmuir and the acquisition of provincial aid through the passage of the Charity Aid Act of 1874. Langmuir provided outstanding leadership in penal reform and succeeded in developing programs in the field of corrections which could stand comparison with those of the most advanced American states. Studies on delinquency-proneness, treatment, and the disease of alcoholism by the Royal Commission led to progressive preventive action. Industrial training schools developed as alternatives between regular school and reformatories to prevent delinquency, and preventive non-institutional placement and training programs for children were developed. The Humane Society of J. J. Kelso protected children from physical abuse, parental neglect, labor discrimination, and prison inequities. After a slow start because of the poverty and rugged conditions, Ontario's provincial government resourcefully assumed the responsibility for the public social welfare in developing a program of expansion and improvement but failed to develop administratively to meet the growing needs of direction and coordination. Administrative development took 40 more years when a Department of Public Welfare was founded.

CONTENTS: A century of progress in social welfare: the care of the poor; The development of correctional programs; The development of health services; The welfare of children; Review: the role of public welfare in a century of social welfare development.

3528 Conference on Specialized Education Planning for Personnel in Correction: proceedings, May 21-23, 1963, Lake Mohonk Mountain House, Mohonk Lake, New York. 1963. 118 p.

The emphasis on an interdisciplinary approach to education for correction work is essential. The boundaries of the different scientific disciplines must be overcome and communication between academicians and professional workers in the field must be improved. Training programs for psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers in the field of corrections should be increased. Administrators and correctional officers would benefit from an opportunity for increased education. In order to insure the professionalization of the field of corrections, an academic curriculum should be developed on the university level. Educational programs should be established either as a part of a university or as an independent institute. A university location might provide for greater interdisciplinary cooperation. Both federal and state support and financing are required. The institute could provide an opportunity for coordinated, scientific research. The research should be carried on as an integral part of a correctional institution. Areas recommended for research include epidemiology and etiology of criminal behavior and evaluation of correctional personnel selection and training.

CONTENTS: An overview of existing research and training activities in the field of correction, by Dr. Clyde E. Sullivan; A social science approach to American correctional practice, by Harry Manuel Shulman; Scope and pattern of a proposed training institute for correctional personnel, by Richard A. McGee; Administrative aspects of the proposed training institute, by Paul H. Hoch; Areas and priorities of research, by Bernard C. Glueck, Jr.; Summary of conference, by Dr. Peter P. Lejins.

3529 Aubry, Arthur S., Jr. & Caputo, Rudolph. R. Criminal interrogation. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1965. 235 p. $8.00

A skilled interrogator must have a practical knowledge of psychology. He must be capable of motivating a person to tell the truth regardless of the consequences to that person. By attempting to persuade the suspect to tell the truth and take whatever punishment is coming, the interrogator seeks to lessen the resistance of the suspect. The processes and techniques of interrogation are traditional, well accepted practices. The interrogator must be able to testify in court that he had not secured his confession by coercion, threats, or any undue influence of the suspect. He must also demonstrate that he made no promises to the suspect in order to secure the confession.

CONTENTS: Criminal psychology: the psychology of interrogation; Interrogation: general considerations; The interrogator; The interrogation room; Interrogation approaches; General techniques; Specific interrogation techniques; Symptoms of deception; Categories of subjects; The interrogator meets the subject: the initial phase of interrogation; Interrogation approach: the tough subject; Interrogation approach: the emotional approach; The psychology of confessions; Confessions: general considerations; Securing and recording the confession.

3530 St. Louis (Missouri). State Affairs Committee. State services for coordination of programs to prevent and control delinquency: survey. St. Louis, Metropolitan Youth Commission, April 1964, 5 p. 2 app. typed.

A survey into the problems of youth and the need for better services in the care of delinquents resulted in an investigation of the financial appropriations of the Missouri state agencies, and a recognition of the importance of coordination and cooperation among the local and state agencies. Increasing population mobility makes problem solving a national as well as local and state responsibility, since a large percentage of youths apprehended in 1962 were born outside the state or urban area of their arrest. Control of delinquency is difficult because of the large financial needs of the necessary services and agencies. Information resulting from a survey in which 23 states answered a questionnaire on services, financial allocations and contributions for juvenile delinquency control indicates the sums appropriated for law enforcement, recreation, juvenile court and detention, school, social, community, and clinical services, and the agencies benefitting. Appended is a 1957 report from the Massachusetts Division of Youth Services on the services, finances and facilities in delinquency prevention and recommendations for improvement.

3531 U. S. Children's Bureau. A study of Hawaii's services for delinquent youth, June-July 1963, by Kenneth S. Carpenter. Washington, D. C., 1963, 68 p. (Division of Juvenile Delinquency Service.)

From June 20, 1963 to July 3, 1963, Hawaii's services for delinquent youth were studied by the Department of Social Services to evaluate the quality and quantity of the staff employed, the structure and organization of the physical and clinical services, the correctional facilities, and the educational, vocational, and religious programs available. It was recommended that the Department of Social Services correlate the organizational structure in correction more closely with the problems encountered, provide supervisory and consultatory services for the agencies involved, and provide current research statistics for better service programming. Responsibility for improved coordination of institutional staff programs should be centralized and the program development more comprehensive. Appointment of an advisory Citizens Committee should help institute-community relations. Suggested improvements in the child care program included better orientation on institutionalization, a social history evaluation, and treatment by trained personnel. Trained social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, and clerks are needed with more effective teamwork between the Correctional Services Section and the Correctional Care Section. The educational program lacks centralization and adequate vocational, diagnostic, and creative programming. Technical assistance from the Department of Education should be provided. After-care placement needs earlier consideration, working with the family and use of half-way houses. The Molokai Forestry Camp for dropout delinquent boys, limited by geographic separateness and delayed admissions, can be made more effective with better planning of work, admissions, supervision and money.

CONTENTS: Organization of services for delinquent youth in Hawaii; Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility Branch; Molokai Forestry Camp.

Available from: U. S. Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

3532 U.S. National Institute of Mental Health. Delinquent gangs: an answer to the needs of the socially disabled. In: Research project summaries no. 2. Washington, D.C., 1965, p. 81-88.

Eleven Negro and five white gangs with 598 members were studied and compared with several hundred non-gang boys and two Negro and white middle-class boys in Chicago to find information about their characteristics and to gain an understanding helpful in dealing with teenage delinquent gangs. Gang members had the same regard as middle-class boys for middle-class standards. Illegal but not criminal behavior was more characteristic, including conflict, gambling, sex, drug, and public nuisance involvements. The white community with more economic security and better leadership shows more concern and control over the problems of young people than the Negro. Gang members, because of anxiety, emotional disturbance, and rejection, found difficulty in constructive participation in interpersonal relations; from a study of lower-class nursery school children, this appears early in life with differences in intelligence also a factor. The atmosphere of tension and fear in the family and community contributes to gang formation where members achieve status and a satisfaction of dependency and cooperative needs by joining. Seriously delinquent activities are probably the result of weighing

the short-term against the long-term risks with status advancement part of the anti-social act. Gang life is antagonistic to middle-class goals which lie outside the experience of delinquents' possible achievement. Constructive tasks are beyond the gang members' level of reward and proficiency and the opportunities not easily available. If just one gang member became interested in training and employment, perhaps the rest of the gang would become involved.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

3533 Fort Leonard Wood Youth Court. Fort Leonard, Missouri, April 1965, no paging.

The Fort Leonard Wood Youth Court, limited to teenagers, has jurisdiction over any juvenile offense occurring on the Fort Leonard Wood reservation. It operates under the jurisdiction and control of a federal judge. Any crime committed on the federal reservation will result in a federal criminal record for the person involved. Trial by the Youth Court eliminates any permanent record against the teenager.

3534 Neuringer, Charles. The Rorschach test as a research service for the identification, prediction and understanding of suicidal ideation and behavior. Journal of Protective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 29(1):71-82, 1965.

An uncritical analysis of empirical Rorschach literature in the area of suicide could lead one to conclude that the test had little value for the identification, prediction, and understanding of suicide. It was felt that the reasons for this could be related to the several inconsistencies in methodologies and design found among the studies. The research data of these studies were classified into four groups: (1) determinants and ratios, (2) single signs, (3) multiple signs, and (4) content; and reviewed from a methodological standpoint. From this analysis it was concluded that there was no specific pathognomic sign for suicide on the Rorschach. Certain methodological and design weaknesses contributed to the equivocality among the studies. Comparisons between the studies were difficult to make because of their differing experimental design and operational definitions of suicide. Because of this, the Rorschach itself cannot be held culpable for the equivocal results.

3535 Cooper, George W., Jr., Bernstein, Lewis, & Hart, Cynthia. Predicting suicidal ideation from the Rorschach; an attempt to cross-validate. Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 29(2):168-170, 1965.

An attempt was made to replicate an earlier study which demonstrates a significant relationship between suicidal ideation and response to the D6 area of Rorschach Card VII. From a population of 299 hospitalized psychiatric patients, 53 Ss had responded to this area. These were matched on a man-to-man basis for age and sex with non-responders. The two groups were closely equated for diagnosis, total number of Rorschach responses, and percentage of small detail responses. When compared for the presence of suicidal ideation, the groups were not found to differ significantly. Separate comparisons of subgroups of schizophrenics, depressives, and neurotics also failed to confirm the prediction.

3536 Sternberg, David & Levine, Abraham. An indicator of suicidal ideation on the Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test. Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 29(3):377-379, 1965.

The Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test was used to predict the presence of suicidal ideation in an individual. Experimental subjects were 25 voluntarily hospitalized patients with functional psychiatric disorders who had responded with the "penetration" of Design 6 into Design 5 on the Bender Gestalt. The control group was selected among patients who had not responded in this way. The experimental group did display significantly more suicidal ideation than the control group. The results were taken to suggest the utility of combining this variable with other predictive criteria derived from Rorschach research to help the clinician make recommendations about suicidally ideated psychiatric patients.

3537 Armstrong, O. K. Must our movies be obscene? Reader's Digest, 87(523):154-156, 1965.

Openly provocative movies have been profitable and have influenced the lowering of standards in all screen entertainment. The seven major film companies are pledged to observe a code of morality established in 1930 and revised in 1956. The code is ignored by many producers. The public can be effective in raising the standards in movies by patronizing movies that are recommended by the Catholic Legion of Decency, the Protestant Motion Picture Council, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and other film estimating groups. The public should demand self-regulation by the film industry and support legal action prohibiting obscenity.

3538 Kearney, Paul W. Keep your car from being stolen. Reader's Digest, 87(523):249-252, 1965.

Auto theft is the nation's biggest crime against property. About 75 percent of the thefts are for juvenile "joyrides." Campaigns urging motorists to take elementary precautions have been effective in several cities including San Francisco and Chicago. Motorists are urged to lock their cars and take their keys every time they park. A second ignition switch and private identification mark are recommended. It is advisable to park in a well-lighted area or in a parking lot where the car can be locked.

3539 New Jersey. Narcotic Drug Study Commission. Interim report, 1964. Trenton, 1965. 127 p.

In 1964, Senate Bill 210 was enacted into law in New Jersey, offering a practical first step in dealing with the narcotic problem uncomplicated by elaborate procedural sequences. The three essential provisions of the bill are: (1) the appointment of a Narcotics Advisory Council; (2) the establishment of one or more residential treatment centers; and (3) the development of medically oriented aftercare clinics. The latter two provisions are designed to offer an immediate partial answer to alleviate the problem in New Jersey. The Drug Study Commission recommends the establishment of separate probation departments or the establishment of separate divisions within existing probation departments with personnel particularly trained in the problems of drug detection, addiction and rehabilitation. The effectiveness of such units will be maximized if small caseloads are maintained providing for intensive casework supervision. Since a medically-oriented aftercare program will require, for proper rehabilitation, supervision in excess of one year, current laws must be amended so that addicts will be subject to a compulsory probationary period of not less than three years.

CONTENTS: A new approach to narcotic addiction; Facilities and treatment for addiction; Other institutional facilities; Summary recommendations.

3540 Gillies, Hunter. Murder in the West of Scotland. British Journal of Psychiatry, 111(480):1087-1094, 1965.

Between 1953 and 1964, psychiatric examinations were carried out on 59 male and seven female offenders. The diagnoses of the offenders were: no psychiatric abnormality in 30 offenders; psychopathic personalities in 18; psychotic illnesses in 14; four were mentally subnormal. The court found 17 legally insane and unfit to plead. Of the victims, 21 were related to the offender, eight were wives and three husbands. The most common motive was anger (38 cases) and the most common causal factor alcoholic indulgence (33 cases) followed by psychopathy (22 cases) and schizophrenia (11 cases). Three schizophrenics had been discharged from psychiatric hospitals only a few days or weeks before committing the offense; the four matricides were committed by schizophrenic males and in three schizophrenic males the first sign of psychiatric disorder was the commission of murder.

3541 DiSalle, Michael,& Blochman, Lawrence G. The power of life or death. New York, Random House, 1965. 214 p. $4.95

During DiSalle's term as Governor of Ohio, he acted on twelve appeals for executive clemency. Detailed case histories illustrate why he commuted the sentence of five men and one woman to life imprisonment. Extenuating circumstances included mental deficiency and inequities of sentencing. The executive mansion was staffed by convicted killers under life sentence. Case histories of these men illustrate the rehabilitation potential of murderers.

CONTENTS: The killers; Those who lived; Those who died; The smug professionals; After twenty years--baby sitters!; Unfinished business; The years ahead-twilight or dawn?

3542 Bauer, Fritz, Bürger-Prinz, Hans, Giese, Hans, & Jäger, Herbert, eds. Sexualität und Verbrechen. (Sexuality and crime.) Frankfurt, Fischer Bücherei, 1965. 438 p. DM 3.80

Society's attitudes toward sexual behavior and birth control have undergone fundamental changes since the turn of the century. Modern industrial society is moving toward new behavior norms which are clearly different from those of the last century; conflicts have arisen between these dynamically changing norms of sexual morality and the static legal order. These conflicts have been the reason for insistent demands for a reform of the West German criminal code in this area; the proposed code, on the other hand, appears to be regressive in this respect. In view of the danger that criminal law may be determined by prejudicial concepts instead of by knowledge gained through critical investigations, well-known criminal lawyers, physicians, sociologists, Catholic and Protestant theologians, psychologists, psychiatrists, criminologists, and ethnologists have contributed to this symposium in order to critically examine the proposed West German code as it deals with sex offenses. Their contributions indicate the variety of legislative approaches which are possible but show at the same time that the present draft code contradicts the developments in criminal legislation throughout the world.

CONTENTS: Sex offense laws today; Problems of sex offense laws in judicial philosophy and policy; Reflections on the problem of homosexuality and its legal relevance in Protestant theological ethics; Sexuality and crime from the point of view of Catholic moral theology; Sex offenses laws from the psychological and anthropological point of view; Punishment and responsibility in social psychology; Sex offense laws and ethnology; Adultery and law reform; The question of punishing male homosexual behavior; Prostitution; Birth control devices and state legislation, especially with regard to the proposed code; Legal abortion in Sweden; Old age criminality; Medical therapy; The treatment of sexual criminality in Scandinavia; The tendency toward exculpation; Psychiatry and sex offense laws; Criminal law policy and science; Sexual taboos and the law today; Comments of a psychotherapist on the draft code; When is art pornographic?; Sex offenses and problems of sex behavior in contemporary society.

3543 Maurach, Reinhart, Schmidt, Eberhard, Preiser, Wolfgang, & others. Die Frage der Todesstrafe: zwölf Antworten. (The question of capital punishment: twelve answers.). Frankfurt, Fischer Bücherei, 1965. 175 p. DM 3.80

Discussions on capital punishment have again caught the interest of the German public under the impetus of several lawyers and politicians who have advocated the reintroduction of the ultimate penalty. Britain has been pointed to as the example of a country which has reintroduced capital punishment but the British Parliament has, for the second time, abolished it. Deterrence and reprisal are the main arguments put forth by the supporters of capital punishment; they are opposed by those who fear judicial errors and who present strong ethical and religious arguments against it. Experiences of the

recent past, moreover, appear to make a reintroduction of capital punishment in Germany forever impossible. The many aspects of the problem are discussed in this symposium which presents the philosophical, practical, and theological arguments for and against capital punishment and the experiences and insights of lawyers, biologists, physicians, psychologists, theologians, and sociologists.

CONTENTS: Guilt and punishment; The history of capital punishment up to the age of enlightenment; Capital punishment since the age of enlightenment; Capital punishment in foreign law; The inhibition to kill and the preservation of the species as a biological problem; Responsibility as a medico-psychological problem; Murderers and murder as models; Capital punishment and public opinion; Reasons for capital punishment; Reasons against capital punishment; Killing, murder and suicide.

3544 University of California (Berkeley). Institute of Governmental Studies. Prisoner release: work furlough and conjugal visits. A bibliography compiled by Charles L. Smith, 1965. 2 p. mimeo. $.10

Journal articles, pamphlets, and other assorted materials on prisoner work furlough and conjugal visits are presented in this bibliography.

Available from: Friends Committee on Legislation, 2160 Lake Street, San Francisco, California, 94121

3545 Armstrong, O. K. The fight against the smut peddlers. Reprint from Reader's Digest, September 1965, 5 p.

A 1957 U. S. Supreme Court decision supplied guidelines on what is legally pornographic material and an explicit definition of obscenity. Known as the Roth Ruling, it defined obscene material as dealing with sex in a manner appealing to prurient interests. Attorneys representing pornography dealers denounced the decision as vague and unworkable; courts were often presented with procedurally bad cases and in dealing with them appeared to be tolerating the distribution of pornography. Charles H. Keating, a Cincinnati lawyer who founded Citizens for Decent Literature, saw that the trouble was that pornography dealers were represented by experts in obscenity law and were opposed by police officials and prosecutors with heavy caseloads and limited staff. Today CDL prepares briefs and advises prosecutors on obscenity laws and assists prosecutions in a number of obscenity cases. The challenge of the smut peddlers can be successfully met if a three-point program is followed: (1) law enforcement officials and district attorneys must be familiar with obscenity laws and know the proper procedures to enforce them. Laws should be revised in accordance with the Roth Ruling; there must be no censorship prior to distribution of the material; it must be born in mind that nudity itself is not obscene, rather the intent to arouse prurient interests determines the offense; use should be made of a 1958 federal law which allows prosecution of pornography distributors not only where they mail their materials but also where it is delivered; (2) all obscenity cases should be tried in a criminal court before a jury; and (3) every legal means must be strengthened and used to fight obscenity. Citizen groups should study obscenity laws, demand revisions when necessary, and insist on enforcement.

Available from: Reprint Editor, The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York

3546 University of California (Berkeley). Institute of Governmental Studies. Police review boards, by Charles L. Smith. 1965. 3 p. mimeo. $.10

A bibliography is presented of journal articles, pamphlets, and other assorted materials on the subject of police review boards.

Available from: Friends Committee on Legislation, 2160 Lake Street, San Francisco, California, 94121

3547 University of California (Berkeley). Institute of Government Studies. The Ombudsman: a bibliography, by Charles Smith & Laura Denny. 1965. 7 p. mimeo. $.15

A compilation is made of books, journal articles, and government documents on the Ombudsman.

Available from: Friends Committee on Legislation, 2160 Lake Street, San Francisco, California, 94121

3548 University of California. School of Criminology. The San Francisco project: a study of federal probation and parole, by Joseph D. Lohman, Albert Wahl & Robert M. Carter. 1965, 93 p. (Research Report No. 3)

Five hundred federal offenders were referred during one year by the U. S. District Court to the U. S. Probation Office, Northern District of California for presentence investigations; reports were examined to develop typologies of various populations of federal offenders. This report, covering the total offender population and the data collected from September 1964 to August 1965, refers to significant patterns descriptive of the offenders. The typical offender is male, white, Protestant, from 21-35, of limited skills and income, with 10-11 years of education, is involved primarily in Dyer Act violations, narcotics (75 percent in minority groups), forgeries, or embezzlement. He acts alone within 25 miles of his home, pleads guilty without an attorney, is released on his own recognizance to the community, half the time is put on probation, and has been brought up in a home free of criminality. A subgroup of about 36 percent of the total population were of previously unstable, antisocial behavior; 28 percent were not. Descriptive data on job changes, employment continuity, military service, alcoholism, family patterns show variable trends. A relationship between sex and offense and between offenses and disposition of the offender is established but it was determined that the type of offense does not affect the penalty. This data is not evaluated or developed typologically. Research with evaluation on individuals and group performance under parole and probation is continuing.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Offense; Plea; Legal representation; Confinement status prior to judgment; Recommendation of the U. S. Probation Officer concerning disposition of the offender; Disposition of the offender in the U. S. District Court; Offense and disposition; Age; Age and offense; Race; Race and offense; Sex; Sex and race; Sex and offense; Place of birth; Education; Prior criminal record; Prior criminal arrests; Family criminality; Marital status; Religion and religious activity; Occupational patterns; Average monthly income; Employment stability; Longest period of continuous employment; Number of months employed; Military history; Weapons and violence; Use of aliases; Narcotic usage; Alcoholic involvement; Residence stability; Distance from residence to location of offense; Homosexuality; Crime partners; Summary.

3549 University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Graduate School of Social Work. Mahoning County juvenile jury study, by Donald G. Roberts. April 9, 1965, 21 p.

The effectiveness of the juvenile jury method used by the Mahoning County Juvenile Court System in Youngstown, Ohio was studied by three graduate social work students of the University of Pittsburgh to determine its validity as a court program in the disposition of traffic offenders, the amount of influence the recommendations had on the final decision, if the teenage jury was sufficiently mature to sit in judgment of peers, and if the severity of the sentence is acceptable to offender and parents. During June, July, and August 1964, 155 of the 158 (137 males and 18 females) juvenile traffic offenders were surveyed and characterized in general as a 17 year old male, family-taught driver with six months experience, an average student, of middle-class background, and accompanied by one parent in court. For 95 percent, the charge was a serious violation in which case a more serious disposition was recommended. Although many responses were

stereotypes, 77 percent of the parents and, presumably, "acceptability" of the jury recommdations will be useful in producing desired results. With responsible adult guidance, the juvenile jury can make a contribution to the court system, work with the referees successfully, influence decision and disposition, and remain unaffected by social class, personal characteristics, or the education of the offender.

CONTENTS: Purpose of the study; Objectives of the study; Mahoning County juvenile jury history; General research method; Results of study; Plans for future study; Appendix A, Coding instructions - offenders; Appendix B, Classification of data; Appendix C, Data forms.

3550 Skaberne, Bronislav, Blejec, Marjan, Skalar, Vinko, & others. Kriminalna prevencija in osnovnosolski otroci. (Crime prevention and elementary school children.) Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo, 16(1):1-14, 1965.

In its study of second-year children in Ljubljana elementary schools, the Institute for Criminology in Ljubljana used an adaptation of the sociometric form previously used by the Youth Commission of New York State in an effort to determine the earliest possible detection and prevention of predelinquent behavior. Twenty-six hundred and fifteen children were observed from 1955-1962; their teachers filled out check lists about their behavior, and all departments of social welfare reported on problem children in 1958. Additional data on special children came from family inquiries and from interviews and evaluations of family life. Teachers' evaluations, because of lack of training, varied in criteria. Early recognition of disturbances of aggressive and withdrawn behavior, untruthfulness and unpopularity with schoolmates by teachers, for identification and prevention of delinquency, requires psychological training and new methods of eduction aimed at a well-rounded personality development of the child. The limitations of the "Guess Who" research technique suggest other means of predicting delinquency. If used, it must be followed with psychological and educational help in teaching methods and school organization to avoid negative reactions and results. A relationship between school achievement and problem behavior was not established because of deficiencies in technique calling for considerable educational reforms.

3551 Israel. Ministry of Justice. The prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in Israel. Report presented at the Third Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Stockholm, Sweden, August 9-18, 1965. Jerusalem, Government Printer, 1965, 191 p.

A major contributing factor in the rising crime rate in Israel is the disorganization of family life resulting from immigration. Large sections of the society are experiencing a break-up of traditional values and are finding it difficult to integrate into the new social structure. Statistics based on police and court records indicate not only type of offense and penalty, but the demographic and social characteristics of the offender. Since 1951, about two-thirds of the adult and 80 percent of the juvenile offenders have been of Asian or African origin. About 40 percent of the total offenses are property offenses. In recent years there has been a marked rise in juvenile delinquency. The history of the Juvenile Court in Israel illustrates a trend toward rehabilitation of the offender and reintegration into society. The court works closely with the probation officer. When an offender stands trial for an offense punishable with imprisonment of more than six months, the law requires the court to obtain a report from the probation officer of his past history, family circumstances, finances, and health. Probation officers are working more and more closely with community groups and organizations. Correctional institutions for adults and juveniles are equipped with medical and vocational training facilities. Home visits up to 96 hours can be granted by the Minister of Police. There is no legally established aftercare system in Israel except for juvenile offenders who are treated for an average of 20 months by aftercare officers and volunteers. The Criminal Code Ordinance as enacted by the British Mandatory Administration for Palestine in 1936 is still in force except as repealed and amended. For example, capital punishment for murder has been abolished. The Israeli legislature introduced the suspended sentence and many other reforms.

CONTENTS: Legislation and the judicial process in the field of criminal law, by Haim H. Cohen; Irresistible impulse, diminished responsibility and psychiatric evidence in Israeli law, by Jacob Bazak; Statistical data

on crime amongst Jews in Israel, by O. Schmelz; Observations on the juvenile court in Israel, by David Reifen; Probation in Israel, by Menahem Horovitz; The institutional treatment and after-care of adult offenders and juvenile delinquents in Israel, by Zvi Hermon; Prevention of delinquency in Israel, by Yona Cohen; Israel police, by P. Kopel; Police treatment of juvenile delinquents, by M. Hovav.

3552 Capote, Truman. Annals of crime: in cold blood. New Yorker (1965), September 25, p. 57-166; October 2, p. 52-175; October 9, p. 58-183; October 16, p. 62-193.

Capote, Truman. In cold blood: a true account of a multiple murder and its consequences. New York, Random House, 1966. 343 p. $5.95

Herbert William Clutter, 48, farm rancher of Holcomb, Kansas, his wife, Bonnie, fifteen year old son, Kenyon, and daughter, Nancy were bound, gagged, tortured, and shot to death on November 16, 1959 with no apparent motive for the murders and no real suspect. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation and the F.B.I. had no clues until Floyd Wells, a prisoner in the Kansas State Penitentiary on a three-year robbery sentence, heard the murder story on his radio. Recalling the boasts of two former cellmates, Dick Hickock and Perry Smith, to rob the successful farmer and murder all witnesses, Wells hesitantly alerted the warden who, in turn, notified the F.B.I. Hickock and Smith were arrested December 30 in Las Vegas after having committed additional crimes of rape, assault, forgery, robbery, and auto theft. Although their confessions differed somewhat, both gave motives of robbery. Instigated by Hickock, Smith murdered the family with a hunting knife, and shotgun, later found with matching empty shells. After a commission of three doctors declared them sane, they came to trial March 22. In the opinion of a volunteer psychiatrist for whom the prisoners wrote autobiographical sketches, both prisoners were insane with a long history of erratic control over aggressive impulses, weak ego images, sexual inhibition and perversion, female-threatened, having abnormal detachment about the murders and with schizophrenic and murder proneness tendencies. Emphasizing the jury's duty and responsibility to the public, the prosecution demanded the death penalty; the defense pleaded for mercy. Found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging in May, the prisoners were sent to Fort Leavenworth. Stays were obtained on the basis of the M'Naghten Durham rulings but the conviction was upheld. Hickock's appeal to the Kansas Bar Association Legal Aid Committee sought a new trial claiming a biased jury and presumption of guilt during the voir dire examination. Two years after trial, habeas corpus was filed and a full scale hearing conducted to challenge the objectivity of judge and defense attorneys with the fairness of the trial upheld. Additional appeals and petitions delayed the execution until April 14, 1965. Other murders of similar nature ending in death by capital punishment are detailed.

3553 Burchard, John, & Tyler, Vernon, Jr. The modification of delinquent behavior through operant conditioning. Behavior Research and Therapy, 2(4):245-250, 1965.

Operant conditioning was used successfully to modify behavior of an antisocial delinquent boy in a study conducted at the Fort Worden Treatment Center in Port Townsend, Washington. The subject was a thirteen year old boy who had been institutionalized for four-and-a half years. Analysis of his behavior suggested that his antisocial acts were controlled by various contingencies that existed within the institution, i.e., his antisocial behavior was followed by rewards rather than punishment. Operant techniques, such as time-out from reinforcement (isolation), differential reinforcement, and discrimination training, used over a five-month period, resulted in a declining rate of antisocial behavior and a decrease in seriousness of offenses. This treatment was more effective in modifying the subject's behavior than the conventional types of psychotherapy utilized during the previous four years of his institutionalization.

3554 Brooks, Thomas R. Necessary force - or police brutality? New York Times Magazine, December 5, 1965, p. 60-68.

The use of force by policemen in accomplishing their objectives, whether in discouraging muggers from working a particular neighborhood or in obtaining a confession from a recalcitrant suspect, has a long history and has often been endorsed by mayors and police commissioners alike. Typical of today's brutality cases are incidents in which an officer has used force against someone who, in his opinion, has shown disrespect for the police by talking back. Back talk justifies force among many police officers. Although victims of police brutality are often marginal people such as drifters and gamblers, respectable members of minority groups are frequently subjected to questioning and searches without obvious cause. In New York City, only 231 complaints were filed in 1964 as a result of 208,844 arrests. Of these, only 24 were substantiated by the Civilian Complaint Review Board. The policemen involved in these cases were mostly off-duty policemen. The role of the police in our society needs a thorough examination.

3555 Dierckx de Casterle, J.-L. La loi de défense sociale du 1er juillet 1964. (The Social Defense Act of July 1, 1964). Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(1):3-30, 1965.

The Belgian Social Defense Act of July 1, 1964, has been in operation for over one year. As the main innovation, the law introduced the concept of the indeterminate sentence. For the protection of the defendant, the law provides for the compulsory presence of the defense counsel in all stages of the procedure, as well as for the possibility of calling in a physician at the defendant's request. The central position in the execution of the law is assumed by the Commissions of Social Defense. The Commissions decide what measures are to be applied in order that they conform to the needs of the condemned, and supervise the treatment. They are also authorized to decide about the termination of confinement. In this respect, the provision for probatory release is often abused on the part of the condemned and their defense counsels who indiscriminately request that the probatory release be put into effect every six months. The fact that the Royal Prosecutors succeeded in maintaining their influence upon the deliberations of the Commissions has contributed to the overall successful operation of the Social Defense Act.

3556 Clerc, Francois. Le projet de revision partielle du code pénal suisse. (The project of a partial revision of the Swiss Penal Code.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(1):31-41, 1965.

The Swiss Penal Code of 1942 has proved defective in many respects, particularly in the areas of the prison system and punishment. In the period between 1954-1958, a project for its partial revision was elaborated and submitted, sponsored by the federal Department of Justice. The project recognizes young adults as a special category of juvenile delinquents and introduces a special statute for them. Provision is made for the segregation of first offenders and recidivists. The institution of probation (libération conditionelle) is extended. Concerning security measures, the project aims at greater precision of legal norms. The decision on the confinement of habitual offenders, as well as that on the compulsory treatment of alcoholics and narcotic addicts should be made after thorough examination and evaluation of the case by experts.

3557 Beristain, Antonio, S. J. Vers un oecuménisme historique en droit pénal. (Towards historical ecumenism in penal law.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(3):559-582, 1965.

In penal doctrine, "ecumenism," i.e., the creation of a unified universally accepted approach to penal problems, must be achieved by overcoming controversial issues. In particular, in the conflict of the retributionist and anti-retributionist schools, while giving due regard to the objections raised by both schools, a positive approach can be elaborated. From the point of view

of the Catholic legal doctrine, retribution must be accepted in order to exclude vengeance as the only alternative. In fact, contemporary theories which are in favor of retribution are also in conformity with the retributionist ideas expressed in the Bible. Retribution, neither unworthy nor cruel, can be justified on two grounds: the considerations of social defense and the realization of progressively more perfect justice in practice.

3558 Roland, Maurice. Le délit d'omission. (The offense by default.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(3): 583-600, 1965.

The offense by default refers to cases where the criminal act was committed because of non-interference. It is not clear whether abstention or inaction can be considered an offense, even if it made another criminal offense possible or if it concerned the refusal of help under circumstances where personal risk was not involved. In particular, the line between the extent of individual freedom and the obligation to interfere to prevent an offense is difficult to draw. During the last 100 years, several French laws made the offense by default punishable under certain definite circumstances (e.g., failure to denounce activity against the security of the state or failure to render assistance to victims of accidents). Nevertheless, the lack of appropriate legislation has caused the situation where many flagrant offenses of marginal character remain unpunished. The legislation, drawing conclusions from the interpretations of the offense by default by legal writers, should proceed to the creation of a more comprehensive authoritative interpretation of that offense.

3559 Grapin, Pierre. Anthropologie et délinquance juvénile. (Anthropology and juvenile delinquency.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(3):601-617, 1965.

Juvenile delinquency in modern society cannot be explained solely by the impact of environmental or other external factors, such as the socio-professional milieu or family environment (broken homes). Nor are hereditary factors (the parents' health) and intellectual level of the delinquents of primary importance. Whereas abnormal factors may, under circumstances, facilitate juvenile delinquency, their influence must not be overestimated. The offense, including that committed by a juvenile, is not a pathological manifestation but rather an abnormal act committed by a normal individual. In explaining the causes of such abnormal acts, attention must be paid to physiological factors which are specifically applicable for the condition of the youth (e.g., the impact of pubertal crises). In the study of those factors, an interdisciplinary approach, combining the methods of anthropology and physiology with those of other sciences, must be applied.

3560 Coutts, J. A. L'intérêt général et l'intérêt de l'accusé au cours du procès pénal. (The general interest and the accused's interest in the course of criminal procedure.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(3):619-636, 1965.

A symposium, held in September 1964 at the University of Birmingham, was concerned with the comparison of the world's systems of criminal procedure. The antagonism between the public interest and that of an accused is an element permanently present in all stages of criminal procedure in every country. In the pre-trial stage, the position of the accused is influenced by the choice of the organ conducting the investigation. The investigation is either conducted entirely by the police (non-indictable offenses in England), or by a magistrate (France), or by the prosecution (Scotland). In the trial stage, the composition of the tribunal is of essential importance (systems ranging from professional judges to the most perfect jury system which exists in England). The question of whether in the course of the trial the tribunal should base its decision on the knowledge of the entire past of the accused, is answered in the affirmative by the continental legal systems (France, Germany, U.S.S.R.), in the negative by the common law. Concerning the post-trial stage, in most systems the same panel which decided guilt also decides the sentence. Recently, the range of alternative sentences extended because of the introduction of such concepts as indeterminate sentence, semi-freedom (Belgium), confinement in a borstal and others. The procedures of appeal which are primarily considered an institution in the accused's interest, assume most varied shapes in different countries.

3561 Herzog, Jacques-Bernard. L'avant-projet de code d'exécution des peines du Brésil. (Brazil's draft code concerning the execution of punishments.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(3):637-645, 1965.

The draft code concerning the execution of punishments, drawn by Roberto Lyra, attempts to introduce uniform principles of punishment in Brazil. Until now the greatest obstacles to the application of modern methods of punishment have been Brazilian particularism (federal system with states highly differentiated in the level of development and enjoying extensive independence in the administration of justice) and the shortage of adequate penal establishments. Taking into consideration these realities, Lyra's project nevertheless provides for the safeguards of the convict's rights and obligations, for aftercare and assistance to the families of the imprisoned, and for rehabilitation measures during imprisonment. As a guarantor of these measures the judge in charge of the execution of the punishment has the central position in Lyra's code.

3562 McCormick, Paul. Report to the Rosenberg Foundation from the probation department of Alameda County on completion of a three-year job procurement program for juvenile court wards released from a work-training institution. California. June 1965. 116 p. manuscript

A study from 1962-65 of the results of post release job-finding service for delinquents from the Senior Boys Camp in California found that employers were willing to hire occasional probationer applicants, but the effect on the probationers was negligible and recidivism occurred on re-entry into old environmental patterns with job opportunities having little effect on the delinquent. It was recommended that the project deputy continue to work on placement, study the influential forces affecting general behavior, and the employment performance of young delinquents to evaluate existing services and recommend future action. A survey of 50 employers in Alameda County in 1962 found employers willing to hire probationers and parolees on the same basis as other applicants. Supervisors and fellow workers were comparatively unconcerned about past records, looked for conscientious personnel regardless of record, race, or skill. With 101 project job placements in 1965, the successes (30 percent) and failure (70 percent) in keeping jobs were the same as with outside placements with equal recidivism. Parents of girls obstructed self-sufficiency with their attitudes. In all cases, persistent strong counseling was recommended with group therapy or transactional analysis a possible workable approach. Interviews and questionnaires with 15 cases, five placed through the project successfully, five unsuccessfully, and five through external agencies show employment opportunities do not change youths' lives although camp experience was good. Parents are most influential in children's failures; time is the best rehabilitator with the development of an acquired sense of worthiness.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Job hunting; The youths' performance; Fifteen cases; Implications and observations; Applications; Appendix one: employer survey; Appendix two: letter to employers; Appendix three: willing employers; Appendix four: Interview questions.

Available from: Alameda County Probation Department, Alameda, California.

3563 U. S. Congress. Senate. Judiciary Committee. Prisoner work release. Washington, D.C. 1965, 11 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 613)

The Committee on the Judiciary recommends the passing of the prisoner work release bill for federal prisoners. The legislation was introduced at the request of the Attorney General to facilitate the rehabilitation of persons convicted of crimes against the United States. An organized reabsorption of ex-prisoners into the community could reduce the crime rate and promote public safety. The bill provides for residential community centers or halfway houses, emergency unescorted leave, and work furloughs. It is recommended that the bill be amended to insure that paid employment of prisoners will not displace employed workers, aggravate unemployment conditions, or undercut local standards of wages. Representatives of local labor unions must be consulted. Similar programs are operating successfully under the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act and the Federal Youths Corrections Act and in numerous state jurisdictions as well as European countries.

3564 U. S. Congress. Senate. Judiciary Committee. Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965: hearings on S. 1792 and S. 1825, July 1965. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965, 113 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session)

U. S. Congress. Senate. Judiciary Committee. Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965: report (to accompany H. R. 8027). Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965, 10 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 672)

Statements before the Judiciary Committee generally support two proposed bills to provide assistance in training local law enforcement officers and improving law enforcement techniques. The rise in crime throughout the nation is thought to warrant federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. The bills provide for federal aid to private and public non-profit organizations for studies and programs in the field of law enforcement and the prevention of crime. The bills also authorize the Attorney General to collect, evaluate, and disseminate information about research activities. The bills clearly state that federal control over state or local law enforcement is not intended. S.1409, a bill similar to S.1792, places the administrative responsibility for the law enforcement assistance program with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Attorney General and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare agree that programs concerning law enforcement, prisons, and courts are appropriate for the Department of Justice to administer. Research in juvenile delinquency and mental health carried on by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should be coordinated with the work of the Department of Justice.

3565 McGrath, W. T., ed. Crime and its treatment in Canada. Toronto, Canada, Macmillan; & New York, St. Martin's Press; 1965. 510 p. $7.50

This general survey of crime and corrections by numerous contributors represents an interdisciplinary approach. The history of punishment and theories of punishment including retribution, deterrence, and reformation are discussed. Theories of the causes of crime discussed include constitutional theories, differential association, multiple factor, and opportunity theories. Statistics on the characteristics of criminals based on police and court records are cited, but the limitations of the statistical data are emphasized. The organization of the federal, provincial, and municipal police force is outlined. Powers of arrest are described. Courts, including juvenile courts, prisons, and training schools are described in terms of historical background as well as present facilities and practices. The history, eligibility, requirements, and effectiveness of probation and parole policies are treated in detail.

CONTENTS: Crime and the correctional services, by W. T. McGrath; Crime and society, by Tadeusz Grygier; Sources of illegal behavior, by Douglas Penfold; Rates of crime and delinquency by P. J. Griffen; Criminal legislation, by A. J. MacLeod; The police, by W. H. Kelly; The adult court, by Stuart Ryan; The juvenile and family courts, by W. T. McGrath; Probation, by St. John Madeley; Training schools in Canada, by Donald Sinclair; Some aspects of nineteenth-century Canadian prisons, by J. Alex. Edmison; Canadian prisons today, by John V. Fornataro; Parole, by Frank P. Miller; After-care and prisoners' aid societies, by A. M. Kirkpatrick; Treatment, by Gordon W. Russon; Special problem groups: alcoholics, drug addicts, sex offenders, by J. D. Armstrong and R. E. Turner; Penal reform and corrections, by A. M. Kirkpatrick.

3566 Berlit, Jan-Wolfgang. Todesstrafe im Namen des Volkes? (Capital punishment in the name of the people?) Diessen, Wolf Frhr. v. Tucker Verlag, 1964. 168 p. $1.25

Intended for the average citizen, this book discusses the pros and cons of capital punishment in order to stimulate responsible reflection on the various aspects of the issue. The reader is encouraged to examine his own conscience and make his own conclusions; as to the author, he sees in capital punishment a penalty whose advantages are obtainable by other methods but whose disadvantages cannot be avoided by another means but abolition.

CONTENTS: Capital punishment under discussion; History of capital punishment; Public opinion; Capital punishment abroad; The types of executions; Christianity and capital punishment; The right of the state to execute; The question of guilt; Revenge; Deterrence; Usefulness; Security; Retribution; Correction; State emergency; Misuse; The cruelty of execution; Imprisonment; Unknown homicides; Judicial errors; Changing opinions; Reintroduction of capital punishment; For which crimes; The criminal process; The role of the defense attorney; Judge and jury; The pardoning authority; The executioner; The responsible decision.

3567 Winters, Glenn R. A Ministry of Justice: the time to act is now. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 48(11): 206-213, 1965.

There are three dimensions to the administration of justice: (1) every day operation of the courts; (2) technical improvement and modernization; (3) detection of shortcomings of the system and development of better ideas. The third aspect has been neglected by the government. A Ministry of Justice should deal with it; that is, an individual or a group of men, constituting a department of government, legally and officially charged with the duty to observe the law in action, report changes needed, and work out programs of improvement. Although several private organizations have usefully engaged in similar activities, a Ministry of Justice would fulfill the fourfold need of providing: (1) a vehicle for the government's own interest in legal and judicial reform; (2) leadership; (3) aid toward enactment of reform measures; and (4) possibility of government financing of some of the related work. The Ministry of Justice, rather than being a simple branch of the executive, should deal with tasks encompassing all three government functions. Interdepartmental status could be achieved by having its personnel chosen by joint action of the President, the Chief Justice, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Its powers should be merely advisory. A similar agency ought to be created on the state level.

3568 Santo, Henry E. The law explosion and the Denver District Court 1939-1963. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 48(11): 221-224, 1965.

Law explosion, as defined by Jones, means "the proliferation of controversies and legal problems, of range and number quite beyond anything with which an earlier legal order has ever had to deal." This fact can be accounted for, among other factors, by the population explosion and the development of the automobile. Our legal system is based on tradition which is rarely effective. Housekeeping chores of the court such as record keeping and filing documents are also done according to tradition. The Program in Judicial Administration at the University of Denver College of Law cooperated with the Denver District Court in a study of court "calendaring." The report of the study, known as the "Warden Report," deals with population and the court, case filings in the court, judicial manpower of the court, judicial case load in the court, and court hours and use of judicial time. The Denver District Court, thus, has valuable information to effectively solve many of its organizational problems.

3569 Rose, Clayton W., & Skoler, Daniel L. Continuing education for juvenile court judges: National Council of Juvenile Court Judges Institute and Conference Program. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 48(11):225-230, 1965.

The National Council on Juvenile Court Judges conducted its Institute and Conference Program from 1961-1964. It was the largest continuing education program ever conducted for juvenile court judges. The program featured a total of 13 week-long regional National Institutes and a series of 21 state meetings, involving participants from all states; five conferences on special subjects and five in-service training programs for the personnel of a particular court or locality. Eight hundred juvenile court judges and 450 members of related professions participated. The training objectives included: development of sensitivity to the multiple role and responsibilities of the juvenile court judge; improved understanding of etiology and dynamics of juvenile deviant behavior; increased capacity for development and improvement of the court's professional staff; better appreciation and use of resources available for diagnosis, disposition, and treatment of cases; clarification of responsibilities and skills for assuming a community leadership role by the judge. The accent was on social sciences in the first place, on law only secondarily. As action goals, it was hoped that the training program would stimulate continuing education for juvenile court judges, would engender local interest in such activity, would stimulate the organization of state associations of juvenile court judges working toward imporvement in court services, and yield tangible improvements within the individual court. The program has produced several surveys; on the United States juvenile court judge population, attorney representation in juvenile court, law school curriculum coverage of juvenile and family court subjects. A Directory and Manual for juvenile court judges has been developed.

3570 McRae, William, & Linde, Llewellyn H. An emerging joint venture: lawyers and social workers. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 48(11):231-234, 1965.

It becomes more and more important that lawyers and social workers cooperate in a mutual understanding of each other's tasks and professional knowledge. Cooperation between the two professions is best developed in juvenile courts. The social worker, by means of his "presentence report," often has an important part in the determination of the final sentence. If an offender is placed on probation or parole, the role of the social worker will be predominant. The social worker might be useful in preventing divorces and in advising lawyers on psychological implications of pleading guilty or not guilty. Both lawyers and social workers should be able to recognize their clients' problems, not only within their own field of competence, but equally those in each other's area. Often, exchange of information between them on the same client is advisable, provided that the client consents. Cross-consultation between the two professions should be encouraged.

3571 Szabo, Denis. La criminalité et son contrôle au Canada: tendances d'évolution récentes. (Criminality and its control in Canada: recent trends.) Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique, 19(3): 171-191, 1965.

From 1951-1961, criminality in Canada has increased more than the population has, particularly in the 16-19 year age group. Capital punishment may only be imposed in cases of treason, piracy, and "qualified" murder. In all provinces, except Alberta, murder cases shall be tried by a jury. From 1956-1961, 79 capital punishments have been pronounced, 21 of which have been executed. Corporal punishment may still be imposed as a supplementary punishment, mainly in some types of sex offense cases. From 1960-1964, the general prison population increased from 20,628 to 24, 288 (17.7 percent). A new 1961 law on penitentiaries has completely reorganized the prevailing rules. Any inmate in a federal prison receives a daily salary of at least 25 cents. During the last five years growing attention has been paid to therapy. Under S.638 Criminal Code, probation may be granted to first offenders, unless the law requires a minimum penalty, as well as to offenders who committed one previous offense under certain conditions. In 1961, 38,679 persons over 16 (28.5 percent of all those found guilty of an offense) were the subject of a probation sentence. The probation regime is different in every province. A National Parole Commission, instituted in 1958, decides on the granting of parole. From 1959-1962 the number of cases decided by the Commission increased from 4,828 to 7,612 and the number of persons released on parole decreased from 2,038 to 1,872. The percentage of failures increased from 5.59 to 11.4. The law on juvenile delinquency provides for special measures for juveniles. It has been adopted in all provinces.

3572 Zumbach, Pierre. Diagnostic sur la délinquance juvénile au Cameroun. (Analysis of juvenile delinquency in Cameroun.) Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique, 19(3):193-204, 1965.

In Cameroun, offenses committed by juveniles are mainly against property. Most delinquents are boys. Maladjustment is and will be mainly the result of the moving of juveniles from the villages to the cities and the inability of parents to bring up their children. The general conditions for maladjustment exist, but the equipment and personnel necessary for its control and prevention are not yet available. Maladjustment in girls generally leads to prostitution. At Douala, one-third of the women prostitute themselves. However, many eventually stop and adjust themselves. Illegitimacy which used to be accepted is shameful now. The transition from tribal to city life brings about new forms of maladjustment. As opposed to Western European youths who are badly educated, children in Cameroun are simply not educated. Once they have been educated, they may very well become extremely useful citizens. Stigmatization of juvenile delinquents is less than in Europe. It is likely that juvenile delinquency will increase in the near future, in Cameroun. In order to adequately react to this phenomenon, a realistic social policy is required.

3573 Sévery, J. Un cas d'exhibitionnisme d'étiologie inhabituelle. (An exhibitionism case of an unusual etiology.) Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique, 19(3):205-206, 1965.

Mr. X, a 56 year old sacristan, is caught in the act of exhibitionistic masturbation in a public men's room. He has one previous sentence and is on probation for exhibitionism. He had been happily married for six years, but his wife took all sexual initiative. After his wife's death, he never remarried. He has never practiced homosexuality, but is only sexually excited by men. Thus, his exhibitionism turns out to be caused by passive homosexuality.

3574 Vaucher, Gil. Le ministère de l'avocat dans le procès pénal. (The office of defense counsel in criminal proceedings.) Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique, 19(3):207-218, 1965.

Historically, three qualities have always been considered essential for defense counsels. They should be: (1) honorable men; (2) qualified, well educated lawyers; and (3) good orators. A defense counsel should most importantly be courageous, especially in proceedings before exceptional jurisdictions for political offenses. Besides, he should feel independent, both towards the State and his client. During the preliminary investigations, the role of the defense counsel varies with the more or less inquisitorial or accusatory character of this part of the proceedings. Whatever system prevails, the counsel's role is most important at the trial phase of the proceedings. His main activity here is his pleading which should demonstrate both eloquence and a profound knowledge.

3575 Oakland (California). Police Department. Citizenship program. No date, various pagings.

The Citizenship Program is a method by which the Oakland Police Department is attempting to reduce the amount of anti-social acts among the juvenile population. The methods used include classroom lectures, group discussions, question and answer periods, audio and audio-visual aids, and demonstrations.

3576 Oakland (California). Police Department. Laws for youth. No date, 23 p.

A manual has been prepared to provide students and their parents with a knowledge of certain laws and ordinances of the city of Oakland that apply particularly to youths.

CONTENTS: Amusement; Bicycles; Disturbing and disorderly conduct; Drivers' licenses; Employment; Firearms and fire works; Incorrigibility; Juvenile court; Liquor regulations; Loitering--juveniles during late hours; Loitering near schools; Malicious acts; Marriage laws; Military obligation; Morals offenses; Motor vehicles; Narcotics; Parental liability; Police procedures; Police records; Runaways; School attendance; Tobacco; Weapons.

3577 Oklahoma. Health Department. Mental Health Planning Committee. Survey of county judges. Handling of alleged mentally ill persons and opinion and suggestions on the problems of: (1) present procedures for sanity cases; (2) alcoholism and criminal insanity. Oklahoma, 1964, 26 p. app. (Report No. 3)

In 1964, the Oklahoma Mental Health Planning Committee conducted a survey of 78 county judges of Oklahoma to elicit information about the handling of respondents of sanity petitions. Fifty-seven judges completed the questionnaire. The results of the survey indicated that: (1) though the mandatory holding period caused inconveniences and no ideal holding facilities were available, the majority of judges felt that it served a useful purpose. Improvements need to be made in detention facilities and procedures; (2) commitment laws are adequate for the most part but in many cases need clarification; (3) closer coordination is needed between courts and state mental hospitals concerning the release of mental patients; (4) jails are the most commonly used places for holding the mentally ill because often no other facilities are available. Lack of county funds and refusal of local hospitals to admit such patients appear to be the main difficulties;

(5) the advantage of voluntary commitment may not be fully explained and employed; (6) judges are seriously concerned with the problems of mental illness through their recommendations for change in existing laws; (7) a significant number of attempts are made by unscrupulous individuals to have persons committed who are not mentally ill. This would indicate that judicial safeguards are desirable; and (8) mental illness as manifested by chronic alcoholics is of growing concern to the judges, and they recognize the need for separate and adequate facilities for alcoholics.

3578 University of Wisconsin. Institute of Governmental Affairs. Law enforcement and juvenile justice in Wisconsin. Madison, 1965, 90 p. app.

An outline is made of general principles to aid law enforcement personnel with problems involving children and the law. As a basis for discussion each chapter presents realistic examples of problem situations requiring the application of the general principles.

CONTENTS: Background and philosophy of the juvenile justice system; Discretion: police policy and police judgment; Field interrogation, search and seizure and apprehension; Detention, police action, disposition, and post-disposition; Dependency and neglect: the law enforcement officer's responsibility; Problems - cases for discussion; Glossary and guide to terminology; Report of disposition; Juvenile disposition report.

3579 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. A preliminary study on the development and changes in feelings observed among first-released delinquent juveniles. Madison, 1965, 4 p. (Statistical Bulletin C-50.)

A study was made of the changes in feelings of 3,701 boys and girls first-released from Wisconsin juvenile training institutions from 1959 through 1963. After each youth was released, a report on over 30 personal and social items was completed by the social service staff. The reported judgments were made by social workers on the basis of various admission and institutional reports in addition to their own observations. Only three percent of the youths received firm but kind supervision from both parents while one-sixth were inadequately supervised; the most common type of supervision was laxed; almost one-fourth were treated with indifference by their parents; just prior to release 72 percent of the boys and 62 percent of the girls showed no change in their feelings toward mothers; improvement was reported for only eight percent of the boys as compared with 26 percent of the girls; feelings toward the father improved for one-tenth of the boys and two-tenths of the girls; 26 percent of the boys' and 61 percent of the girls' feelings toward adults were reported improved; both boys' and girls' feelings toward adults in general improved considerably more than did their feelings toward either parent. More than half of the boys' and girls' attitudes toward themselves stayed the same; however, one-tenth of the boys and one-third of the girls improved in their attitude toward self; 73 percent of the boys' and 56 percent of the girls' relationships with other delinquents showed no change during institutional stay; of interest is that 78 percent of the girls and only 11 percent of the boys were reported more accepted by delinquent peers at the time of release; 83 percent of the boys and 55 percent of the girls were released to the same living arrangement as that from which they came. In general, the proportion of institutitonalized delinquent youth evaluated as having made positive changes in attitudes toward parents, other adults, and self was larger for girls than for boys. It may be concluded that girls may have been influenced by social service staff more often than boys.

3580 Dietterle, Paul. New Hampshire State Police "contacts" averted Hampton riots. Law and Order, 13(11):56-62, 1965.

After a 1964 Labor Day weekend teenage riot in Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, the state and local police began planning to avoid any recurrence in 1965. Police were assigned to supervise the beach for the summer. The state law for the beach was conspicuously posted and warnings were given as to the consequences of violation. There was no repetition of the riots in 1965.

3581 Thomas, Aquinas. Profile of the delinquent boy. Law and Order, 13(11)69-75, 1965.

Post-war delinquent case histories and clinical evaluations show an increase number of violent crimes against the person. These offenders are usually not regarded as psychotic, although they are generally emotionally disturbed. They have a very low tolerance for frustration and retaliate with violence. The delinquent seeks recognition and peer approval. Conflicts with parents, with school, and with the law cause the youngster to feel thwarted and hostile toward these authorities. Our education system should be improved to minimize the frustrations of low income and below average students. Improvement is needed in vocational training, teaching of reading skills, and guidance.

3582 Wellman, Paul I. Spawn of evil. London, Fireside Press, 1964. 191 p. 191 p. $6.25

Life on the frontiers of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys between the Revolution and the Civil War was both primitive and lawless. A major threat to settlers was bandits from their own ranks. Among these were the Harpe gang who engaged in cannibalism and killed for pleasure, and a Captain Mason who embarked on a career of crime out of a craving for excitement.

CONTENTS: The people of the forest; The beginning of the terror; The Charnel Trail; Where crime was spawned; Were wolves in the wilds; A bloody head on a stake; Genius in treachery; Three more heads roll; Counterfeiters in the cave; Ferryman of death.

3583 Correctional Education Association & Southern Illinois University. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. Papers and reports of the 14th annual Correctional Education Conference, June 7-9, 1965. Carbondale, Illinois, 1965, 146 p.

The theme of the 14th annual Regional Conference on Correctional Education held in June 1965, was "The great Society Challenges Correctional Education." Papers were presented on how to measure and increase the effectiveness of correctional education, the place of art in the curriculum, a demonstration project for pre-employment training of young adult offenders, and how to improve correctional libraries. There were also reports from the correctional institutions in Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin on educational improvements they have made recently.

CONTENTS: Program of events; Conference advisory directors; Steering committee; Participants and visitors; Foreword; Invocation; Keynote address; The effectiveness of correctional education; The place of the art class in a correctional facility; Coordinated pre-employment training for young adult offenders; Libraries and change; Design exploration in correctional libraries; Correctional education swapshop.

3584 Correctional Education Association & Southern Illinois University. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections. The effectiveness of correctional education, by Daniel Glaser. Paper presented at the 14th annual Correctional Education Conference, June 7-9, 1965. Carbondale, Illinois, 1965, p. 21-41.

There is some evidence that correctional education has a favorable impact on prisoners, but the findings are inconclusive due to methodological inadequacies in the research that has been done. In order for correctional education to be more successful, the educational challenge should be broadened for those who have been frustrated or bored in previous schooling, and social relationships which students associate with schooling should be changed. Efforts should be made to keep the prison school honest--it should be a place of learning, not just an easy way to do time or a way of favorably impressing the Parole Board. Continuing research is essential for correctional education. Both follow-up research on released prisoners and experimental research should be carried out.

3585 Correctional Education Association,& Southern Illinois University. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. The place of the art class in a correctional facility, by William J. Wartman. Paper presented at the 14th annual Correctional Education Conference, June 7-9, 1965. Carbondale, Illinois, 1965, p. 42-60.

Art classes have a place in the correctional education system. The classes should be run to meet the needs of the student; projects should be chosen which will help the student gain a sense of accomplishment. By learning to create something with various art materials, the student may be experiencing for the first time the creation of an environment over which he has complete control. Any success in school is a start toward rebuilding the crippled ego of a student used to perpetual school failure.

3586 Correctional Education Association,& Southern Illinois University. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections. Coordinated pre-employment training for young adult offenders, by Henry Burns. Paper presented at the 14th annual Correctional Education Conference, June 7-9, 1965. Carbondale, Illinois, 1965, p. 61-79.

The Kentucky Department of Corrections is conducting a demonstration project called "Coordinated Pre-Employment Training for Young Adult Offenders." It will attempt to provide and measure the effectiveness of an intensive occupationally-oriented treatment program. This program will begin at the time of indictment, continue during the period of incarceration of probation, and extend through the period of parole in the free community. Participants will be young adult offenders from rural Appalachian counties and from Louisville. Three community centers will be established as places for the enrolee to live and receive counseling, vocational guidance, and job placement assistance, in addition to vocational training. The rural centers will also serve as pre-sentence diagnostic resources. The program will be coordinated with the state prison and reformatory and inmates who are selected for the program will start their training while under custody.

3587 Correctional Education Association,& Southern Illinois University. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. Design exploration in correctional libraries, by Robert J. Brooks. Paper presented at the 14th annual Correctional Educational Conference, June 7-9, 1965. Carbondale, Illinois, 1965, p. 84-88.

Correctional institution libraries can generally reflect the quality of an institutional education program. The Design Department of Southern Illinois University was asked to propose new ideas for a correctional library. A goal oriented plan was suggested as most promising. The traditional concept of a library should be expanded to include a facility for testing and counseling and audio-visual materials.

3588 Correctional Education Association,& Southern Illinois University. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. Correctional education swapshop reports, at the 14th annual Correctional Educational Conference, June 7-9, 1965. Carbondale, Illinois, 1965, p. 89-138.

Recent improvements in correctional education in Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Ohio correctional institutions have been numerous. New facilities have been opened or are being planned. A new education building was recently opened at the Kentucky State Penitentiary, and the Illinois Youth Commission expects to build two new institutions - one for boys and one for girls - and a forestry camp. Programs and courses are being started including recreation programs, IBM training programs, and practical nursing courses. Educational television is frequently used in the classrooms.

3589 Shepherd, Robert E., Jr. The abused child and the law. Washington and Lee Law Review, 22(2):182-195, 1965.

Laws dealing with child abuse are not numerous in this country. The approach to the limits of parental discipline in a majority of courts has been that the parent has the "right to punish the child within the bounds of moderation and reason...but, if he exceeds due moderation, he becomes criminally liable." If punishment is excessive, the perpetrator may be guilty of either assault and battery or murder. The legal problem of neglect is largely based on statute. Even without a statute, if a child dies as a result of his parents' failure to provide food, shelter, or clothing when they are able to , they may be guilty of manslaughter. A model act on child abuse has been proposed. It requires physicians to report to an appropriate police source any injuries to a child they have reason to believe were inflicted by other than accidental means. A penalty is provided for making a willful and knowing violation of the act a misdemeanor.

This model act has been the basis of most of the statutes passed by states. Many of these statutes have been criticized because: (1) they reflect an emphasis on punishing the parent rather than protecting the child; (2) there is no system established to insure that effective action will be taken to follow up the report; and (3) it is felt that a penalty clause should not be included since the provision is unenforceable.

3590 Hewitt, William H. British police administration. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1965. 376 p. $11.50

The history, structure, and underlying principles of British police administration are presented. The origins of all major law enforcement terms are traced in detail--terms such as felony, misdemeanor, indictment, bail, etc. The organization of both the British and American police forces is described. There is also information on how law enforcement operates within the framework of the British government.

CONTENTS: Historical development; The organization of the British police; National-local relations; The police constable; The British system of government; The organization of the American police.

3591 Turner, Merfyn. A pretty sort of prison. London, Pall Mall Press 1964. 158 p. $6.25

A picture of prison life in England today as seen through the eyes of those most closely involved in its daily life--prisoners, prison officers, the governor, the chaplain, the medical officer, and prison visitors is presented. The replacement of fortress-like prison building, which present formidable physical and psychological barriers, is urged.

3592 Harms, Ernest, ed. Drug addiction in youth. New York, Pergamon Press, 1965. 210 p. $9.50

Research on drug addiction has yielded very little practical results. For the most part, it has been an information gathering process producing no change in the growing problem of drug abuse. Drug addiction among juveniles is a world-wide phenomenon, not just an American problem. Opiates, marijuana, and even commercial solvents are frequently used by adolescents to get a "high." Present day concepts regarding addiction as merely a pathological phenomenon should be eliminated. A broad view of addiction would include anthropological and sociological, as well as archeological, ethnological, and ontogenetic aspects. It would reside in the assumption that fundamental to all human nature is a desire to alter the normal state of consciousness, i.e., either to reduce or heighten consciousness. Addictive practices can be seen in relation to the standards of a particular community. They are learned in association with others, according to the frequency, intensity, and duration of contacts. The role of genetic and psychogenetic sources in drug addiction should be further studied. The serious problem of neonatal addiction has been largely ignored. Total elimination of punitive attitudes in the treatment of drug addicts is urged. Medical and psychiatric treatment and reeducation are suggested as alternatives. Slow withdrawal, similar to the English method, seems to offer more hope for success than abstinence withdrawal. On the social side, the most hopeful development is Narcotics Anonymous.

CONTENTS: Introduction: drug addiction in juveniles, by the editor; Drug addiction in Greater New York, by Ernest Harms; The development of narcotics addiction among the newborn, by Theodore Rosenthal, Sherman W. Patrick, and Donald C. Krug; Marijuana use by young people, by Charles Winick; Inhalation of commercial solvents: a form of deviance among adolescents, by Donald C. Krug, Jacob Sokol and Ingvar Kylander; "Psychopathology" of "narcotic addiction": a new point of view, by Lonnie MacDonald; Psychological characteristics of the adolescent addict, by David Laskowitz; Attitudes toward authority among adolescent drug addicts as a function of ethnicity, sex and length of drug use, by Stanley Einstein and David Laskowitz; The future time perspective of the adolescent narcotic addict, by Stanley Einstein; A comparison of the Rorschach behavior of adolescent addicts who have died of an overdose with addict controls, by David Laskowitz and Ferdinand Jones; Institutional treatment of the juvenile narcotics user, by Sherman W. Patrick; The withdrawal treatment of adolescent drug addicts, by Marie Neyswander; Group therapy with adolescent addicts: use of heterogeneous group approach, by Stanley Einstein and Ferdinand Jones; Our way of life: a short history of Narcotics Anonymous, by Sherman W. Patrick; "Aftercare rehabilitation," by Leon Brill; Adolescent addiction and religion, by Lynn Hageman; Description of the Addiction Research Center Program of Mental Health of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, by Sherman W. Patrick; Summary and outlook, by the editor.

3593 U. S. President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. School experiences and delinquency; curriculum materials, by Maynard L. Erickson, Max L. Scott & Lamar T. Empey. Washington, D.C., June 1965, 49 p.

Evidence suggests that the school problems of delinquents and school dropouts are much the same. Their school experience is one of frustration and disappointment, producing a negative attitude toward school. Behavior considered to be a violation of school rules is quite common among delinquents and dropouts. Much of this is what society considers delinquent behavior. This might be a reaction to the school system. The child's reaction to school is also influenced by his relationship to his family and peers. Since most delinquents come from lower socio-economic families, their behavior can be partially attributed to the behavioral patterns of that segment of the population. Their attitude toward school may be a reflection of their parents' attitudes. The schools and teachers are middle class oriented and apply middle class standards to lower class children. The teacher may attempt to force children to conform to standards which they have not encountered outside the classroom. By expecting or demanding this kind of behavior in academic and social activities, the teacher may do more to inflate school failure than prevent it. Many lower class children seek acceptance in middle class groups, but, lacking the skills to excel in those areas which bring school status, they are denied this acceptance. They will then seek out their own kind, those who are suffering the same kinds of experiences. The attitudes and behavior of such groups can become a further hinderance to a child's school acceptance. Any school intervention to prevent dropout behavior will have to consider these problems.

3594 The drug takers. New York, Time-Life Books, 1965. 128 p. $1.50

This monograph on drug addiction contains articles on the life of two young drug addicts, the history of drug addiction, how drugs are smuggled into the United States, law enforcement and drug abuse, methods of rehabilitating drug addicts, the spread of addiction to non-narcotic drugs, hallucinatory drugs, the effects of drugs, and the causes and cures for addiction.

CONTENTS: Karen and John: two young lives lost to heroin; The long search for euphoria; A global criminal trade; Tracking a narcotics peddler in Chicago; Up from addiction: The long way back; Spread of the great pill epidemic; Drugs that mimic madness; The dangerous drugs: what they do; Finding causes; seeking cures.

3595 Montague, Ashley. The long search for euphoria. In: The drug takers. New York, Time-Life Books, 1965, p. 30-34.

A survey of mankind reveals that almost everywhere and in every age the tensions incident to daily living drive some people to seek flight from them through drugs. Virtually every non-literate society known to anthropologists has utilized drugs in one form or another. Among people living at the most undeveloped level of society, at the food-gathering-hunting stage, dependence on habit-forming drugs is seldom a serious problem. It is with the more settled people, the agriculturalists and pastoralists, that one begins to encounter the use of various plants as painkillers to which humans may become addicted. Among all addicting drugs, none is as notorious or so difficult to suppress as opium. There is evidence that the opium poppy was cultivated as early as 4000 B.C. by the Sumerians. Its uses were well known in the Middle East, and the knowledge was carried from Persia to India and China. Until 1906 Great Britain profited from international dealings in opium with China and India. Opium addiction was introduced into the United States by way of San Francisco soon after the Civil War. Morphine addiction was widespread during this time, especially among the armed forces. Addiction further spread through use of the drug in patent medicines. The Harrison Narcotic Act in 1914 was the first attempt in the U. S. to control narcotic distribution.

3596 Brean, Herbert. A global criminal trade. In: The drug takers. New York, Time-Life Books, 1965. p. 34-43.

The largest share of the world output of illegal drugs is funneled into the United States. Most of the heroin, a derivative of opium, comes from Turkey. Turkish growers of opium have long supplied the United States with most of the opium it needs for legitimate medical purposes. The Turkish farmers grow more opium than the government will buy and sell it profitably to Turkish, Syrian, and Lebanese dealers. The illegal opium is then smuggled into Syria or Lebanon, where it is converted into morphine base, a crude morphine. Then it is shipped out of the country--usually to Paris of Marseilles, where it is converted into heroin. After this conversion process, the heroin is sent on to Italy which distributes the drug to consumer countries. The usual destinations of the drug shipments are either New York City or Montreal. Almost all opiates reaching the eastern coast of the United States are distributed by the Mafia. They are also involved in the distribution of drugs that come in on the west coast, but do not handle the actual Chinese business interest in Southeast Asia. The only other source of heroin for the United States is Mexico. The main force combating illegal dope trade in the United States is the Narcotics Bureau, under the Treasury Department. Interpol, an international organization, is now taking a more active role in the apprehension of international drug smugglers.

3597 Alexander, Tom. Drugs and the law. In: The drug takers. New York, Time-Life Books, 1965. p. 52-56, 121.

The history of anti-narcotic laws and enforcement is one of steadily escalating effort backed by increasingly strict and comprehensive laws. The effect of these laws has been to deprive the addict access to all legal drugs and to drive traffic in narcotics into underworld, where it remains. Federal and most state laws provide stiff penalties for possession and sale of narcotics. Recently, a trend away from the philosophy of drug addiction as a willful indulgence has been noted. In 1962, the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional all laws which made it a crime merely to be an addict. It ruled that addiction was an illness and should be treated as such. New York and California have new laws which provide for "civil commitment" of addicts. Five laws have been proposed in Congress which would make it possible for addicts to commit themselves to hospitals before trial. The control of barbiturates and amphetamines is just beginning to be legislated. In 1960 a Uniform State Barbiturate Code was adopted by 11 states.

3598 Stolley, Richard B. Up from addiction: the long way back. In: The drug takers. New York, Time-Life Books, 1965, p. 57-78,122.

All of the varied approaches for the treatment of drug addiction share one purpose: to instill within the addict a sense of self-discipline and mature self-respect. All treatment programs have met with only limited success. The U. S. Public Health Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky bears the brunt of addiction treatment, taking 1,900 voluntary patients and 432 federal prisoners in 1964. Physical dependence on drugs is much easier to remedy than emotional dependence. After a hospital patient is withdrawn from drugs, he undergoes three weeks of testing and interviews by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and job trainers. He is then given either a 30-hour a week job or a school program. There are group therapy sessions and individual therapy for some. Teen Challenge, a fundamentalist group, treats addiction as a moral disease. Working with adults as well as teenagers, it scorns medical and psychiatric theories, seeking cures in a total commitment to God. Synanon, founded in 1958 is a rehabilitation center for addicts run by the addicts themselves. It provides the addict with a protective environment--food, clothes, bed.. The addicts are free to leave at any time. The core of Synanon treatment is a kind of leaderless group therapy involving small groups of addicts getting together and talking, trying to bring one another to face harsh truths about themselves.

3599 Davidson, Spencer. Spread of the great pill epidemic. In: The drug takers. New York, Time-Life Books, 1965, p. 79-83.

Each year, millions of Americans swallow more than 13 million doses of potentially lethal drugs--barbiturates, amphetamines, and tranquilizers. At least half of these drugs are bought illegally, and even those that are prescribed are often abused. Such abuses can lead to an addiction more dangerous to break than narcotic addition. During the past ten years, dangerous drug addiction has gone up astronomically. Both amphetamines and barbiturates affect the central nervous system. Barbiturates are more dangerous when taken in excess, producing the characteristics of narcotic addiction--tolerance and physiological and psychological dependence. Abrupt withdrawal can be fatal. Amphetamine is not physiologically addicting and the withdrawal symptoms are usually mild. The overriding problem of dangerous drugs is that they are so easy to obtain. Distribution of drugs is lax. Physicians often write prescriptions which may be renewed indefinitely. Since 1953, 1,100 druggists and nearly three dozen doctors have been convicted for dispensing drugs irregularly. In many places, the popularity of amphetamines can be traced to truck drivers who are assumed to have connections with most of the pep pills on the illegal market. Only thirty states have what are considered adequate laws for the control of the drugs. The House recently passed a bill which puts both intrastate and interstate shipments under federal control, limits prescription refills and requires manufacturers and distributors to keep open records for three years.

3600 Cohen, Sidney. Drugs that mimic madness. In: The drug takers. New York, Time-Life Books, 1965, p. 90-91, 98-104, 123.

Hallucinogenic drugs used under proper medical and scientific conditions can reveal much about the workings of the mind. Used indiscriminately by non-scientists looking for a "high," LSD and psilocybin are potentially dangerous. A person hovering on the brink of a serious mental illness or psychosis can be pushed irrevocably over the edge of insanity by his first dose of LSD. It is estimated that 1,000 times as much LSD is used illegally in the United States as is used for bona fide scientific research. The government now strictly regulates all legal distribution of hallucinogenic drugs for experimental purposes; yet there is a growing black market in LSD, peyote, and mescalin. Marijuana, another hallucinogen, is considered the second most popular intoxicant in the world. Its use in the United States is widespread. Although the FBI treats it as a narcotic, providing stiff penalties for possession, it does not produce physical addiction.

3601 The dangerous drugs: what they do. In: The drug takers. New York, Time-Life Books, 1965, p. 106-112.

The physical and psychological effects of opiates, cocaine, marijuana, hashish, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, deliriants, alcohol, caffein, codeine, and oxycodone are described.

3602 Meyerson, Peter. Finding causes; seeking cures. In: The drug takers. New York, Time-Life Books, 1965, p. 113-119.

Research and therapy programs on drug addiction are constantly going on. Addiction has been analyzed as an emotional problem and an "addictive personality" has been identified. Certain emotional characteristics regularly show up in the case histories of addicts. Families of addictive personalities also show common traits. Doctors disagree about the most effective aftercare treatment for addicts. The majority favor maintaining patients in a drug free environment. Others stress the importance of maintaining addicts on synthetic narcotics while under treatment to fill the strong psychological need for drugs. This approach has recently been used on a small scale with some success. Other aftercare approaches include halfway houses using group therapy, neighborhood group projects, and Narcotics Anonymous. Drug addiction is an international problem. Denmark, Israel, Britain, and Hong Kong have tried various methods of treatment which have had little success.

3603 Bernalillo County (New Mexico). Juvenile Court. The juvenile court. Albuquerque, no date, 15 p.

This pamphlet has been prepared to inform the public of the philosophy and objectives of the juvenile court. It is also designed to serve as a guide in dealing with youthful offenders.

CONTENTS: Chart showing how juveniles are handled; Philosophy of the juvenile court; Jurisdiction of the juvenile court; Role of the police in juvenile cases; Role of the probation department; Traffic offenses; Detention home services; Role of the attorney; The role of the juvenile court; Community services.

3604 Matthews, E. J. T. Legal aid in the United States of America: first impressions. Legal Aid Review, 63(no number):5-11, 1965.

In the Unites States, legal aid and defender organizations aim to provide a service to the needy which is charitable in concept and which differs from the service which a fee-paying client obtains for himself. England has aimed to avoid this: legal aid in both civil and criminal cases has ensured that there is no difference in kind and quality between the legal services available to the rich or the poor. It has benefited the public and has enabled the courts to perform their proper functions. It can be extended in the future without causing conflicts of interest since it has become part of the machinery of justice. The efforts of the legal profession in the United States caused an increase in legal aid services to a remarkable extent, but two conflicting effects have resulted. Legal aid has alleviated hardship for a large number of persons, yet its very success has prevented the development of a system which would offer a more comprehensive solution to the problem of ensuring equality before the law.

3605 Tarcher, Mary B., & Carr, Edward Q.,Jr. In perspective-legal aid in the United States. Legal Aid Review, 63(no number):20-25, 1965.

In response to Mr. Matthew's article in this journal comparing the legal aid systems of the United States and England, it must be questioned whether England's system could serve as a model for the United States. Contrasted with about 20,000 solicitors and barristers serving a population of 47,000,000, the United States has 200,000 lawyers serving a population about four times greater. The 61,000 cases of advice given in civil cases in 1964 serving three quarters of the people of England and Wales seems small in comparison with the figure of 23,000 for New York City alone. The legal problems of the poor are more varied in the United States and the fact that English legal aid does not extend to civil administration tribunals and is only beginning to be developed for criminal cases in the magistrates courts (two areas which absorb more than half of the legal aid effort in New York), indicate that there is considerable room for growth in the English system. American history and the trends of the changes now underway in United States legal aid indicate that no single aid system will dominate in the United States.

3606 Karlen, Delmar. Legal aid for the criminal accused in England and the United States: a comparative study. Legal Aid Review, 63(no number):26-33, 1965.

In the United States, legal aid to the indigent defendant is regarded to be a consequence of the constitutional right to counsel. In England, by contrast, legal aid is thought of in terms of judicial discretion; the legal test is whether a defendant's means allow him to provide his own defense and whether it is desirable in the interests of justice that he should have free legal aid. English courts, however, appear to be approaching the point where free aid will be available for every indigent tried in the higher courts, and perhaps to every indigent tried in a Magistrate's court. Neither country has given adequate attention to the problem of the accused who can pay part but not all of the expenses of his defense. Another problem is posed by the defendant in both countries who, although eligible for legal aid, waives it and pleads guilty. Related is the question of legal advice as soon as needed after arrest; in theory, the English system allows an accused immediately after arrest to apply by letter to the Magistrate's court for a legal aid certificate but in practice the certificate is not granted until the defendant appears in court for a preliminary hearing. In the United States, only a few states assign counsel at the first appearance before a magistrate and it is not clear what the United States Constitution requires. Finally, there is the problem of providing legal aid on appeal; the English problem has been to provide prompt legal aid during the crucial 10-day period within which the appeal must be filed. In the United States, the state must provide for counsel and a free transcript of the court record for a prisoner appealing as of right. Whether counsel must also be provided in appeals which are not a matter of right is an open question as far as the Constitution is concerned.

3607 Chwast, Jacob. Mental health consultation with street gang workers. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 7(4):385-393, 1965.

The Educational Alliance, a large community center situated in New York City's Lower East Side, has been provided with a mental health consultation service for the past 12 years. The staff consists of a psychologist, psychiatrist, and three psychiatric caseworkers. Mental health consultation at the Alliance is provided at several levels of the agency's operation: the first level is central consultation where some of the most crucial decisions and policies are made with respect to the total agency. The second level is major segmental consultation, for each of the large divisions of the agency. The third is small unit consultation which is provided to groups of staff rather than individually. A bifocal method is utilized in providing consultation to the street corner unit: a session might be begun with the purpose of understanding the nature of a gang boy and determining improved means of dealing with him. The discussion could then proceed to examine the staff relationships as they affect the direct service ultimately delivered to the members of a gang.

3608 Boyd, Sophie. Report of a volunteer project to assist in the social adjustment of persons released from prison. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 7(4):394-405, 1965.

In the belief that one of the greatest gaps in corrections is the reacceptance of the ex-prisoner by the community, a small volunteer group of Toronto citizens designed a plan to assist released offenders in their social adjustment. In 1961, a three-room apartment was leased directly underneath the apartment of the social work member of the citizen committee and furnished to give it a home-like appearance. An initial budget of $3,000 was suggested and raised through contributions; about 40 persons in all made use of the project using the apartment and sharing evenings with volunteer workers in a variety of ways depending on individual needs. It was observed that hard-to-reach youth may become reachable through such a project and that in several cases when sufficient "nurturing" had taken place such a youth was willing to accept referral to the professional service he needed.

3609 Lecavalier, Marc. La défense sociale. (Social defense.) Canadian Journal of Corrections, 7(4):406-410, 1965.

Following World War II, the first Social Defense Study Center was established in Italy and in 1947 San Remo was the site of the first International Congress of Social Defense. The Scandinavian countries took the lead in the movement and gave the world some of the most valuable examples in social progress. Being at first synonymous with severity and repression, the "New Social Defense" advocates the treatment of each individual offender in accordance with the degree of his anti-social conduct. The concepts of the new social defense can be summarized as follows: (1) it is based on a criminal law which does not aim to punish a law violation and the offender's guilt but to protect society against criminal activities; (2) social defense aims to achieve social protection by a combination of non-penal measures designed to neutralize the offender either by removing him from the community, segregating, educating, or treating him; (3) it pursues a criminal policy which is aimed at the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; (4) a systematic effort toward the rehabilitation of the offender makes use of all his resources to give him self-confidence and strengthen his social values; and (5) it is not sufficient to differentiate between the pre-judicial and post-judicial phase of the legal process: observation of the offender should take place at all stages and his treatment should not begin only with sentence, nor should it end with his discharge. Britain, the United States, and Canada have moved slowly to accept the new ideas but they are beginning to be regarded as meeting some of the most fundamental correctional needs of a progressive state.

3610 Snider, James G. A comparison of all-inclusive conceptualization in the delinquent and non-delinquent. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 7(4):411-413, 1965.

All-inclusiveness is defined as the tendency to respond in over-generalized or absolute statements. To test the hypothesis that delinquency, as one of the maladjustments, is related to all-inclusiveness and is thus one of the correlates of all-inclusive conceptualization, the following study was undertaken. Twenty-three of the most seriously delinquent boys were chosen from cases available at the Calgary (Alberta) Juvenile Court and compared with 23 non-delinquents matched for age, intelligence, and educational level; 100 statements of the type "ministers are good men" and "teachers are strict" were to be judged true or false and the total score was the number of statements judged true. The delinquent sample was found to be decidedly more all-inclusive than the non-delinquent sample. The most important implication of the finding is that, as part of his therapy, it may be useful to consider the delinquent's tendency to be all-inclusive.

3611 Orno, Anne Marie. Social, psychological and surgical treatment for sexual and chronic criminals. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 7(4):414-422, 1965.

The most dangerous and habitual Danish sex offenders, defined as having "insufficiency of character," have been detained at Herstedvester since 1929. Similar to Maxwell Jones' therapeutic community, detention at Herstedvester is legally not a punishment and inmates are not obliged to take any treatment or express a desire to change. If the inmate expresses the desire to prove that he is able to live in free society, the staff is ready to use all the means they can to help him. The inmate can select treatment or custodial

care but he is obliged to work. All detainees gradually request treatment which consists of rehabilitation in living groups, individual and group therapy, and somatic therapy including surgical castration and security measures. In a setting with 200 inmates and a staff ratio of one to one, it was found that the majority of inmates develop sufficient group skills to return to the community with effective aftercare. The average length of stay is 30 months. Surgical castration is granted to eight patients annually who must request the operation and must be able to justify their reasons to the Eugenics Board. The results of 900 operations performed during the past 30 years of treating sex offenders have been encouraging. It has been found that unhappy terrified sex offenders have obtained security through castration.

3612 Porter, Robert L. Interdiction: its implications for correctional practice. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 7(4):423-429, 1965.

Interdiction is an order of prohibiting a named individual from purchasing, possessing, or consuming alcohol within a particular Canadian province. The order may be mandatory if the subject has violated a particular provision of the liquor act. It may be made after a conviction for driving while intoxicated; or it may be petitioned by the subject himself, a judge, friend, acquaintance, or a professional treating the subject. Interdiction by itself is not likely to effect any change in the drinking habits of an inhabitant of a larger community unless sufficient social forces and agents cooperate to enforce it. Probation officers and social workers should encourage the family of the problem drinker to complain to the police of his drinking episodes and families should be advised to request the interdiction of the drinking member as a means of exerting some control over his drinking behavior. The use of interdiction should not be neglected simply because results may not be immediately apparent; it has a use and the professions can demonstrate its usefulness to the community.

3613 Szabo, Denis. Les délits politiques. (Political offenses.) Canadian Journal of Corrections, 7(4):430-431, 1965.

In liberal democracies, the idea prevails that political offenses are less serious than common law crimes and that they should be punished less severely. The origin of this idea is to be found in the progressive separation of secular and ecclesiastical power, in the secularization of the state, and in political skepticism which deprived attacks on the political order of their sacrilegious character. This evolution, however, did not continue without notable reversals. Subversive propaganda and attacks on the morale of armies and the foundations of political and social order have provoked defensive reactions on the part of the liberal democracies. In France, for example, where in 1850 the death penalty was no longer provided for treason, it was reintroduced in 1939; the Algerian war and the quasi-civil war it caused in France had a similar effect by bringing about the establishment of a special court, the State Security Court. In the United States, the Smith and McCarran Acts have become the basis for anti-subversive legislation together with the Supreme Court decision (Dennis v. U.S.) which condemned the Communist Party chiefs for having organized the CPA for the overthrow of the government. Only Britain has resisted this trend; although in law there exists the offense of sedition, prosecutions since 1832 have been rare and acquittals the general rule. In totalitarian states such as the U. S. S. R., the function of the law is subordinated to the demands of the party in power. Soviet law, as described by Vyshinski, is to be the expression of the policy of the party and the government. This explains why the Soviet code has 105 articles concerning political offenses and only 43 on common law offenses. Soviet legislation concerning political crimes can be regarded as a regression to the religious concepts of ancient and medieval times attributing a sacred character to power. In totalitarian regimes, politics absorb justice and the evolution is thus the opposite of that of the liberal democracies in which, despite setbacks, justice tends to keep the upper hand over politics. Two principles should guide a free society in its dealings with political offenses: (1) a subordination of political criminality to strict common law procedures; and (2) an individualized special treatment of political offenders who, in the majority of countries, are considerably different from the classical offender population.

3614 California. Youth Authority. The Fricot Ranch Study: outcomes with small versus large living groups in the rehabilitation of delinquents, by Carl F. Jesness. Sacramento, 1965, 182 p. app. (Research Report 47)

An attempt was made to record the essense of the knowledge gained concerning the personalities of delinquent youths, their backgrounds, and their reactions to institutional treatment. The major objective of the study was to evaluate the extent to which a more intensive rehabilitation program in a smaller living unit of the Fricot Ranch might prove more effective than the traditional program. Other objectives were to provide descriptive data useful to persons dealing with delinquents in treatment; to develop a typology of delinquents which would discriminate among them in ways useful for treatment purposes; to develop more adequate testing instruments; and to determine the relationship between institutional adjustment and parole performance, and the relationship among subject types, institutional adjustment, and parole performance. From 1960 to 1963, experimental subjects were assigned to a 20-room lodge with a boy to staff ratio of ten-to-one instead of the 25-to-one ratio in the regular 50-room lodges. Sixty experimental and 150 control subjects were intensively evaluated. The major hypothesis was confirmed: parole data for subjects from the experimental 20-boy unit showed the remaining lodges on parole status in the community with 16 percent fewer being removed from parole after 12 and 15 months of their release from the institution. In general, the experimental subjects showed greater gains in behavior, being less depressed, alienated, and perturbable on posttest; subjects in the more relaxed, less threatening and suppressive atmosphere of the experimental lodge appear to have achieved greater social maturity without a decrease in spontaneity or self-awareness. Subjects were categorized by the following types: (1) socialized-conformist; (2) immature-passive; (3) neurotic-anxious; (4) immature-aggressive; (5) cultural delinquent; (6) manipulator; (7) neurotic-acting out; and (8) neurotic-depressed. The experimental program had a greater impact than the control lodge program on subjects of almost all types and the changes seemed most clearly to be in the direction of improvement for the neurotic subjects. The most obvious recommendation stemming from the study is the establishment of small living units with higher staff to boy ratio.

CONTENTS: Introduction; The Fricot Ranch School for Boys; Attitudes of the treatment staff; The peer subculture; Comparisons between the experimental and control lodges; Research design; Evaluation procedures; Evaluation of outcomes - parole behavior; Test score and behavioral changes; Development of a typology; Differential outcomes; Prediction of parole performance; Conclusions and implications; References; Tables.

3615 Lane County (Oregon). Youth Project. Those who fail. Eugene, 1965, 18 p. 12 tables, typed.

Data from 803 male students in a Pacific Northwest high school are utilized to investigate the problem of school failure. The individual's placement in either the college or non-college "track" emerges as a more important factor than social class position in the prediction of failure. Some of the consequences of failure suggested by these data include: less participation in school activities; development of attitudes which neutralize the success values emanating from the school; increased involvement with peers; and greater participation in delinquent activities. Among these students, school failure appears to be a better prediction of delinquency than socio-economic status.

3616 Lane County (Oregon). Youth Project. Drinking and the adolescent culture. Eugene, 1965, 29 p. typed.

To examine the relationship between drinking and various aspects of adolescent subculture, a study of the drinking habits of youth was undertaken in a small city of the Pacific Northwest. As part of the study, questionnaires were submitted to all males in one high school of the city. The first finding supported the hypothesis that peer involvement is a significant variable in the drinking behavior of adolescents. It emphasized the social nature of adolescent drinking; it is behavior which takes place within the context of the peer culture and is especially predominant in alienated peer cultures. Secondly, drinking should not be reported as a separate, unique, or specialized pathological state but can best be viewed as one component of the behavior of youth culture. Third, a portrait emerged of the social and psychological components of drinking: youth who drink

are more likely to be alienated from parents and adult culture. It is concluded that school-based programs attempting to reach actual or potential drinking youth will have a negligible effect; those who will listen to the message are those who are not likely to drink in the first place.

3617 Levitt, Herbert I. Adolescent treatment needs. Quarterly, 22(3):15-17, 1965.

The primary emphasis in dealing with mental health needs has been on children and adults so that the emotionally ill teenager finds himself in the midst of administrative conflicts as to whether he is too old for a children's setting, too young for adult placement, too retarded for a hospital, or too sick for a school for the retarded. There is an urgent need for family therapy services, for out-patient therapy, for rehabilitation planning as separate from probation and parole services, and for in-patient services for the emotionally ill adolescent. Such services should be provided in adolescent treatment centers to be established by county or state governments. These should be architecturally designed to meet the socialization needs so important in adolescence. The centers should be in locations which are within commuting distance of all areas of the community which they serve. Staffing should include consultation by a psychiatrist and clinical psychologist, a psychiatric social worker, an educator, and specialist in rehabilitation, occupational therapy, and recreational therapy.

3618 Perkins, Robert F., & Grayson, Ellis S. The juvenile unwed father. Quarterly 22(3):18 21, 1965.

Several juvenile unmarried fathers, in group and individual counseling sessions at Philadelphia's Youth Study Center, voluntarily discussed their feelings about their fatherhood status. The common factor of all was bewilderment. Evaluation of their cases indicated that, if left psychologically unsupported and unrelieved, the unwed juvenile father could continue to act out his problems and further hurt others and himself. All of the boys, aged 14 1/2 to 16, gave evidence of their need for help and demonstrated high levels of guilt and self-hatred which they had initially sought to mask behind defensive bravado.

3619 Magnus, John G. Psychiatric evidence in the common law courts. Baylor Law Review, 17(1):1-40, 1965.

Our present evidence and procedural laws, which rest on the assumption that while physical disease requires professional diagnosis, mental disease may be readily detected by any reasonable man given the proper supervision and instruction, are determinants of the relative significance and admissibility of relevant expert psychiatric evidence in criminal cases. Under the adversary system, any diagnosis of mental illness must be kept separated from the question of culpability on competency to stand trial; the determination of such facts is rightly left to a jury of laymen. This is desirable because of the present state of medical knowledge which permits biased and conflicting expert testimony. Some of the states, such as Massachusetts, have considered the normal partisan adversary system approach to the determination of the mental condition of an accused inadequate and undesirable. They have enacted statutes calling for the routine and compulsory examination of all offenders of certain enumerated categories. A review of court decisions of other states where the common law has not been changed by statute indicates the presence of an inherent power of common law courts to appoint neutral psychiatrists to examine the defendant and report to the court. This inherent power has been incorporated by statute into the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. The appointment of a commission of experts in no way gives them the power to determine the question of the accused's mental condition, but only to examine and to report back to the court. Responsibility for determination of the issue rests ultimately upon the court. It is concluded that the adversary system's "battle of experts" leaves much to be desired in ascertaining truth and securing justice. And, it should be a requirement that mental examinations be conducted by impartial experts closely supervised by the court.

3620 Schmidt, Bob. Crime and the new justice. Journal of the State Bar of California, 40(5):734-745, 1965.

At the heart of the law enforcement authorities' complaints against recent court decision are two objections: (1) the courts' interpretation of when an arrest and search is "unreasonable," and (2) the refusal of the courts to permit prosecutors to use evidence obtained in a manner considered "unlawful." They contend that the courts have so concerned themselves with the protection of the criminal that they have endangered the security of society as a whole. As a result, the court's effectiveness is impaired and lawlessness is increasing at a frightening rate. The jurist, moreover, feels that the Fourth and Fifth Amendments require the appreciation of the exclusionary rule, and that justice is best served by repressing crime without those so engaged flouting the law. It is, perhaps, healthy that both the courts and law enforcement continually urge each other to often examine and improve their methods and attitudes.

3621 Profile of a bank robber. F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin, 34(11):2-7, 20-22, 1965.

A survey conducted by the F.B.I. of 238 bank robberies which occurred in 36 out of the 50 states during the months of June, July, and August of 1964 was designed to answer questions which would establish a profile of the bank robber. It determined that though there is no such thing as a typical bank robber. Most are males. The bank robber may be anyone. He is of average height and weight, of medium build, and his age ranges from 15 to 61. His clothing is usually casual or of the sports type, and in many instances he wears sunglasses. He has no typical method of operation, however, these interesting facts were revealed by the survey. The bank robber concentrates his operations to a large extent in the outskirts of cities; is successful in 86 out of 100 cases; his number is on the increase; 124 of the 238 offenses were committed in the states of California, Michigan, New York, and New Jersey; the largest number of robberies occurred during the hours of 12:01 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. on Friday and were perpetrated by a lone robber; most of them used weapons; and few used any form of disguise. The use of violence, hostages, or notes was minimal; oral demands were made in 137 cases. Loot was obtained in 203 cases for an approximate total of $1,416,365, and of that, recovery was made in the amounts of $438,063. Of the methods used to detect bank robbers, the most frequently used were armed guards, concealed cameras, alarm systems, and bait money. Of the 238 cases studied, 154 had been solved by April of 1965 as a result of prompt and intelligent actions by bank employees, patrolling law enforcement officers, and through careful and detailed investigation by F.B.I. agents and local and state law enforcement officers.

3622 Parker, W. H. The police role in civil rights. An address delivered to the June 25, 1964 meeting of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. 20 p. multilith. (Printed in Los Angeles Bar Bulletin, January 1965.)

This statement of the position of the Los Angeles Police Department in relation to the civil rights movement discusses: the elimination of racial classifications in publicly disseminated local crime statistics; charges of "police brutality"; charges of "verbal brutality"; a training course for police designed to eliminate the use of terms which are offensive inherently or by the manner in which they are used; qualifications of the police recruit; the record of citizen complaints for 1963; harassment against the Los Angeles Police Department by sponsors of the police review board movement as illustrated by the case of Timothy Morton; and the history of protest-type demonstrations in Los Angeles in 1963.

3623 Maloney, Bob. Group counseling. Raiford Record, 26(3):6-7, 1965.

Group counseling was introduced at Raiford, Florida in June of 1963 by Cecil D. DeMille, Classification Officer. During the season of June 1, 1964 to June 1, 1965, sessions of two hours duration were conducted twice weekly. Plans for the session commencing September 1, 1965 call for two groups meeting once weekly. The program has been extremely successful. Of the 17 participants released since the inception of the program, 16 have been doing very well, some better than they had ever done before. Cooperation and confidence from the participants, help from other facilities, as well as official interest give hope to the possibility that group counseling can be expanded to the point where unlimited participation will be possible.

3624 Leckey, John. A help but not enough. Raiford Record, 26(3):8-9, 1965.

By legislative act, commencing July 1, 1965, men and women discharged from the Florida Division of Corrections are given a cash discharge allowance of $25.00, an increase of $10.00 over the previous allowance. For those who have family, friends, money, or a job waiting, the $25.00 is sufficient. However, for those who have none of these assets and must meet the economic demands concurrent with release, the additional grant of $10.00 is of some help, but certainly less than adequate.

3625 Wicker, Jim. School time. Raiford Record, 26(3):14-19, 28, 1965.

During the past five years, the Florida State Prison School has been transformed from an industrial type structure of about 20,000 square feet to a modern structure covering more than twice that area. The Education Department boasts a total of five paid certified instructors, two academic and three vocational, with 20 full-time and six part-time inmate instructors. All the courses are state approved, and all graduates of the school qualify for and receive Florida State G. E. D. diplomas upon graduation. The school has been integrated and provides equal educational advantage to all inmates who qualify for enrollment. Its operation is similar to the subject-and-time period method in general use. Some of the vocational studies encompass training in agriculture, radio and television and electronics, office machine repair, sheet metal work, refrigeration, and upholstry. Among the academic courses taught are French, Spanish, English, mathematics, and science. Facilities and equipment are modern. Space is adequate to permit planning of new vocational courses and an expansion in the enrollment as soon as the teaching facilities and personnel are expanded.

3626 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency. Advisory Committee of Judges. Sixth Annual Institute of Juvenile and Criminal Court Judges of Indiana, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, 1965. various pagings.

The advisory committee of nine judges to the Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, established in 1959 to advise the National Council on matters dealing with crime and delinquency, to work with associated agencies, to develop an educational program, and to work for improved correctional and treatment services, supports growth of community resources, the development of an institute for juvenile and criminal court judges, and annual tours of inspection of correctional institutions. Six of these judges reported their findings in paternal and nonsupport cases, the legal aspects of neglect and dependency including the relationship of neglect to morality, school attendance, medical care, delinquency, and the setting of minimum standards for law enforcement. Curfews were recommended as a method of maintaining order among young people. Legislation of 1965 covered legal procedures, salaries, and probate and criminal code changes. The duties and role of the public defenders in belated appeals and motions for retrial in Indiana are specifically defined.

Recommendations and findings on juvenile detention, standards of admission controls, followed details of services now available.

CONTENTS: Paternity cases and non-support; Dependency and neglect; Curfew laws; Acts of 1965 legislature of interest to juvenile and criminal court judges; The role of the public defender in belated appeals and motions for retrial; The detention of children in Indiana.

Available from: Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency, 422 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

3627 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency. Advisory Committee of Judges. Paternity cases and non-support, by Joseph Meszar. Paper presented at the Sixth Annual Institute of Juvenile and Criminal Court Judges of Indiana, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 1965, p. 1.1-1.8.

Establishing paternity conclusively is impossible medically, making legal proof in paternity petitions difficult. Recommendations are made for changes in judicial interpretation to overcome defense attorneys' use of dilatory tactics and concentrate on the support and welfare of the child, and its legitimization under statutory law. Repeaters who have come before court for assistance or for nonsupport have been warned by the court or even sent to jail with little deterrent effect, but this has resulted in self-induced abortion, abandonment, and even the murder of some children. Promiscuity is increasing among young girls and dropouts as young as 13. Under the Acts of 1945, jurisdiction to determine the paternity and provide for the support and disposition of the child rests with the juvenile court. Indiana statutes pertinent to the clarification of illegitimacy and the establishment of the criteria for legitimizing an out of wedlock child are cited.

Available from: Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency, 422 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

3628 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency. Advisory Committee of Judges. Dependency and neglect, by Frederick R. Rakestraw. Paper presented at the Sixth Annual Institute of Juvenile and Criminal Court Judges of Indiana, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 1965, p. 2.1-2.17.

Defining the legal nature of neglect is a legislative, not a judicial function. Juvenile law began with the passage of juvenile court acts and the courts have upheld the doctrine of parens patriae, but better statutes should be drafted setting more objective standards than existing ones concerning dependence and/or neglect. The age of children applicable to laws of neglect has been extended, but laws lack definition and relying on the discretion of judges is too indefinite, although few cases are appealed. Custody is the underlying issue in most cases, and there is little legal precedent for establishment of conditions of neglect. When moral neglect exists, neglect is willful and affects youngsters school attendance, their morality, health, and emotional well being, resulting in juvenile delinquency charge if such neglect is not a custody issue. Juvenile court judges must remember they are acting in the self-interest of the state, they are primarily courts to determine delinquency, dependency, or neglect and must recognize the limitations of available facilities in so doing. More scientific background information, specialized services, and professional effort is recommended so that judges can set standards for the community in the juvenile area.

Available from: Indiana Citizen Council on Crime and Delinquency, 422 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

3629 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency. Advisory Committee of Judges. Curfew laws, by Morris S. Merrell. Paper presented at the Sixth Annual Institute of Juvenile and Criminal Court Judges of Indiana, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 1965, p. 3.1-3.5.

Curfews have not been proven to cut down juvenile delinquency or automobile accidents. Better driving education is a more satisfactory answer to increased auto safety. The Indiana curfew law needs amending and updating so that wholesale disobedience is not encouraged flagrantly in the presence of police officials. Public enlightenment and cooperation is sought. The law should be made more uniform and

logical, enforcement more feasible, perhaps by the issuance of tickets and point accumulation with an ultimate fine levied. A realistic curfew supported by parents and in keeping with social customs, habits, and community standards might, if exercised with police discretion, help to regulate and control the activities of young people constructively.

Available from: Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency, 422 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

3630 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency. Advisory Committee of Judges. Acts of 1965 legislature of interest to juvenile and criminal court judges, by Richard C. Bodine. Paper presented at the Sixth Annual Institute of Juvenile and Criminal Court Judges of Indiana, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 1965, p. 4.1-4.6.

The 1965 Indiana legislature improved salaries, procedures in court, the serving of papers, and the obtaining of summary judgments. Changes in the laws of deposition, admission, and production of documents pointed in the direction of federal rules particularly relating to the discovery of the truth in a trial rather than a duel between two sides of a legal battle. Juvenile laws were changed so that now the clerk of the court must send a copy of a filed claim against an estate to the personal representative of the estate by mail or in person; a petition to settle a minor's claim can either be filed in the court of jurisdiction, or in the court having jurisdiction of guardianships at the minor's place of residence; in interstate succession the estate may be sold on contract; juvenile rather than circuit court judges now have authority to judge mental illness of juveniles; and laws relating to miscegenation as a crime were repealed. The Criminal Code Committee Study redefined prostitution leaving out of the definition a female who "associates with women of bad character for chastity, either in public or at a house which men of bad character frequent," increasing the minimum fine to $50, and enlarging the definition of concealed weapon to carrying a switchblade knife. To relieve overcrowding, nine new superior courts were created. The recommended modernization of the court system by the Judicial Study Commission has been temporarily restrained.

Available from: Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency, 422 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

3631 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency. Advisory Committee of Judges. The role of the public defender in belated appeals and motions for retrial, by Robert S. Baker. Paper presented at the Sixth Annual Institute of Juvenile and Criminal Court Judges of Indiana, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 1965, p. 5.1-5.8.

The Public Defender is authorized to represent paupers after the time for appeal has expired. At this time in Indiana, postconviction remedies include: the filing of a timely motion during the term to withdraw a plea of guilty; a belated motion for a new trial; and belated appeals. The courts have found that the defendant cannot appeal from a judgment finding him guilty or from his plea of guilty. He can petition the plea of guilty if it was improperly entered, but a petition to withdraw the plea cannot be filed after the expiration of the term in which the judgment was entered. The defendant can also file a petition if the sentence was contrary to his specified term of imprisonment. It is not compulsory for the defendant to have pauper attorney or a transcript unless competent counsel believes an error prejudicing the defendant's rights exists. A delayed motion for a new trial must be based on matters not appearing in the trial record and must follow a belated motion. With the Public Defender, writs of habeas corpus have been abolished except in bail for capital cases and extradition proceedings.

Available from: Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency, 422 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

3632 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency. Advisory Committee of Judges. The detention of children in Indiana, by Sherwood Norman. Paper presented at the Sixth Annual Institute of Juvenile and Criminal Court Judges of Indiana, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 1965, p. 6.1-6.12.

The resources available to juvenile courts have not been effective in treating delinquency and changing basic behavior. Detention as one court resource may also be a source of diagnostic information about a delinquent's behavior. In Indiana, six of 92 counties have juvenile detention homes or

centers. The other counties use the jail where idleness is encouraged and education in crime is begun. There is inadequate supervision and no opportunity for diagnosis or constructive training, guidance or clinical reports. The number of juveniles detained must be reduced by holding only those likely to run away or commit other acts, but better law enforcement and probation supervision must be provided. Shelter care should be provided for those in physical or moral danger on return to home environment with a program of education, recreation, and group counseling. Reduction in numbers would improve quality of service, personnel, and after-hours control. Regional detention with state operation and construction is most acceptable with: legislation forbidding jails as detention facilities; provision of lock-up facilities for overnight detention; court control of admissions; and probational supervision of transfers from regional facilities. With the support of the judges and community cooperation, a statewide study of existing service and the advisability of regional centers with diagnostic facilities is recommended.

Available from: Indiana Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency, 422 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

3633 King County(Washington). Sheriff's Department. Work release program. November 1965, 4 p.

A discussion of the negative aspects of county and city jail confinement between King County Sheriff Jack Porter and psychologist James Shaw resulted in a study of the King County Jail operation to determine the feasibility of a work release program to rehabilitate offenders and overcome the frustration and expense of idleness in incarceration. Based on positive findings, the pilot program was begun in April 1964. The one prisoner who succeeded in the program had his sentence shortened due to his progress. More subjects were admitted to the program after professional testing and counseling continued and rules developed. Isolation of the subjects from other inmates was considered desirable, though particularly impossible with women. Eligibility for the program followed standard procedures, tests, evaluations. The opportunity was denied to chronic alcoholics, drug addicts, and sex offenders. Once declared eligible, the offender was assessed as to ability to fit into programming and accessibility to counseling, and then given special privileges of jobs and dress as "trustees." Causes of problems were sought and, if insoluble, the inmate was returned to the jail population. If successful, he was frequently given a suspended sentence. Through the work release program, public funds have been saved, court assessed fines and costs have been paid, and restitution has been made to victims. The King County Jail Program was proven to be a success financially and correctionally, and considered feasible in other jurisdictions.

Available from: King County Sheriff's Department, 10th Floor, King County Court House, Seattle, Washington 98104.

3634 Citizens for Decent Literature. Commentaries on the law of obscenity, edited by Donald G. Cortum, William Riley and others. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1965, 95 p. $2.00

Law enforcement agencies, state courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States are not recognizing obscenity as the threat it is morally and physically to society in its stimulation of acts of violence and degeneration. Supreme Court decisions lack clarity, are prejudiced, and have frequently usurped the function of the jury. Judges' instructions to the jury have bypassed the responsibility of the jury to recognize the essential characteristic of obscenity which they as members of the community are more fit to decide. This is true in the case of Arizona v. Locks. Opinions have been quoted in many obscenity cases when they did not truly represent the majority, and do not represent authoritative national standards. In Arizona, the law was amended because the decision was based on legal misconstruction. Recommendations of a model statute based on American Law Institute Model Penal Code drafts would include a scienter requirement, tests for obscenity defined, a provision requiring the return of a special verdict in addition to a general verdict and graduated penalties. Prosecutors should be assisted by skilled lawyers and special police officers and Department of Justice specialists to permit law enforcement with fewer procedural difficulties. In contrast to the failures, 21 successful cases are described historically. Additional cases involving tests for "scienter," awareness of the contents, as contrasted with "honest mistake" are documented with evidence. Documentation includes obtaining background information and circumstantial evidence about the business, the proprietor, the physical aspects of the store, the material, and conversations with owner and employee.

CONTENTS: Have we bought a new suit of clothes; Propriety of judicial criticism; A general criticism of United States Supreme Court obscenity decisions; A criticism of Arizona v. Locks; Model obscenity statute; Scienter.

Available from: Citizens for Decent Literature, Inc. 3300 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

3635 Mark, Robert. Striking a balance. Police Journal, 38(11):503-506, 1965.

To cut down the incidence of crime and avoid additional expense of police and penal services, the criminal law must be changed with new objectives of prevention achieved with conviction of the guilty, continued acquittal of the innocent, and no additional emphasis on the prosecution. Police restrictions on investigation must be decreased and citizens must become more involved in criminal investigation. The objectives include majority verdicts in jury trials, disclosures of specifics pertinent to alibi defenses, placing the accused in the witness box, and the elimination of the rules of caution for judges. By requiring a unanimous decision, the jury system has left the decision in the least capable hands, the unfitted juryman, so that opinion rather than fact prevails. The accused should be called as a witness during the trial and interrogated by attorneys rather than by police, diminishing the importance of oral and written statements made to them. Only restrictions on questioning should be a reasonable limitation of time and a prohibition against duress. Complacency stands in the way of the changes needed for more effective and human application of criminal law.

3636 Sheppard, Claude-Armand. The uses of electronic computers in criminal justice. Canadian Bar Journal, 8(6):384-394, 415, 1965.

Using electronic computers in criminology and in the conduct of criminal justice enables social scientists to have better organized information from all over the world for improving their observations, establishing a coefficient of accuracy and influencing their predictions with less difficulty and cost. As calculating machines, computers can be used in detection and apprehension of criminals, evaluation of evidence, determination of judgments, sentencing, treatment, probation, and parole. The New York City Youth Board used Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck's prediction tables and predicted delinquency with 84.8 percent accuracy for 300 boys over a 12-year study and with 97.1 percent accuracy in nondelinquency, but the scale was based on 1,000 cases only. Machines can achieve better probability rates, a more thorough analysis, and better determination of common denominators. Prejudicial statistics must not result in individual isolation by preventive detention. New York City police have used computers successfully in arrest and detection through information storage and feedout and with fingerprint files and licence plate identification. They have been used by the Internal Revenue Service with success in detecting income tax evasion, and by judges in storing verbal evidence and analyzing graphic evidence and determining the suitability and effectiveness of sentences. Respect for the limitations of the machine as against human judgment was necessarily maintained. Increasing successful use in parole predictability is helpful because of the establishment of more accurate statistical probabilities based on the vast data collected.

3637 St. Louis (Missouri). Circuit Court. Brief description of the St. Louis Circuit Court Recognizance Program. no date, 2 p. typed.

The St.Louis Circuit Court Recognizance Program is a result of the concern of psychologists and sociologists from a professional correctional approach about the problems of confinement in jail, the effect on young and vulnerable offenders, and the legal rights of the accused who has no funds for release pending disposition of charges. Jails were overcrowded and found badly in need of modernization as detention and rehabilitation areas. The 1960 recommendation of the Court Probation Office to release a number of defendants on their own recognizance, after careful screening of previous behavior pattern, recidivism, and specific criteria, was followed from 1961-1963 with a few defendants. Then, in 1963, a more formal approach toward a full scale program was supported by judges, the Circuit Attorney, and the Public Defender's Office. The Probation Department offered a program of investigative services to prepare factual reports and implement procedures. This program was successful, particularly in its protection of the offender from damaging influences of imprisonment and of his constitutional rights. Especially important is the detailed investigational procedure to be followed before, during, and after release with supervision and direction from guided volunteer graduate social work and law students.

3638 Law reform-up to date. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 129(46): 764-765, 1965.

Condensing, consolidating, and making the law in Great Britain intelligible generally is the goal of the Lord High Chancellor of England and of various law committees and has been the concern of reform committees, attorneys, and the judiciary for many years. While other national codes, like the American, French, and German are based on arbitrary a priori edicts and have been set aside many times in part or in whole, Englishmen have not, because of the nature of their legal structure, done more than question the meaning of specific laws then go on to obey after understanding their purpose. Over-simplification of the law might be of more benefit to the guilty. A complex system with experts backing up enforcement should supersede a static code to keep up with the changes in existing needs. Permanent fixed codification appears untenable as exemplified with the Birkenhead reforms in the Law of Property, only a small legal subdivision, but which has already undergone many revisions. The suggestion of following the principles of the Ten Commandments is impractical both for what it omits and includes in the nature of offenses.

3639 U.S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. Rural youth in crisis: facts, myths, and social change, edited by Lee G. Burchinal, prepared for the National Committee for Children and Youth. Washington,D.C., 1965, 401 p. $1.25

The papers presented in this volume were developed from a general conceptual outline based on the conditions encountered by most rural youth today. The material is organized into six interrelated parts. Part One, "Their Rural Community Backgrounds," examines the salient demographic and economic family and community structures and processes influencing the development of rural youth. Part Two is devoted to rural education and the educational attainment and aspirations of rural youth. The identification and treatment of physical and mental health problems among rural children and youth is examined in Part Three. Part Four is concerned with the need for more effective programs in rural areas for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and for custody and treatment of juvenile and youthful offenders. Adjustment to urban life and programs that can be developed to aid rural young adults adapt to urban ways are treated in Part Five. Part Six focuses on how to help socially disadvantaged rural youth break out of the cycle of poverty, dependency, and low income.

CONTENTS: Their rural community backgrounds; Rural education; Physical and mental health of rural youth; Prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; Adapting to urban ways; Helping socially disadvantaged rural youth.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20201.

3640 Polk, Kenneth. An exploration of rural delinquency. In: U.S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. Rural youth in crisis: facts, myths, and social change, edited by Lee G. Burchinal. Washington,D.C., 1965, p. 221-232.

The data for this report are drawn from a Lane County, Oregon study which focuses mainly on youth in three kinds of communities--rural-farm, rural nonfarm, and small city complex. Data come from a questionnaire survey of all high school adolescents in the county, an interview survey with a small number of school dropouts, both delinquent and non-delinquent, interviews with adults in each one of three demonstration communities, depth interviews with families of both delinquent and non-delinquent youth, and a survey of juvenile agencies' records of official delinquency. A survey of the Lane County Juvenile Department records showed that in comparison with other areas, minor troublesome offenses more often provide the impetus for official action. Commission of dangerous bodily harm is virtually nonexistent in the records and incidence of burglary and auto theft is much lower than in large metropolitan areas. Over half the males and one-third of the females referred to juvenile authorities are disposed of by closing the case at intake. The yearly percentage of young people sent to state institutions is typically between one and two percent, compared with the ten percent rate common in metropolitan juvenile probation departments. Data on the characteristics of delinquent rural youth were only available for the small city complex. Delinquent youth of this area are more frequently found at the lower end of the economic scale and have little opportunity for economic advancement. They are likely to appear alienated from both school and community. Delinquent youth

are less likely to come from homes where both natural parents are living together. Some evidence was found supporting a subcultural theme of delinquency. Although there were no gangs, some commonly held norms and patterns of behavior differentiated the delinquent from the non-delinquent youth.

3641 Felton, Joseph B., De Francis, Vincent, & others. Combating juvenile delinquency in rural areas. In: U.S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. Rural youth in crisis: facts, myths, and social change, edited by Lee G. Burchinal. Washington,D.C., 1965, p. 233-240

Rural areas lack the variety of facilities to prevent and control juvenile delinquency. Often the juvenile court is the focal point because there is seldom any organized group to stimulate planning for youth. Where the court, in conjunction with state and local resources cannot develop essential programs to combat juvenile delinquency, it may be necessary to turn to the federal government. Although the courts in rural areas generally lack the facilities and staff for handling juvenile delinquency, they must meet many demands, particularly for social services. The courts' efforts in prevention of juvenile delinquency can be accomplished through probation services, casefinding, and exerting leadership in community planning for juvenile services. Whether it is the juvenile court or another agency which spearheads the effort, community planning must represent all segments of the citizenry and it must be careful and detailed. The President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime was established to work with local communities to find creative and effective solutions to the steady increase in youth crime and related problems. The goals of the program are to eliminate those social conditions which are correlated with juvenile delinquency.

3642 Downey, John J. Detention care in rural areas. In: U.S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. Rural youth in crisis: facts, myths, and social change, edited by Lee G. Burchinal. Washington, D.C., 1965, p. 241-253.

In rural areas, detention of children in jails is the rule rather than the exception. Few rural counties have their own detention homes. Jail detention is harmful to children, makes treatment more difficult, and often contributes to further delinquency. A community's program of temporary care for delinquent children pending court disposition should provide that: (1) children who can be left in their own homes safely, will not be unnecessarily removed; (2) children who require diagnostic service will be able to get it without being unnecessarily detained; (3) children who require temporary care but do not require custody will be cared for in a shelter facility; and (4) children who require secure custody will receive adequate detention care. In most rural counties, subsidized foster homes would be enough to take care of the small number of children requiring temporary care but not secure custody pending court disposition. In order to provide adequate detention services, rural counties have to be served by regional detention homes. These homes must be planned on a statewide basis and include all counties.

3643 U. S. Congress. House. Amendment of the provisions of title 18 of the United States code relating to offenses committed in Indian country. August 3, 1965, 9 p. (89th Congress. First Session, No. 721.)

Legislation is proposed amending Section 1153, title 18 of the United States code adding to the 10 crimes already listed as committed within Indian territory the offenses of carnal knowledge, assault with intent to rape, and assault with a dangerous weapon. This amendment makes Indians subject to state law rather than tribal law for offenses committed against other Indians in Indian country. It makes the definition of these crimes uniform in Indian country, subject to federal court jurisdiction in accordance with the laws of the state in which the crime was committed. Recommendations on adoption with some modifications in the original amendment are added by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, U. S. Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, and Deputy Attorney General Byron R. White.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

3644 New York (State). Correction Department and Interdepartmental Health and Hospital Council. A pilot project for young offenders with epilepsy. Albany, 1964. 105 p.

In the rehabilitation of the epileptic offender, there exists a lag between advances in medical control of seizures and the application of the practical implication of these advances for rehabilitation in correctional settings. The same disparity is found between the social, educational, and vocational opportunities offered the epileptic and the opportunities he should rightfully be given. With this

problem in mind, the New York Department of Correction undertook a demonstration project which would show that the epileptics generally are working under unnecessary medical restrictions, and point to ways in which these restrictions could be moved. Fifty-six inmates, ranging in age from 16-25 and serving sentences between three to five years, were selected for a study which lasted two and one-half years. The study has conclusively demostrated that all medically imposed vocational and physical educational restrictions can be removed for some inmates diagnosed as epileptics and some such restrictions can be removed for all inmates. Some of the techniques and services employed in this project can be used in a new approach to the rehabilitation of epileptic offenders but a few caused unexpected difficulties and will have to be revised.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Techniques, services and results; Discussion; Summary; Recommendations; Bibliography; Appendices.

3645 Stoquart, R. L'organisation des loisirs en prison. (The organization of recreational activities in prisons.) Bulletin de L'Administration Penitentiaire, 19(3):191-201, 1965.

Prison administrators and personnel from Belgium and the Netherlands met in October 1964 at Merksplas to discuss the aims and means of prison recreational activities. These are conceived as an essential component of a penitentiary's program and should be developed and encouraged wherever possible. As a general rule, recreational activities should be seen as approximating conditions existent in the larger society, to the extent that this is feasible without occasioning security risks. It follows that activities chosen freely by inmates and in which inmates can take an active part are to be favored over those in which the inmates are constrained to attend. The essential aim of prison recreation is to facilitate a more harmonious social reintegration of the inmate upon release. In order to achieve this end, specialized personnel have to be trained in the organization and implementation of an effective and well-balanced program of recreational activities.

3646 Rubin, Sol. Civil rights in the administration of criminal correction. Paper presented at the New England Conference on Crime and Delinquency, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 13, 1965. 27 p.

The humanitarian spirit emanating from the post World War II revulsion of horror and fear of future renewal of the war spirit has considerably affected the field of correction. In a general way, this liberalizing influence is manifested in the decrease of the prison population in the United States, despite the much-clamored rising crime rate. The rights of defendants as well as those who have been convicted of crimes have been enlarged in various domains, especially as they concern presentence investigation, sentencing, the rights of inmates, probation, and parole. By decision and statute, the rights of the defendant in correction with presentence investigation have expanded to the right to have a quality report made, examined, and rebutted. In connection with sentencing, the rights to be considered for probation, to have a sentence based on objective information, to have equality in sentencing, and to have the reason for the sentence stated, are all being gradually expanded. Also, in recent years, superior courts have tended to uphold just claims of mistreated offenders in correctional institutions where previously the courts had decided that such suits could not be implemented. Objectivity and liberalization are evident in the areas of parole and probation supervision. In short, for the humanitarian spirit to be effective, reform must be carried out at all levels of the administration of justice.

3647 Rubin, Sol. Disparity and equality of sentences: a constitutional challenge. Paper presented at the Colorado Judicial Conference, Colorado Springs, October 13, 1965. 45 p.

Every jurisdiction in the United States is plagued with disparity in one form or another; some of the better-known occurrences of disparity are those in commitment, in the use of different non-institutionalizing sentences, and in the use of capital punishment. Various approaches to combat the causes of disparity have failed to satisfactorily attain their objective. A superior solution could start from the affirmation that disparity in sentencing is, in fact, a violation of the constitutional rights of defendants. If the

proposition that equality is required and not merely desired is accepted as valid, then a solution of the disparity problem becomes constitutionally imperative. At present, courts generally consider a sentence as unquestionable if it is within the limits of the statute; that is the presumption is one of the validity of the sentence. If equality is a requirement, however, the presumption can become one of inequality in sentencing which must be rebutted by the state. Now, in fact, protection against denial of the "equal protection of the laws" was written in the Fourteenth Amendment and its application to sentencing has been recognized, although it has rarely been ruled upon since it has been rarely raised. Thus the appellate courts everywhere, in their obligation to protect constitutional rights, have the power to apply the Fourteenth Amendment test of equality to sentence, and if the sentences do not meet the test, to reverse them.

3648 Sellman, Wayne S. Social education in the 3320th Retraining Group. Journal of Correctional Education, 17(4):3-7, 1965.

Religious and moral teaching were the main forms of instruction in penal institutions in the United States prior to the Civil War. Correctional education, as we know it today, began with the reformatory movement in 1876. Considering the offenders of an institution will be returning to society within a period of time, one must acknowledge that the greatest educational need today is in the field of social education. The 3320th Retraining Group is a non-combatant Air Force unit whose mission is to give specialized treatment and carry out a retraining program, restoring to duty selected Air Force offenders. The offenders live in a normal Air Force atmosphere, sharing the same facilities as the other airmen in the base. The retrainees receive personal therapy, counseling, guidance, high school training and social education. These services are administered by a full staff of specialized educators, therapists, psychologists, chaplains, and psychiatrists.

3649 de Groat, Raymond A. The consolation of concentration. Journal of Correctional Education, 17(4):7-9, 1965.

The teaching of poetry can be a form of treatment for rehabilitation in a correctional institution. Through the appreciation of the messages of poetry and a sensitivity for the rhythmic quality of the sentences and new vocabulary, the student will be able to better evaluate future readings and gain a new appreciation for the work of others. On the other hand, poetry will lead the student to make frequent attempts to write out his emotions, ambitions, and love, turning his attention away from memories, resentment, and frustrations from which his anti-social behavior probably stemmed. This will provide a basis for an interpersonal dialogue between student and teacher.

3650 Saden, S. J. The schools of tomorrow today - upgraded. Journal of Correctional Education, 17(4):10-13, 1965.

In recent years, traditional curriculum organization has been challenged by professionals who see the content in terms of the problems of life in society. The arrangement of learning experiences is also determined by the character of the problem and the student's present level of understanding. Inherent in this approach is the principle of educating individuals rather than groups. Individual differences in ability, needs, and interest will determine the nature of the problems investigated and, therefore, become the basis for determining their organization. Implementations of this philosophy demand revisions in teacher education which deviate sharply from conventional practices. Two applications of it are the non-graded organization of elementary schooling which groups children for instruction according to criteria other than age or academic achievement and the parallel phasing and phase learning at the secondary level. These approaches to individualized instruction are ways to motivate and enrich with free learning instead of prescriptive learning.

3651 Cipriani, Fred Ford. The emotionally disturbed child; it's time to return to reality. Journal of Correctional Education, 17(4):14-16, 1965.

Many of the treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children follow the so-called technique of "free expression," permitting the youngster freedom to act out his delinquent behavior. This type of approach to the problem of emotional delinquency taken literally is far removed from reality. While many of the institutes follow this passive approach, time quickly passes so that when the staff members are able to clear out one undesirable trait, the youngster may have acquired many more. For instance, placing a 10-12 year old child with older children without supervision increases the possibility that the former may acquire new anti-social patterns. On the other hand, the social adjustments may become fixated in the youngster, making the job of reorganizing the personality a much greater task. Many examples can be cited to demonstrate that the emotionally disturbed child is confused and needs much more guidance, control, and restraint than independence.

3652 Johnson, Elmer H. Prerequisites to extension of prisoner education. Journal of Correctional Education, 17(4):17-19, 1965.

Since 1950, American prisons have made real progress towards becoming treatment-oriented agencies. Nevertheless, many plans for expansion of prisoner education have been prepared, but were discontinued because essential funds were not provided. Still, in most states, people do not consider prisoner education as a truly modern correctional system. Educational reform will require not only the support of prison administration and a change in the structure and tradition of certain correctional institutions, but, most of all, the support of the citizens themselves. Better than any government agency, a strong public support will lead to the appropriation of funds necessary to invest in qualified staff and facilities.

3653 Eckenrode, C. J. Overview of the education department's mission. Journal of Correctional Education, 17(4):20-22, 1965.

The education department in a correctional institution follows specific procedures which combine to generate the success of its contribution to rehabilitation programs. Its first mission is to teach. Apart from teaching, however, the specialist has other areas of responsibility, such as providing a curriculum, maintaining custody of inmates, seeing to their safety and well-being, analyzing and evaluating the inmates' educational-vocational aptitudes, measuring their progress, and making qualitative as well as quantitative progress reports. The educator provides a certificate of completion of training by means of a transcript and this information is used in behalf of an inmate when faced by a prospective employer. The education department not only functions as part of a correctional team, but has also the responsibility to assist in organizing the training of other institutional operations.

3654 Gwartney, Roger L. Literacy training at El Reno Reformatory. Journal of Correctional Education, 17(4):23-25, 1965.

The education department at the El Reno Reformatory in Oklahoma offers a literacy training program on three levels for inmates with an educational achievement level below the 6.5 median as indicated by the Stanford Achievement Test. Students attend three classes daily in which the atmosphere is considerably different from that of public school classes, especially with regard to flexibility. The inmates are encouraged to discuss and elaborate their ideas. The method of instruction found most efficient at El Reno is a slightly revised Joplin plan of teamwork. The instructors are continually evaluating the entire program. Inmates are expected to reach a median level of 6.5 before being released, if possible.

3655 Patterson, Lee. Bridging the gap between the public schools and the correctional education program. Journal of Correctional Education, 17(4):26-29, 1965.

A gap filled with vacillation, indecision, and deliberate postponement exists between the public school system and the correctional education system. Most public schools are geared to handle the normal conforming child whose background is conducive to smooth integration into the school system. In the correctional schools on the other hand, no real effort has been directed toward formalizing the training of teachers for the correctional setting. When the delinquent makes the transition to a public school, he is consequently ill-prepared and finds that the school is reluctant or unwilling to accept him because of his non-conformist or aggressive tendencies. Possible steps towards amelioration of this situation include the development of better correctional education programs, better training of those teaching in correctional settings, increased cooperation between members of the two systems, and changes in the attitudes of public school administrators, teachers, and the public at large towards the education of delinquent children.

3656 Oresic, Joseph. The Club Program at New Jersey Reformatory, Bordentown. Journal of Correctional Education, 17(4):29-31, 33, 1965.

The New Jersey Reformatory at Bordentown is a medium security institution for youthful male offenders. Its present population is approximately 900 men, ranging in age from 16 to 30 years, committed for crimes ranging from incorrigibility to murder. The average length of confinement before parole is 15 months. Recently, the Education Department at Bordentown Reformatory experienced an innovation in its usual school program. Four school clubs - the Chess, Current Affairs, Debater, and Writers Club - were initiated in order to provide each young man adequate opportunities to develop his individual capacities in accordance with his needs, interests, and abilities. The experience has been successful in that it is helping to make the institutional stay beneficial and is minimizing the occasional bitterness and boredom that is attached to incarceration.

3657 National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Report, NCPT - NCJCJ pilot conference on juvenile protection, Marianna, Florida, September 1964. Chicago, 1964, 86 p.

The Pilot Conference on Judicial Concern for Children in Trouble planned jointly by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges met in September 1964 at the Florida School for Boys in Marianna, Florida. The aim of the conference was to acquaint the PTA leaders with the functioning of juvenile courts and court services and with the problems facing children who must go to court, so that the participants might better stimulate the kind of community action that will strengthen protective services for children and youth in their communities. Some of the topics discussed during the six general meetings include: juvenile delinquency and its sources; corrective treatment versus punitive justice; reconciliation of varying opinions on delinquency; the police officer's role in dealing with delinquent and dependent children; juvenile court intake - state law and court policy; the probation process in the treatment of juvenile offenders; purpose of the training school; the lawyer's responsibility to the child, the court, and society; effectiveness of psychological evaluation and understanding; role of the local PTA in the community. An evaluation of the proceedings carried out by questionnaires revealed that in general the participants found the meetings helpful in understanding the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency and their role in the community.

CONTENTS: Purpose of the meeting; From where? Why?; Who comes to court? Why?; Corrective treatment v. punitive justice; Why?; Difference of opinion is not necessarily a difference of purpose; Police officer's role in dealing with delinquent and dependent children; Juvenile court intake: state law and court policy; The probation process in the treatment of juvenile offenders; Purpose of the training school; Remarks on the Marianna School's student welfare fund; Instructions on the tour of the school; Moot court, Marianna Courthouse; The lawyer has a responsibility to the child, the court, and society; Does psychological evaluation and understanding really help?; What PTA's can do back home?; This we can do.

3658 Paulsen, Monrad G. The juvenile court and the whole of the law. Wayne Law Review, 2(3):597-616, 1965.

The juvenile court, despite its special emphases and goals, exists as a law court with all the connotations appropriate to such an institution. Inherent in any system of law truly worthy of that name are limitations upon official action which many who seek the advantage of an individual child will find restrictive and confining. The legislator and the judge are concerned not only with the individual but also with the fabric of the law, thus the reason for the difficulty in many juvenile courts in establishing a balance between the needs of the individual and the ideal of equality before the law. Furthermore, the legal system embraces not one value but many which means that anyone who would pursue the welfare of children single-mindedly will experience frustration because other values of high importance are placed in the path of action which might be conducive to the rehabilitation of youngsters. Yet the facts that juvenile court law is law, that the law serves many values, and that the possibilities of juvenile courts have been naively overstated, do not commit one to the abandonment of the juvenile court idea. Going back to past methods of treating juvenile delinquency is undesirable and many positive points can be made in favor of modern juvenile courts. Nevertheless, institutions should be created by law as soberly and realistically as possible; what is done should be influenced by the understanding that the product is to be a part of a whole legal system.

3659 Granger, Shelton B. Observations on social planning for delinquency prevention. Wayne Law Review, 2(3):617-626, 1965.

Preventative measures in the field of juvenile delinquency have been accelerated in recent years. Concern is shown over the development of methods and the sharpening of techniques to deal with the social aspects of the delinquency problem because of the impressiveness of a quantitative analysis of the problem. The need for effective planning to absorb the growing youth population in the economic and social mainstreams of American communities is clear if a serious impression is to be made on delinquency and related youth problems. Rapid social change, urbanization, population mobility, institutional alterations, poverty, and racial attitudes point the way to an understanding of the rationale of the current federal anti-delinquency programs. Grants providing technical assistance to communities have the basic objective of increasing the numbers and enhancing the quality of professionals and non-professionals engaged in work with youth.

3660 Grygier, Tadeusz. The concept of the "state of delinquency" and its consequences for treatment of young offenders. Wayne Law Review, 2(3):627-659, 1965.

In attempting to relate existing legal provisions and concepts of juvenile delinquency, especially the age of criminal responsibility of various European and North American countries, we find a need for developing legal and social safeguards for youthful offenders on a scientific basis. The concept of protection of children can be as much a threat to civil liberties as is the current tendency to impose excessively long or indefinite sentences of imprisonment in the hope of reforming the criminal. Classification of a youthful offender as a "juvenile delinquent" has in itself significance to the youth and to society. Some consequences of judicial decisions extend to continued behavior. The interpretation applied to studies of prison culture and delinquency areas is that in all deviant groups there exists a dynamic force pushing their members toward progressively greater deviations from society at large. The argument is made that on the basis of available data it is not practicable to predict delinquent behavior without evidence, established within the framework of a judicial process, that a prohibited act has occurred. The concept of protection of the offender is to be preferred to that of social defense. The main threat to human rights comes from our avoidance of clear definition, indulgence in double talk and lack of empirical tests of our claims.

3661 Rosenheim, Margaret K. Privilege, confidentiality, and juvenile offenders. Wayne Law Review, 2(3):660-675, 1965.

The profession of social work can claim no legal privilege of confidence for its clients when communications are exchanged during a course of service. Due to an increase in conflict between law enforcement agencies and personnel in professions which value confidentiality, a need for some type of protective legislation exists. The indifference of the profession itself to pursue the privilege may be due to the variability in the techniques which a social worker employs or the protection offered by the host agency, as in the case of a psychiatric social worker. Pressure is coming to bear on the profession by the increase in middle-class clientele utilizing the social worker's services, and the outreaching of the agencies working with predelinquent and delinquent children. Social work must determine for whose benefit the confidentiality would exist, when to reach beyond the client for other sources of information, and whether this confidentiality ceases at the doorstep of criminal activity. When the services do not call for the privacy of a one-to-one relationship, it is felt that the privilege of confidentiality should not be granted. Since the underlying objectives of the street work agency and its professional staff are law compliance and social adjustment among aggressive youth, these aims must override any limited therapeutic benefits which maintaining confidence might confer.

3662 Allen, Francis A. The juvenile court and the limits of juvenile justice. Wayne Law Review, 2(3):676-687, 1965.

A full and accurate conception of the work of the juvenile court and its potential is of the greatest importance to its proper functioning and to its future development. The suggestion that traditional concepts of the court are deficient in certain important respects does not challenge the importance of the rehabilitative ideal that has played such a vital role in the court's history and development. The court's capacity to contribute to the welfare of children has never been fully exploited, but the contributions thus far have been significant. The courts also provide valuable laboratories for acquiring new knowledge and testing new rehabilitative techniques. The tendency to conceive of the courts as a laboratory or clinic to the exclusion of other functions it is called upon to perform, however, contributes neither to sound understanding of the institution nor to its proper use in serving the public interest. Given self-knowledge, the capacity to distinguish between wish and reality and the ability to determine with reasonable accuracy the limits of its powers and capabilities, the juvenile court may long extend its useful career and reach levels of achievement not yet attained.

3663 Remington, Frank J. Due process in juvenile proceedings. Wayne Law Review, 2(3):688-696, 1965.

The concept of "due process" describes a general attitude or approach to any problem which involves governmental interference with the freedom of the individual. Much of the discussion of due process involving juveniles has centered upon what courts have said and the necessity of administrative adherence to those judicial standards. Those involved in current juvenile and criminal justice administration must devise for themselves higher standards of due process, articulate those standards, defend them, constantly re-evaluate them, and change them when necessary. A self-imposed administrative due process is essential. The alternative is judicial control of day-to-day administrative decisions, loss of administrative flexibility, and an impairment in the effectiveness of juvenile justice programs. Due process adequately achieved requires a system which not only is fair, but which also impresses those who are subject to it as being fair.

3664 Sargent, Douglas A. Problems in collaboration between lawyer and psychiatrist. Wayne Law Review, 2(3):697-708, 1965.

Impaired communication between the legal and psychiatric professions is a major barrier to effective collaboration when both are working in the juvenile court system. In addition to semantic snares, the purposes of the law and the behavioral sciences are distinctly different - the law being teleological, purposive, and attempting to secure general conformity to a code without resorting to combat, while psychiatry has its basis in science. Because of unique institutional peculiarities in the juvenile court system, the way is left open for the playing of a multiplicity of roles by those concerned with the juvenile court processes and so-called rehabilitation of the child. It is doubtful whether without preparation and clinical experience, the lawyer and psychiatrist are able to leave their conditioned roles and communicate effectively with each other for the rehabilitation of the child involved.

3665 Lincoln, James H. Judicial considerations in child care cases, Wayne Law Review, 2(3):709-716, 1965.

Based on the hearings of 2,500 cases of neglect in Michigan courts over a five-year period, there appears to be a need for clarification and adoption of recommendations giving full rights to parents of neglected children and at the same time giving a greater measure of justice to the neglected child. There is a need for a reinterpretation of wording of the law, establishing clear definitions of "long duration in the past" and "reasonable prediction of future neglect of permanent duration." There is need for a clear rule establishing a cut-off point of two years after taking temporary custody of a child in which the parents can make minimal efforts to rehabilitate and reestablish a home. Also required are limiting applications for delayed appeals to six months from the date of permanent custody order and a reestablishment of the principle that habeas corpus is not the proper action to review sufficiency of the evidence when the probate court clearly had jurisdiction to hear the case. The Michigan Supreme Court also should make it mandatory that child custody cases be given top priority in every court docket.

3666 Rosenthal, Saul H., & Reiss, David. Suicide and urinary tract infections. American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(5):574-576, 1965.

It was suspected that a high incidence of urinary tract infections could be demonstrated in patients who were admitted to a psychiatric hospital following a suicide attempt requiring acute medical hospitalization. All the presumptive infections were found in the patients with ingestions. Although there were too few cases for extensive statistical tests, certain trends are apparent. The ingestion group was at a higher risk than the non-ingestion patients or controls, and the coma group seemed an especially high risk, with females substantially higher than males in all categories. While we presume that catheterization occurred in the treatment of the comatose state in at least some of the coma patients, it must remain only a tentative explanation for the urinary tract infections observed. Physicians in psychiatric hospitals should carefully investigate for possible urinary tract infections in patients who have been admitted after a suicidal ingestion which required acute medical hospitalization.

3667 Council of State Governments. Fourteenth National Conference on Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support. Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, November 1965. New York, 1965, 15 p. app. $1.50

CONTENTS: Report of the Northeast regional conference; Modification of orders; Public records; Oklahoma cases; Armed forces; Extradition; Visitation; Modification of orders at majority; Change in New York's law regarding grandparents' responsibility; Dismissal of actions; Enforcement of orders; Comments from California; Continuation of payments when parties move; Control over automatic arrearage complaints; Responsibilities of state information agents; Uniform forms; Directories of use to reciprocal support officials; Central location services; Direct correspondence by petitioners; Duplication of actions; Coordination of views of judges; Collusion between welfare recipients and obligors; 1967 conference; Report of the nominating committee; Report of the resolutions committee; Registration list; Secretariat's report; Resolutions; State location services.

Available from: The Council of State Governments, 36 West 44 Street, New York, New York 10036.

3668 Ullrich, Hans. Bericht über Ludwig. (Report on Ludwig.) Kriminalistik, 19(11): 549-553, 1965.

The case history of Ludwig, a juvenile offender who successfully completed his parole period and is now leading a useful and normal life, is a typical case among many. What may distinguish his case is the unfavorable prognosis which was made regarding his chances for rehabilitation. Ludwig was one of six children in a family deserted by the father and neglected by an alcoholic mother. The children had to be placed in separate foster families. Ludwig went to a rural family where he enjoyed regular meals for the first time but was emotionally rejected, exploited, and excessively disciplined. When the condition was discovered, Ludwig was placed with another rural family which offered human acceptance and allowed him to succeed in school and vocational training. In the hope of gaining a wage-earner, Ludwig's mother then persuaded him to return to her city home. There was, however, no home and in bitter disappointment Ludwig turned to Youth Authorities for help.

Lodging was found for him in a group home and in time he could start an apprenticeship program. The short waiting period, however, led Ludwig into the circle of his asocial relatives who counseled against an apprentice program and in favor of unskilled employment and quick earnings. Ludwig dropped out of two apprentice programs, had increasing difficulties in the group home where he lived, and was finally sentenced to a juvenile institution for 21 cases of larceny, forgery, and embezzlement in the home and his places of employment. His attitude was discouraging both for institutional personnel and his parole officer. Case work with him meant making up for lost opportunities; it meant developing human contact, fostering the concept of right and wrong and the ideas of human dignity and social conscience. Hundreds of sessions with the parole officer were necessary to achieve this; Ludwig was gradually assigned tasks in proportion to his capabilities and increasing responsibilities were demanded culminating in self-reliance. Ludwig's case record reveals the many errors made by him and the persons who meant to help him. It also shows the pitfalls in making a prognosis: it should be made with greater caution especially in the case of a maturing youngster whose true nature has been distorted by a hostile environment.

3669 Mergen, Armand. Preis für persönliche Sicherheit. (The price for personal security.) Kriminalistik, 19(11):564-566, 1965.

In contemporary society, crime is fought by means of prevention and repression. Repression involves the swift detection of crime and the identification and conviction of the offender; it demands a well organized police organization which is well staffed and well equipped. Its cost can be measured in terms of money and its results expressed in statistics. The cost of prevention, on the other hand, is not money as much as the individual liberties of citizens; society prefers not to pay that price for prevention because prevented, not committed crimes cannot be measured adequately and because the public is not willing to abandon certain freedoms even at the expense of security. Uncommitted prevented crimes, however, are a real even if invisible commodity. Citizens of free societies are proud of the liberties enjoyed by the mass media such as television, but the subject of crime presented there is a stimulus to imitation. It is true that violence has been portrayed in classical plays from ancient to modern times but they have apparently not encouraged imitation. Criminal subject matter does become dangerous and crime producing when it allows or furthers the identification of the viewer with the offender on the screen and his methods. Many crimes have been committed by persons who have imitated an offense seen on film or television by way of integration on a different level. Crime on television represents a danger for insecure and inadequate personalities, psychopaths, and neurotics. If it is considered that the number of neurotics and psychotics is steadily increasing, the question arises whether the production of television programs would be subjected to some type of control, the price which would have to be paid for crime prevention in this area.

3670 Loitz, Rolf. Ladendiebstaehle. (Store thefts.) Kriminalistik, 19(10):509-512, 1965 & 19(11):583-587, 1965.

In 1963, 43,325 store thefts were reported in West Germany, or 6.43 percent of all known simple larcenies or 2.58 percent of all offenses reported to police. According to official estimates, however, only one out of 20 store thefts are detected and still less are reported and prosecuted. A study of 596 cases of shoplifting involving 625 offenders revealed that six percent were committed by more than one offender thus making shoplifting primarily an offense of individuals acting alone; 8.33 percent of the offenders admitted more than the one theft for which they were arrested; 56 of the thieves were under the age of 14; 44 were juveniles between the ages of 14 and 18; 20 were youthful offenders between 18 and 21; 488 were adults 21 and over, and in 16 cases ages could not be determined. The age range was from seven to 82. Among juvenile offenders there were twice as many males as females, there were also twice as many males as females among youthful offenders, and among adult offenders there were two and a half times as many females as males. The largest group of shoplifters was the female age group from 40 to 49 years, representing one-fifth of all the offenders; three-fourths of all the offenders were women between 21 and 69. The largest number of thefts (144) were committed on Saturday even though (in Germany) stores are closed in the afternoon on that day. On other days, most thefts were reported in the afternoons. The average value of the stolen merchandise was DM 15 but eight thefts amounted to half of the total known value. More than half the shoplifters stole foodstuffs followed by textile goods and alcoholic beverages.

3671 Rüegg, Ernst. Die "Ausweisungs-Praxis" im Kampf gegen die Kriminalität. (The practice of expulsion in the fight against crime.) Kriminalistik, 19(11):589-592, 1962.

Under the Swiss federal constitution Swiss citizens may be banished from a Canton or a township of which they are not residents or they may be refused the right to live in a Canton for security reasons when they are not in possession of civil rights due to a criminal sentence. The constitution further provides that a person may be expelled when he has been repeatedly sentenced for serious crimes. The Swiss Supreme Court defined the nature of serious crimes for purposes of expulsion and ruled that the dangerousness of the offender is an essential prerequisite before expulsion can be ordered; it also rules that the offender must have been sentenced for serious offenses at least twice. An expulsion due to repeated criminal sentences, unlike the one due to a loss of civil rights, is not limited to a specific period of time but individual Cantons have passed special laws governing the time when an offender may again reside within its borders. The purpose of the practice of expulsion is to protect the territorial domain of the Cantons against a conglomeration of criminal elements in its area. In practice it is pronounced at the time of sentencing but may be conditionally suspendend. The experience of Swiss police agencies has shown that the institution of expulsion has had a restraining influence upon the rising crime rate and that it has significant value in crime prevention. It should be retained but an effort should be made to unify the practices and procedures of expulsion.

3672 Pennsylvania Correction Bureau. The mobile forestry camp: Pennsylvania's correctional conservation camps. 1965, 12 p. illus.

Pennsylvania's mobile forestry camp program, begun in 1957, offers to both the public and the inmate a chance to derive innumerable benefits from selective conservation projects which are undertaken by the camp units. This type of program and the unified philosophy which it fosters is consistent with the therapeutic community concept. The same correctional officers are handling the inmate supervision in the work situation, the training sessions, and the living quarters. Communication between inmates and officers is easy and more relaxed than in the prison and opportunities for inmates to accept responsibility at the camp much greater than within an institution. More obvious benefits come from the vocational training, the learning of good work habits and attitudes, the placement with other carefully selected and more promising inmates, and participation in a relatively new and unique penal program. Of the men who have been paroled from the forestry camp program, only eleven percent had to be returned as compared to one-third of all inmates paroled in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who have to be returned to the institutional program. To the citizens of Pennsylvania, the camp units provide highly mobile groups of men capable of developing and maintaining conservation projects on institution forests, state forest and park lands, and other state operated lands.

3673 Juvenile delinquency. Current Affairs Bulletin, 34(2):18-32, 1964.

In literature and a variety of statutes, divergent types of behavior are described as juvenile delinquency and a diversity of age groups are described as juvenile delinquents. As a result of this indiscriminate classification, the evaluation and comparison of statistical records is difficult and detrimentally affects the type of research done in this field. Another consequence is the general condemnation of youth by the adult community provoking a reciprocal reaction of hostility and defiance by the youth. There is little validity to the pronouncements on the amount and seriousness of juvenile delinquency or to the widespread agreement that there has been a considerable increase on an international scale of postwar juvenile delinquency. It is true that more attention has been devoted to juvenile crime. It is possible that some increases reflect better law enforcement and better reporting procedures and recording systems. Undoubtedly there has been a rise in child population making some rise inevitable. Although precise quantitative and qualitative trends cannot be discerned on the basis of the statistical information available, the apparent tendency in regard to postwar juvenile delinquency is that there has been a real rise in the United States and in most European countries except Belgium and Denmark where there has been a continuing decrease. Such evidence as is available indicates that the problem of juvenile delinquency in Australia has at no time assumed the proportions of delinquency in the United States and the United Kingdom. The stealing of motor cars seems to have increased in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia. It is suggested that vandalism is a distinctive feature of postwar juvenile delinquency. In most countries, conventional property offenses constitute a major proportion of the total. Crimes of violence have received great publicity but the problem is the same with all

recorded crimes, the figures are far from giving a true representation of the facts. There is also a lack of factual evidence for all the stated causes of juvenile delinquency. Some of the unsubstantiated popular theories about the causes are the mother's employment outside the home, the harmful effects of television crime and mystery programs, and the decline of religious belief. Ignorance about causation need not prevent control of the problem, but, as a consequence of the ignorance, myths have developed as to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; namely, the effectiveness of Youth Clubs, the belief that corporal punishment is an effective deterrent, and that psychiatric treatment will solve all penological problems. To obtain precise and meaningful answers, it is necessary to concentrate upon specific problems of limited scope; there is a need to concentrate research on particular groups of offenders characterized by similar behavior patterns; specialized forms of treatment should be developed for limited groups of offenders subject to constant review and evaluation. We have advanced very little beyond the pre-scientific stage but the sciences of human behavior are new. There is hope that delinquency may be kept under control more effectively than it is at the present time.

3674 Obscenity and the censor. Current Affairs Bulletin, 34(9):130-144, 1964.

The courts of law in applying legal tests of obscenity dispense with any proof of a causal connection between reading books and the dangers from which we need protection. The names given to this danger are "corruption" and depravity." The definition laid down by Lord Cockburn in Rex v. Hecklin in 1868 states the test of obscenity is a tendency "to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences,and into whose hands a publication of this sort may fall." This formula is still the basis of the common law offense of obscene libel and the various statutory definitions of obscenity in Australia. The Cockburn judgment specified "corruption and depravity"as "impure and libidinous" thought. In Rex v. Close, 1948, an Australian case of obscene libel involving the book Love Me Sailor, Mr. Justice Fullagar disagreed with his two colleagues who upheld the Cockburn test and suggested that first the matter published must be obscene; that is, the writing must offend current standards of decency and, secondly, it must have a tendency to deprave or corrupt. Other countries have amended the law to allow for this concept. New Zealand describes indecency as dealing with matters of sex, horror, or crime in a manner that is injurious to the public good, and Britain amended its Obscene Publications Act to allow the defense that the publication is justified as being for the public good. The New Zealand law seems better than the English one and the phrase "for the public good" better than "standard of decency." Where the Fullagar test of standard of decency has been applied by the courts it has been interpreted as a "standard of morality" which is dangerous as it moves into the realm of censorship of opinion and usually the morality considered is sexual behavior. If the morality meant was used in its wide context, then there is great complexity. Even under the English law which intended to make the distinction between mere pornography and a serious representation of life, Lady Chatterley's Lover was banned. In considering hard-core pornography, it should be established that reading about violence does lead to a taste for it and that those who develop such a taste proceed to inflict pain on others. If books are considered harmful to children, there is no reason to forbid adults to read them. There is need in Australia to replace the common law test of obscenity by one which would discriminate between serious literature and pornography as it has been done in the United States, Britain, and New Zealand.

3675 Beausang, Michael F., Jr. A new look at prejudicial publicity in criminal cases. Criminal Law Bulletin, 1(7):14-23, 1965.

Prejudicial publicity which may take several forms such as newspaper reporting or television broadcasting, must be initially defined in terms of the constitutional rights which stand to be denied. This is the publicity which denies or infringes on the various trial rights granted to the accused. Publicity only affects a defendant's trial rights to the extent that it affects the trial participants and their ability to fulfill their function in the legally prescribed manner. The trial court is duty bound to scrutinize juror and all other participants of the trial for suggestions of prejudice. The trial judge is obliged to offer proper instruction, and an appellate court may refuse relief if the instructions are effective. Publicity which is so pervasive, outrageous and intensive is prejudicial if the jurors are incapable of rendering a fair verdict. A hard and fast rule cannot be applied to which items of information during publication of information of a pending case are prejudicial or which media of communication are most likely to give grounds for prejudice - since this involves the constitutional right of free speech. The determination of what publicity is prejudicial should be made by analyzing the defendant's trial rights and providing the safeguards as discussed.

3676 U. S. Children's Bureau. The use of national consultants, by Richard Clendenen. Paper presented at the Workshop on Consultation, September 22-27, 1963, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina's Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime, Institute of Government. Washington, D. C., 1965, p. 1-8.

The state administrator looks to the national consultant in performing functions which can be grouped into five major categories: (1) seeking technical advice and information: in fulfilling this function, the consultant must possess a high quality of technical advice and yet approach other parties in an atmosphere of mutual recognition; (2) learning and benefiting from the experience of other states in order to avoid wasteful repetition of the futile programs; (3) seeking the stimulation of new ideas: the unique contribution of the national consultant in relation to this function arises out of his specialized knowledge on the one hand and his familiarity with state or local programs on the other; (4) evaluation of programs and spreading of information about effective approaches so that others may also benefit from them; and (5) utilizing national consultants to solve problems in specific situations. All of the above consultative functions seem to be proper and valid, given the right circumstances. Taken together they should lead to more effective national leadership in developing improved programs and communication of information so as to benefit children and youth across the land.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

3677 U. S. Children's Bureau. Consultation and consultative technique in providing consultation at the state level for delinquency control, by Kenneth W. Kindelsperger. Paper presented at the Workshop on Consultation, September 22-27, 1963, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina's Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime, Institute of Government. Washington, D. C., 1965, p. 9-27.

Consultation is the process involving professional equals where one person's experience and professional knowledge is joined to another person to work out the joint solution of a problem. There are at least five general steps in this consultative process which might be examined. The first of these has to do with the clear establishment of the real problem by both the requesting and consulting party. The second involves establishing a working relationship with the requesting party. The third is the development of a method of analysis to determine the component parts of the problem, without bias of personal feelings. A fourth step in the process is concerned with the interpretation of the problem, avoiding stereotypes and superficial explanations. The fifth point emphasizes the development of guidelines or plans toward the solution of the problem. Factors to be considered in the accomplishment of the above steps include people's attitudes and values, the level of learning necessary in resolving the problem, and the teaching of skills or methods. Adequate preparation for consultation demands a sense of commitment and alert sensitivity on the part of the consultant, a thorough background preparation, and the allowance of sufficient time for observation and analysis in the setting itself.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

3678 Romney, George. A world governed by law. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(5):86-91, 1965.

The American Judicature Society was formed to promote the efficient administration of justice. Court organization was the first item of interest of the Society and it formulated a model state-wide judicature act which was largely ignored for half a century. In Michigan, the new constitution of 1963 adopted the principles of this model act in stating that the judicial power of the state is vested exclusively in one court of justice. So far, experience with the new judicial article has been good, the only serious difficulty being the method for filling vacancies; this is presently being worked out by a bipartisan committee. One major challenge still being faced in the implementation of the new judicial article lies in setting up a new system of courts of limited jurisdiction in the allotted time of five years. To this end, a blue-ribbon citizens' committee of lawyers and laymen could be appointed to help in the erection of an efficient and impartial structure for the minor courts.

3679 Roberts, Loyd E. Twenty-five years under the Missouri Plan. Journal of American Judicature Society, 49(5):92-97, 1965.

In 1940, Missouri pioneered in the experiment for the non-partisan selection of its appellate judges, circuit court, and probate judges by adoption of the constitutional article since known as "The Missouri Plan." The main elements of their plan are: (1) nomination of states of judicial candidates by non-partisan,

lay-professional nominating commissions; (2) appointment of judges by the governor from the panel submitted by the nominating commission; and (3) review of appointments by the voters in succeeding elections by which judges who have been appointed run unopposed on the sole question of whether their records warrant retention in office. Twenty-five years of experience in Missouri has demonstrated the value of this system; a large percentage of lawyers in Missouri agree on its superiority over the plan which it supplanted. Nevertheless, certain improvements which can be made in the Missouri system are agreed upon by the bar as a whole. These improvements are: (1) compulsory judicial retirement; and (2) a different system of appointing the lay members of the commission which selects the panel to be submitted to the governor for his appointment.

3680 Hearnes, Warren E. Twenty-five years under the Missouri Court Plan. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(5):100-104, 1965.

The system for the selection of judges which has become known as the Missouri Court Plan is the synthesis of many plans and studies and has had a struggle to be born and survive. It provides for the filling of vacancies on any of the courts to which the plan applies through nominations submitted by a professional-layman commission to the Governor, who then makes his choice of candidates. Many arguments have been advanced in support or condemnation of the Missouri Plan. The main advantages of the plan revolve around its removal of judicial appointments from most political considerations and the consequent superior qualifications of appointees. The main disadvantages deal with the denied right of people to choose those with power, and in the difficulty of removing unqualified judges. In the main, however, the selection and tenure of judges under the Missouri Court Plan have functioned well.

3681 Schroeder, Robert A. Twenty-five years under the Missouri Plan. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(5):105-108, 1965.

At a time when moral decay, soaring crimes, and growing contempt for law and order are becoming a top national concern, politics, corruption, and incompetence are degrading some of our country's courts and the image of justice. Basic reforms are indispensable for meeting today's crises in the courts, but law can never be much better than the men who administer and apply it. The trial judge, perhaps even more than the appellate judge, represents law and justice to the people, and upon his actions depends the representative image of the legal order. The trial judge must be an honest and distinctively qualified professional. In this sense, it is clear that the Missouri Plan characterizes the best features of appointive and selective systems in the selection of judges; it is also clear that the lawyers, and other civic leaders of Missouri still believe in its effective way of selecting and retaining judges.

3682 Daniel, Price. Lawyers should lead in judicial tenure reforms. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(5):109-114, 1965.

Judges, in contrast to senators, governors, and legislators, do not make or change laws and do not represent the people in such activities. It is their duty to interpret the law, and, as such, they should be free from the political necessities of partisan campaigns and the pressures of electoral campaigns. The non-partisan appointive plan known as the Missouri Plan could be profitably installed in Texas. The argument against this plan which contends that it is more democratic for the people to elect judges ignores the fact that judges were appointed and not elected from independence to 1846, and that in elections today many people do not consider themselves well enough informed to participate in judicial elections. The argument that personal and political considerations would play a strong role in the appointment of judges, does have some basis. These considerations will always enter under any type of appointive or elective systems, but they will be minimized under the merit plan. A Texas constitutional amendment submitted to the people on November 2, 1965 provides for mandatory retirement at age 75 and for retirement of disabled judges. This provision would help preserve respect for the judiciary and also help prepare the way for acceptance of the new plan of selection of judges.

3683 Rakestraw, Frederick E. Legal aspects of neglect. Res Gestae, 10(10):5-10, 1965.

The standards set by the Indiana legislature concerning the law of neglect are vague and what definitions exist are often uncertain and overlapping. Since the cases are seldom appealed and indeed not often contested, the case law is not voluminous. Where cases are reported, little time and space are given to the efforts of defining and refining the legal concepts, with the result that court decisions are mainly dependent on the judge's moral opinion, whim, or caprice. The careless use of terminology and the emphasis placed on helping the child have often resulted in the indiscriminate grouping of dependent children, neglected children, and delinquent children. In fact, however, the best interest of the child cannot be determined until and unless we first determine dependency, neglect, or delinquency. This classification in turn should be made on an objective basis and not on individual moral whims. The tendency to make the court welfare agency has been used as justification of careless legal procedure as well as outright deprivation of constitutional rights; yet juvenile courts do remain courts and, as such, should also be concerned with carrying out state policy.

3684 Brown County (Wisconsin). Juvenile Court. Welfare and law enforcement coordination. April 1964, 17 p.

A recent series of three meetings was held with the Brown County Juvenile Court and Welfare and Law Enforcement Departments, participating for the purpose of coordinating efforts of the three groups in the county area. The report of the Juvenile Court Service, of which this publication consists, yields the following information: general source of referrals to the courts is the law enforcement agency but referrals may also come from schools, parents, and welfare agencies; these referrals contain all necessary information for the court's dealing with the juvenile offender; cases coming before the court include: children alleged to be delinquent, dependent, or neglected; violators in traffic offenses; juvenile sex offenders; and special proceedings of juveniles no longer under parental supervision. Preliminary social screening will indicate whether an intake recommendation is in order or not. Hearings are conducted in two parts, both to be completed within one month's time. Detention of the child must be made in an approved detention facility pending court disposition of his case, he may be released to the custody of his case, or he may be released to the custody of parent or guardian.

CONTENTS: Referrals to the juvenile court; Criteria for appropriate referrals to the juvenile court; The hearing process; Detention.

3685 Whittaker, Charles. The dangers of mass disobedience. Reader's Digest, 87(524): 121-124, 1965.

Recent civil disorder, coming under the name of "civil disobedience," has raised a number of questions on its legality. It is affirmed that these demonstrations are neither peaceable, civil, nor are they protected by the First Amendment. They can and do come under the heading of crime. These sorts of demonstrations are tailor made for rabble-rousers and Communists bent on destruction of law and order. Not only have demonstrators gone largely unpunished, they have even received support from some high circles. The great pity is that the minority groups who formulate these demonstrations are actually breaking down the legal processes which can guarantee for them the ends which they desire.

3686 Armstrong, O. K. The damning case against pornography. Reader's Digest, 87 (524):131-134, 1965.

Recent investigations of crime indicate that there is a strong association between the sale of pornographic literature and commission of sex crimes. Sex novels have become an 18 million dollar a year business, with at least 500 new books being put out each year. Many testimonials are available from law enforcement officials in various American cities which indicate that sex criminals often read pornographic literature. The continual outpouring of obscene literature is responsible for a destruction of personal and community morality. Effective sex education must combat young people's interest in pornographic literature. We must all work together to get degenerate smut off newsstands and begin to build a solidly moral American way of life.

3687 Sondern, Frederic. The many faces of the FBI. Reader's Digest, 87(524):177-182, 1965.

In pursuit of their duties, FBI agents normally dress as conservative well-educated gentlemen. Sometimes, however, it becomes necessary for them to pose as other types of people, and agents have been known to dress as longshoremen, gamblers, Ku Klux Klan members, and baseball players. With the help of special divisions of the bureau, disguises, make-up, and needed papers are provided to agents to make them seem authentic.

3688 Alcohol and violence. Report on Man's Use of Alcohol, 23(6):14-24.

The use of alcohol increases proneness to aggression in the forms of rape, homicide, assault, and robbery. Student riots have followed drinking. The increase in the per capita crime rate since the end of prohibition has been 100 percent with the 1932 FBI report covering only big cities and the 1965 report rural and suburbs as well. Alcohol is not entirely responsible for the increase in violence, but the increase in consumption of 82 percent per capita increased crimes of violence by 85 percent. A study of 454 felonious homicides out of 662 in Cleveland from 1947-1953 found that the presence of substantial alcohol in the system was a significant causal factor in 36.6 percent of the victims and 40 percent of the offenders. Of 157 justifiable homicides, 60 percent of the victims had been drinking. A study of causes contributing to homicides found alcohol involved in petty quarrels and marital love, and sex disputes. The correlation between crime and alcohol consumption because of law enforcement variables includes statistics on disorderly conduct and drinking; this category in Chicago in 1964 accounted for 63 percent out of 116,000 arrests in 15 substandard districts. Districts with the highest alcoholic consumption produced three and one-half times as many crimes of violence as the lowest consumption. Although liquor outlets do not numerically substantiate the conclusion that alcohol is a major cause of crimes of aggression, the volume of liquor sales in Chicago reveals 2.2 times the count of crimes of violence in the district with the largest sales.

3689 Ganzman, Benjamin. The effect of recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions on law enforcement. Bar Bulletin, 22(5):210-219, 1964-1965.

The law has been changing, sometimes radically, as a result of federal decisions. The defendant now has the right to counsel in pretrial proceedings as well as the trial itself. When an individual is lawfully arrested, the police have the right to search him and things under his control. Now once in custody, however, a search elsewhere is inadmissible as evidence. A motion to supress evidence, often making the difference between conviction and acquittal, is now possible if the evidence is illegally obtained; it must be made before trial, except if there was no previous opportunity or the illegality was unknown with the burden of proof on the defendant. Eavesdropping and wiretapping is permissible under court order, but not if in so doing an act of trespass violates the Fourth Amendment. If confessions are objected to, the judge might still have the right to pass on the motion giving the defendant a second opportunity before a jury to challenge it. This burden of proof is with the prosecution to prove it voluntary, but the defense must be notified of intent to use it before trial at which time the defense must notify the prosecutor if a preliminary hearing on that issue is wanted. In Jackson v. Denno, the Supreme Court denied an appeal for leave of conviction which was two years later granted by the New York Court of Appeals, pointing out the need of some finality in limitations of time in pertinence of evidence and legal interpretation.

3690 New York County Lawyers Association. Committee on Civil Rights. Civilian complaints against the police. Report. Bar Bulletin, 22(5):228-236, 1964-1965.

The New York County Lawyers Association study of the troubled relationship between police and community, according to the Harvard Law Review note in 1964, reviewed desired standards of conduct, the punishments of aberrant behavior, and the satisfactions possible for those adversely affected by police misconduct. Analysis of the operation of the Philadelphia Police Advisory Board recognizes its success in applying citizen judgment to police policies and activities and the development of an informal procedure of complaint settlement. An office separate from the police station overcame timidity in reporting, pointing to more civilian leniency in recommending discipline for the police. Complaint procedures against police officers are processed in the Police Department's Civilian Complaint

Review Board; complaints can be made against any department office, must be investigated by the next in command with the board determining if charges are to be lodged against the officer. Abuse of authority or unnecessary force are primary complaints with 171-205 reports per year and less than ten percent being charged. Complaints are slow in being processed. Many in low income areas are not filed because of geographic or psychological difficulties. An independent Police Review Board may have disadvantages; recommendation is made for an independent office for complaints, a procedure set up for independent reviewing with some outside participation, an office established independent of the Police Department with machinery to handle complaints thereby gaining public confidence and yet effecting disciplinary police control.

3691 Berg, Roland H. New hope for drug addicts. Look, November 30, 1965, p. 23-27.

Fifty-two narcotic addicts have been under treatment as part of a scientific research study at the Manhattan General Hospital of Beth Israel Medical Center in New York for periods from a month to two years during which time they were administered a maintenance drug, methodone, to enable them to live normally without illicit drugs. Under the supervision of Dr. Marie Nyswander and Dr. Vincent P. Dole, a psychiatrist and research worker on addiction and a physician and metabolic research worker respectively, the program which began at the Rockefeller Institute in New York in 1963 now is continued at the special unit in Beth Israel with a daily dose of methadone in orange juice following exhaustive tests of the patient and hospitalization for six weeks. New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner advanced $80,000 for the program to combat the one-quarter of a billion dollars a year narcotic addiction crimes cost of the city. As a result of the success with the 52 original patient-addicts, $1,380,000 for treatment of 250 additional addicts in four New York hospitals is being advanced for further testing. Of the original 52, only two are still on the program. Half of them are working or going to school. There are no failures or dropouts. Two were dropped from the original program because they were also addicted to alcohol and barbiturates. With methodone, a synthesized inexpensive drug, there seems to be little need for supportive psychotherapy. Further testing will determine the long range and far-reaching effectiveness of this treatment, but these 52 are convinced of its success, having been given back to their families and society.

3692 Mills, James. The detective. Life, December 3, 1965, p. 90D-121.

George Barrett and other detectives in New York City's 16th precinct, 384 acres in the Times Square area, fight about 15 robberies, 20 felonious assaults, 20 burglaries, 320 larcenies, innumerable rapes, acts of perversion, prostitution, and narcotic addiction each month. He is one of the "involved" police officers and risks his life daily. He is required to make decisions on the spot, use psychology, physical strength, weapons, know the law and its procedures and fill out an endless amount of reports and clerical detail. His salary, after two promotions for outstanding valor in the performance of duty at the rank of Detective Second Grade is $9,714.00 a year after 20 years of service. If he has a night shift, his tour of duty is 15 hours; if he makes an arrest the day before his day off, he must appear in court on his own time that day. He started to fight crime at 12 when his father was beaten to death. He is tough and determined. He and other police officers are discouraged and bogged down by the overwhelming load of paper work, and the trend in Supreme Court decisions concerning search, seizure, evidence, interrogation, and arrest protecting the defendant. The Civil Rights Movement has prejudiced the community overwhelmingly in favor of laxity in law enforcement with Negroes. Lieutenant James Gilligan and Patrolman Sheldon Leibowitz have been the objects of campaigns and complaints about police brutality. They were, however, completely exonerated of charges of improper or unreasonable police action and use of force. Effective law enforcement is being subverted, the police are being discouraged from involvement, and the community is becoming callous to crime by such unfair propaganda as publicized in these cases.

3693 U. S. Congress. House. District of Columbia Committee. Reporting physical abuse of children: hearing before subcommittee No. 3. Washington, D. C., June 10, 1965. 36 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session, H. R. 3394, H. R. 3411, H. R. 3814)

To protect children who have been inflicted with physical injury or harmed due to neglect and who are further threatened, legislation is recommended to provide for mandatory reporting by physicians and institutions in the District of Columbia to the Metropolitan Police Department and also to serve as model legislation for state public welfare programs meeting the changing needs of children. Evidence of incidence of child abuse has increased, making it mandatory for the physician to be legally responsible but at the same time immune from civil and criminal liability for reporting injuries which have been diagnosed and judged as falling within the statutory jurisdiction. Recognizing the diversity of authority among the states, the decision of whom to contact would be the physicians with the presupposition of a police or public welfare investigation and follow-up, and the inclusion in the report of facts and conditions bringing the family under juvenile court and criminal law jurisdiction. The U. S. Children's Bureau has guides for the drafting of legislation and suggested police activities with the Standard Juvenile Court Act and Family Court Acts 1959 indicating jurisdictional provisions bringing cases before these courts and welfare agencies and suggests a centralized agency for monitoring reports for better control of data. Substantiating the need for legislation, cases of child abuse are cited which, if reported, might have saved lives. A penalty for failure to report to implement the urgently needed legislation is considered necessary.

Avaiable from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

3694 U. S. Congress. House. Require reporting of physicians of physical abuse of children. Washington, D. C., August 6, 1965. 6 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 744)

Passage of H. R. Bill 10304, similar to those in 40 states already, requiring mandatory reporting to police by physicians and institutions of physical abuse of children, distinct from accidental causes, is recommended by the committee for the District of Columbia. The report should include data on name, address, persons responsible for the child, and the description of the injuries. Civil and criminal immunity is provided in the reporting and subsequent judicial participation, but the Juvenile Court can waive the husband-wife privilege and doctor-patient privilege as grounds excluding evidence. Medical findings of the "battered child syndrome" have improved the diagnostic techniques, pointing out the nationwide seriousness of the problem and recording over 1,000 juvenile deaths annually and hundreds of injuries due to physical abuse. The Woman's Bureau in the District of Columbia recorded 133 voluntary complaints from January 1, 1965 to June 7, 1965 and eight deaths on the average per year, far below those actually occurring. The responsibility for reporting cases at first orally and then in writing rests with the physician to protect children against further abuse and guard their health and welfare. Failure to comply with the provisions of the bill is considered willful neglect and punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or a year in prison or both.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

3695 Rubin, Sol. The effect of recent decisions on police and correctional work. Paper presented at the Washington Correctional Association Conference, Olympia, Washington, October 28, 1965. 36 p.

The humanitarian spirit following the war has been reflected in prison reform and a decrease in the prison population and the use of death penalties. The court has become more liberal toward legalizing standards of presentence investigation with the defendant having the right to see the report and information on aggravation and mitigation of punishment which must be presented by testimony in open court in many states. Courts are legally restrained from unreasonable or unauthorized punishment. The defendant has the right to: (1) refuse probation or parole; (2) receive a hearing on the charge of parole violation; (3) be represented by counsel or a public defender; and (4) receive a hearing on parole revocation with evidence or a writ of habeas corpus if he is in protective custody. Courts have upheld prisoners' suits and complaints against correctional institutions' supervisors and administration. Prisoners have the right to invoke provisions of the Civil Rights Act and to legal materials, the filing of writs, and consultations with attorneys. More slowly, changes have been affecting police work. Now evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment is not admissible in court, a conviction based upon information violating constitutional rights was not upheld. Police must

perform within constitutional limits to prove impracticality and obstructionist quality of court decisions. Warning of right to counsel before confession by an offender has not deferred confessions but has produced data when confessions to police are suspect. Police and correctional workers need training for increased administrative responsibilities at the metropolitan level. Crime statistics have not indicated rise in crime rate but true crime prevention demands respect for law, less violence, and adherence to the Constitution.

3696 Guttmacher, Manfred S. Jack Ruby, the law and psychiatry. Johns Hopkins Magazine, 15(7):4-6, & 25-28, 1965.

The Jack Ruby trial for the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, pointed up the conflicting opinions about criminal responsibility in connection with the treatment of the defendant. The British precedent set by the 15 judges in the M'Naghten case controversy in 1843 has established criminal responsibility with the defendant unless there is clear proof that at the time of the act the accused had such a defect of mind as to not know the difference between right and wrong in his act. The Durham Rule, established in 1954 by Judge David Bazelon of the United States Court of Appeals, D. C., qualified criminal responsibility by limiting it to where "the act was a product of mental disease or defect." Psychiatrists and behavioral scientists find the neglect of the emotional and subconscious side of the individual invalidates this rule and believe the absence of free will to be the distinction between responsibility and irresponsibility, and is dependent upon the degree of relationship of the criminal act and the psychosis structure. Psychiatrists should avoid decision making but should assist the court in determining if a mental disorder exists, the way it has affected defendant's judgment and behavior, the characteristics and behavioral effect, and if the act is symtomatic of the disorder. Society is not ready to abandon the concept of responsibility and punishment especially since eight percent of the criminal population has no mental illness and some crimes have been deterred by punishment except sex or murder. Juveniles are considered more treatable than adult offenders on whom the public has more of a desire to inflict pain.

3697 Edwards, George. Due process of law in criminal cases. Presidio. 32(10):10,11,32 30-34, 1965.

Due process of law is the constitutional safeguard by which we maintain the conflicting goals of order and individual liberty. Since the time of the writing of the Constitution however, both America and our methods of law enforcement have greatly changed. In the Mallory, Mapp, Gideon, and Escobedo cases, the Supreme Court has been setting ever higher standards of due process of law. As a result of such cases we should: (1) emphasize investigation before rather than after arrest; (2) rely on evidence other than confessions; (3) increase the use of the judiciary in issuing warrants for arrest and search; and (4) devise means to provide counsel for indigents. Constitutional law enforcement is the only practical law enforcement possible today.

3698 Oregon. Governor's State Committee on Children and Youth. History, structure and function of the Governor's State Committee on Children and Youth. Portland, 1965, 10 p. multilith.

The purpose of the Governor's State Committee on Children and Youth, established in 1948, is to stimulate interest, study, planning, and action in order to provide opportunities for the children and youth of Oregon to achieve their highest potential. Its responsibilities include the following: (1) to act in an advisory capacity to the Governor; (2) to aid in the coordination of activities of agencies serving children and youth; (3) to serve as an information clearinghouse; (4) to provide and interpret information covering the needs of children; (5) to foster and encourage action on behalf of children through the activities of local committees; (6) to prepare Oregon's reports to the White House Conference on Children and Youth and to implement White House Conference recommendations; and (7) to cooperate with other agencies concerned with children and youth. Its areas of concern are child welfare services, corrections, education, employment, family life, health, mental health, recreation, physical fitness, and cultural and spiritual life.

CONTENTS: History; Purpose; Responsibilities; Areas of concern; Membership; Officers; Ad Hoc Committees; The Resource Council; County Committees; Council of County Committee Chairmen; Oregon Youth Council; County Youth Councils; Youth Council Advisory Committee; Staff; Financial support; Relationship to Governor's office; Structure chart.

Available from: Oregon State Council on Children and Youth, Room 514, State Office Bldg., Portland, Oregon 97201.

3699 Oregon Youth Council. Oregon Youth Conference: proceedings. Youth participation in school and community affairs. Salem, May 7-19, 1964. 16 p.

The 1964 Oregon Youth Conference had specific objectives including: (1) to become better informed about contemporary problems and share ideas on youth participation in the solution of these problems; (2) to stimulate an interest in returning to and playing an active role in community life; and (3) to stimulate the organization of local youth councils throughout Oregon. Workshops were concerned with these problem areas: racial prejudice, barriers to participation, job opportunities, volunteer service, youth in politics, stereotyped youth, school administration, and high school dropouts.

3700 Oregon Governor's State Committee on Children and Youth. Oregon Conference on Children and Youth: proceedings. Community action for children and youth in a changing society. Portland, November 19-21, 1964. 61 p.

The purpose of the 1964 Oregon Conference on Children and Youth was to increase public awareness of the problems of youth and to encourage public support for meaningful solution to these problems. Its goal was to lead to creative action in the community and to bring into sharp focus social change as it affects the family and the education and training of young people.

CONTENTS: Governor's message; Conference overview; The family in a changing society; Training for employment opportunities in a changing society; Progress report, Governor's Committee on Children and Youth; Marilyn--an accent on prevention; The Lane County Youth Project; Oregon Mental Health Planning Board; The Ad Hoc Committee on Adoptions; The study of court services to children; The workshops; A challenge to delegates; Recommendations for action.

3701 The Oregon Youth Council. A design for County Youth Councils, May 8, 1965: proceedings. Oregon State University, Corvallis, 1965. 22 p.

A conference conducted by the Oregon Youth Council, attended by representatives of 19 youth organizations was held on May 8, 1965. Ideas and problems of youth county groups were exchanged and guidelines for their development and operation were discussed.

CONTENTS: Purposes of O. Y. C.; Footsteps to the future; Guidelines for Youth Councils; Workshop summaries; Summary remarks.

3702 Lincoln (Nebraska). Police Association. Project PAL. Lincoln, 1965(?) 6 p. mimeo.

Project PAL (Police Association of Lincoln) is designed to increase respect for law and order and would have an educational function of informing the people as to the reasons for law enforcement and some of the problems the law encounters in trying to do its job. In time many other indirect benefits should become apparent, such as: (1) making the citizens of Lincoln, Nebraska, particularly those who are members of PAL, more conscious of laws and therefore more apt to obey them and influence others to do likewise; (2) a general reduction in crime; (3) making people more interested in aiding law enforcement officials in the area of reporting crime and suspicious situations; and (4) improvement of the Lincoln Police Department's recruiting program.

CONTENTS: Membership; Budget; Organization; Meetings; Objectives; Conclusion.

3703 Patterson, Lyman Ray. Evidence: a functional meaning. Vanderbilt Law Review, 18(3):875-891, 1965.

Current laws concerning evidence are archaic, paradoxical, and full of compromises. There is a great need for reform of these laws, taking a number of basic points into consideration. First, evidence is a proposition of a fact, not a supposition or a vague affirmation. As such, it necessarily reflects one person's or a group's perception of those facts. Evidence is any proposition significant to a case; it differs from proof, which is enough evidence to provide a decision of guilty or not guilty. This, too, is subjective since often more than one person's idea of guilt is involved: one may have to consider as many as three judges, nine justices, or twelve jurors when determining guilt. Determining guilt is somewhat analogous to the educational process: a body of knowledge is presented in both cases, some pupils learn, and some jurists are convinced; others may not be. Evidence must be presented in all cases where direct perception is not possible, or where it may be doubtful. Thus, in the case of determining a substance's nature, taste alone may not be enough to prove that a substance is salt; a chemical analysis may also be necessary for proof. In analysis of evidence, two points must be taken into consideration: (1) the reliability of the information presented; and (2) the inference that is to be drawn from this information. Finally, all evidence offered must be the direct knowledge of the witness involved, and must not be secondary or hearsay in nature.

3704 Wright, J. Skelly. Crime in the streets and the new McCarthyism. New Republic, October 9, 1965, p. 10-11.

During the McCarthy era, the way to be popular in some quarters was to denounce Communism and then accuse persons in responsible positions of being soft on Communism. Today it seems that the way to be popular is to denounce the rising crime rate and accuse persons in high positions of being soft on criminals. Supreme Court decisions of the past few years are blamed as the cause of crime, and the people who are doing the blaming are the very people who oppose the national effort to eradicate poverty and, thus, poverty-induced crime. An examination of the court's efforts to civilize the administration of criminal justice should begin with the case of Brown v. Mississippi of 1936, the first case in which the Supreme Court reversed a conviction of three defendants who were sentenced to death on the basis of confessions obtained through brutal whippings. The courts have ruled that constitutional protection is not limited to the courtroom and the courts today must examine the pre-trial procedures by which evidence is obtained; they have urged law enforcement officers to obtain evidence not primarily from the suspect but from other persons and facts which may be more reliable. In Mallory v. United States, the Supreme Court held that a suspect may not be taken to police headquarters in order to elicit damaging statements to support the arrest and his guilt. In Escobedo, it ruled that he has a right to counsel at all critical stages of the prosecution, including the stage during which police make an effort to extract a confession. The majority of the people are rightfully concerned about the rising crime rate and, as in all times of public excitement, it is up to our leaders to provide guidance. The Bill of Rights protects us all and does not empower the government to provide a police state for its poor so that the rest of us can be free.

3705 Southern Illinois University. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections. Questions and answers: library programs in correctional institutions. Carbondale, Illinois, supplement to Session 3, Correctional Education Conference, June 7-9, 1965. 7 p.

Information is presented on the following topics relating to library services in correctional institutions: (1) the importance of a library in a correctional institution; (2) the use of paperbacks; (3) where can help be obtained in library planning and development; (4) national groups concerned with institutional libraries; (5) selection of books; (6) censorship; (7) space problems; (8) non-book materials a prison library should contain; (9) recruiting competent library help; and (10) the best and least expensive sources of books.

3706 Ross, Sid,& Kilpatrick, William. Crimes for kids only. Parade, December 5, 1965, p. 6-7.

Some crimes for which children can be arrested in the United States are no more than violations of ordinances or regulatory laws applicable only to children. Many children, mostly from underprivileged families, are denied legal counsel, inadequately informed about the charges against them, tried without a jury, found delinquent, and committed to training schools. According to the U. S. Children's Bureau, about 27 percent of the children brought before juvenile courts are technical violators and between 25 and 30 percent of the inmates of 15 training schools in the country are being detained for violations of laws which do not exist for adults. How children are handled by the law often depends on how much money their parents have and who they know. Many of the situations do not belong in the area of law but come under the heading of neglect and should be handled by social and welfare agencies.

3707 Kobal, Miloš. Eksperimentalno proučevanje osnovnih osebnostnih značilnosti povratnikov. (Experimental analysis of basic personality traits of recidivists.) Revija Za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo, 15(4):171-190, 1964.

To test the hypothesis that the majority of recidivists against property are basically frustrated, an experiment was carried out on 126 multi-recidivists aged 20 to 50 years, male, and convicted two or more for offenses against property; they were randomly paired into a group of 63 subjects who were rewarded and 63 who were reprimanded after having completed certain psychological tests. Subjects were asked to count three times a series of small crosses which could not be counted accurately without crossing them out or using some mechanical aids. Half of those tested were rewarded in spite of an incorrect count and the other half severely reprimanded after each count. Each subject was then presented with a questionnaire and asked to grade the following persons and concepts by choosing among three positive and three negative grades or using the neutral mark: father, sister, male friend, female teacher, enemy, commander, mother, policeman, female friend, burglar, male teacher, prostitute, conviction, happiness, fear, assault, goodness, justice, and industriousness. The characteristics of each of these evocates were placed into seven-grade scales according to the methods of C. E. Osgood. The time used by each subject to fill one page of the questionnaire was measured and the speed of reactions for each page, each evocate, and each complete questionnaire was evaluated. A quantitative analysis of reaction times for pages, evocates, and the whole questionnaire showed no significant differences between the two groups. To compare the results with a group of non-offenders, 38 police trainees were subjected to the same procedures. The reprimanded police trainees showed longer average reaction times as compared to the rewarded trainees. The experiment showed the offenders to be non-plastic, rigid, and indifferent even to so opposed a stimulus as reward and reprimand. Non-offenders reacted to the situation plastically; in their answers they included the mechanisms of integrating reactions and mobilization of psychic reserves. The hypothesis appeared confirmed.

3708 Milutinovic, Milan. Les tendances récentes de la recherche criminologique et de la penologie en Yugoslavie. (Recent trends in criminological and penological research in Yugoslavia.) Annales Internationales de Criminologie, no vol.(1)15-24, 1965.

Only recently has an interest in criminology developed in Yugoslavia. Its development is primarily as a theoretical-empirical discipline. All research is based on actual problems of criminality in the country and is primarily etiological. Attention is paid, particularly, to criminogenic factors which result from the social changes that took and are taking place in Yugoslavia. Psychological personality research takes an important place. All modern research methods are used. According to the 1959 statute on execution of penal sanctions, resocialization and rehabilitation of convicts are the primary goal of punishment. Accordingly, the law proclaims three fundamental principles: legality; humane treatment of the convict; and individualization of the execution of imprisonment. Consequently, various institutions of a particular nature are available. A very successful innovation is the right of all prisoners to spend a vacation in special institutions. Those who, normally, are in open institutions may spend their vacation at home. Prisoners have a certain degree of self-government.

3709 Moutin, Pierre. Etude comparative de militaires délinquants avec et sans antecedents judiciaires. (A comparative study of military offenders with and without a criminal history.) Annales Internationales de Criminologie, no vol.(1):25-52, 1965.

In order to compare military offenders with a previous criminal record to those who committed their first offense while in the army, 200 reports of psychiatric or medical-psychological experts on examinations conducted from 1958-1964 in military hospitals at Paris and Nancy and ordered by military jurisdictions were examined. All reports concerned offenders adjudicated by military courts. The first group consisted of 100 first offenders, the second group included 100 individuals with a previous criminal record. The two groups were found to show both similarities and differences. Differences are probably due to the family backgrounds which were often little harmonious in the case of those with a criminal record. It seems that at an early age this group has a fragile personality pattern. On this unfavorable basis, a number of disharmonious elements are gradually built resulting in an unbalanced personality. Generally speaking, those with previous records are more likely to commit offenses during the period they are in the army. Most often, possibilities for rehabilitation are very small within the military environment. A continuous study of these problems is necessary. It would be useful to create an organization of clinical criminologists which would serve both military offenders in detention and at large. Such an organization would provide both documentation for research and treatment for those who need it.

3710 Shohan, Shlomo. Criminality in Israël. Annales Internationales de Criminologie, no vol.(1):53-61, 1965.

Israel is a suitable testing ground for theories on culture-conflict and crime. The criminality of adult new immigrants exceeds the criminality of native-born and old immigrants at the rate of four to three. The fact that African and Asian immigrants have a higher serious offense rate than European and American immigrants is probably due to the clash between culture of their country of origin and Israeli culture. The second generation is a worse delinquency risk. Juvenile delinquency increases constantly. The Agranat committee on juvenile delinquency stated that prima facie cultural differences have a greater causative significance than the sheer fact of immigration. There are two aspects to the causation of deviant behavior: the capacity of groups to transmit norms effectively and the individual capacity to retain norms as an inner control. They try to answer the question why certain members of a delinquent group do not become delinquent. Factors which might be relevant in testing the link between "conflict situations" in the primary socialization process and delinquency are: degree of marital maladjustment; discord of parents toward main values; value and norm discord between parents and children; degree of consistency of parents in disciplining their children; value and norm discord between parents; and other socializing agencies.

3711 Bergamini, Miotto Armida. La formation des "criminologues." (The professional education of "criminologists.") Annales Internationales de Criminologie, no vol.(1):65-75, 1965.

According to positivistic criminological theory, criminologists ought to have a medical/biological background. Nevertheless, many offenders are not sick. "Normal" is a person who has no notable conflicts with himself or his environment. These offenders need not be cured, but they ought to repent. Gemelli concluded that abnormal offenders belong to the field of competence of the psychiatrist, whereas criminologist should only concern themselves with normal offenders. An act is an offense only if: (1) it is thus defined by law; (2) it encroaches on the "juridical order;" and (3) the author may be held responsible under criminal law. This question of responsibility can only be answered by passing a judgment on reproachability. Only a "normal" person can be subjected to this judgment and, thus, only such a person can be an offender. Consequantly, the question "What is an offense/offender?" is not a purely factual one. In order to be able to understand the concept "offense," criminologists should be educated in philosophy (ethics, in particular) and criminal law.

3712 Johnson, Elmer H. Occupational system of criminology: its environment and problems. Annales Internationales de Criminologie, no vol.(1):77-87, 1965.

Applied criminology operates more and more as a part of the total system of social control within the community. Criminology has become too complicated to allow thorough knowledge of the subject. This is true both for theoretical and applied criminology. The professionalization of staff tends to be in conflict with the standardization of activities characteristic of bureaucracy. An occupational system is a set of reference groups on the basis of work associations and common training. The creation of such a system for criminologists is hampered by their ideological and functional diversity. Criminologists may be classified into professionals, technical careerists, and semi-skilled workers. If criminology is to strengthen its occupational system, an elite group must emerge and a common ideological basis should be found. Applied criminology should afford a regular and consistent career system, recruiting should bar from admission persons who would not fit into the system. Professionalization of the leadership in executive, treatment, research, and other specialist roles is essential. Training courses within agencies should form the initial base.

3713 Vaz Ferreira, Carlos. La formacion de los criminologos. (The professional education of criminologists.) Annales Internationales de Criminologie, no vol.(1): 89-89, 1965.

In Uruguay, like everywhere else, at least four types of criminologists are recognized: (1) psychiatrists who study questions of criminal responsibility and prognosis of future behavior; (2) psychologists who study criminals; (3) prison superintendents who study and treat offenders; and (4) police science specialists. Also criminal law professors teach certain aspects of criminology. Generally speaking, criminologists in Uruguay get an excellent professional education.

3714 El Aougi, Mustafa. Criminologie et institutions de défense sociale et Organisation des études à l'Institut de criminologies au Liban. (Criminology and social defense institutions and organization of courses at the Criminological Institute in Lebanon.) Annales Internationales de Criminologie, no vol.(1):97-122, 1965.

In Lebanon, there is now a Faculty of Social Sciences which includes a Department of Sociology. The design for the curriculum in the Department of Criminology means to assure that its alumni will have equal standing with their colleagues abroad. The curriculum is fairly specialized and will generally be on a post-graduate level. A number of theoretical courses will be taught. In addition, practical work in prisons is part of the proposed program. Other developments in the field of social defense include the creation of a Center of Social Research which has been greatly helped by a United Nations' expert. A big central prison is being built near the capital, although small regional prisons might have been more desirable. The training school for juveniles is now administered by a private organization.

3715 Verilhac, Elie. Quelques données statistiques partielles sur la criminalité dans l'arrondissement judiciaire d'Oran (1962-1963). (Some partial statistical data on criminality in the judicial district Oran [1962-1963.]) Annales Internationales de Criminologie, no vol.(1):193-204, 1965.

Offenses committed by adults over 18, in the judicial district Oran, Algeria, between July 3, 1962, and August 31, 1963 on which a preliminary investigation took place between November 1, 1962 and August 31, 1963 included 57 offenses against the person, 115 offenses against property, and 46 offenses against public order. That is a total of 218 cases involving 436 offenders. Fifteen were serious offenses; 45 percent concerned larcenies and the receiving of stolen property. Only 22 (5 percent) offenders were women. 166 (38 percent) were 18-25, 200 (46 percent) were 26 to 40, 70 (16 percent) were over 40 years old. One hundred-fifty-six are illiterates. Although these data are partial, they permit the observance of certain tendencies. Two well-known facts are confirmed: offenses are mainly committed in cities and by men.

3716 Quensel, Stephen. Socialpsychologische Aspekte der Kriminologie. (Socio-psychological aspects of criminology.) Stuttgart, Ferdinand Enke Verlag, 1965. 187 p. DM 26.00

In attempting to understand criminology as a science, we are at once confronted with the difficulty of determining its proper limits against other sciences. Criminology is in conflict with the science of criminal law. Lawyers, on the one hand, regard criminologists as making unacceptable demands for autonomy of their science, as presenting insufficient evidence for their claims, and as undermining the fundamentals of penal law. Criminologists, on the other hand, regard penal law as removed from reality, as dogmatic and, in its end results, as abetting crime instead of preventing it. To resolve this conflict, a theoretical foundation must be worked out for both sciences in order to determine their common goals as well as their independent and different functions. To work out the fundamental concepts and purposes of criminology from a theoretical point of view is the purpose of the present study. The concepts can be summarized by way of the following theses which are presented as preliminary guidelines intended to stimulate further study and discussion: (1) Criminology is an empirical science of human behavior; (2) It is an autonomous science within the human sciences and has tasks of its own; (3) The subject area of criminology can be determined by means of the heuristic formula "an individual breaks a norm;" this formula encompasses a dynamic structure consisting of the individual, the act of breaking the norm, and the norm; (4) As an autonomous science, criminology has to be differentiated from the science of criminal law, criminal policy, its sister sciences e.g., psychology, anthropology, and philosophy; (5) Criminology is not an auxiliary science of the science of criminal law. Criminology neither draws its subject matter from criminal law nor is it bound by legal concepts. A criminal code covers only part of the subject of study of criminology; (6) Criminology cannot become part of one of its sister sciences although it utilizes the results of their research and their research methods; (7) Criminology has to make more use of anthropological and philosophical principles than is now the case; (8) Within the science of criminology, a distinction can be made between theoretical criminology and individual areas of empirical research.

CONTENTS: The act, behavior and interaction; Totality and structure; Dynamics: process and interdependence; System, balance and regulation; The situation; The anthropological basis; Personality; Motivation; 36 theses for a future criminology.

3717 Ander, Albert. Verkehrsdelikte (Traffic offenses.) Boppard Am Rhein, Harald Boldt Verlag, 1964. 100 p. DM 12.80

From July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959, 806,239 convictions for traffic offenses were registered in the Central Traffic Offenses Register in West Germany. The number of traffic offenders in the various age groups decreased with the increasing of age. Especially high was the number of young adults (18-21) which constituted 18 percent of the total. In two percent of all cases, only a fine not exceeding 50 DM was imposed; in 12 percent of all cases, the fine was not more than 10 DM. Only in eight percent, imprisonment was imposed. In almost 50 percent of the cases, where the offense was due to excessive use of alcohol, the offender's driver's license was taken away from him. In 40 percent of those cases, however, this measure was imposed for less than half a year. In only eight percent was it imposed for more than two years.

CONTENTS: The Central Register on Traffic Offenses as a source of statistical information; The ordering of material; The categories of persons reported by the criminal courts; The highway traffic offenses and their adjudication by the criminal courts; Offenses due to excessive use of alcohol and the period of time for which the courts withdrew the driver's license; Some remarks on methodology to conclude with.

3718 Rousey, Clyde L.,& Averill, Stuart. Speech disorders among delinquent boys. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 27(4):177-184, 1963.

The incidence of speech disorders among the population of the Kansas Boys Industrial School was studied. The 165 boys comprising the sample for this study were delinquent children who had committed a variety of offenses, most of them crimes against property. When the overall incidence of speech problems for the group was compared with the incidence of speech problems among children in the U. S. between five and 19 years of age, the ratio was approximately 12 times as great among the delinquents. Specific speech problems also manifested a higher incidence among this group.

3719 Lamberti, Armand. A type of peer relationship in a girl's training school. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 27(4):200-204, 1963.

Commitment to a training school intensifies the cycle of rejection and depression found in the setting of a fantasy family. Staff acceptance of the student and providing her with constructive outlets, based on her choice, can increase the student's self-esteem and willingness to participate in socially acceptable activities.

3720 Western Reserve University. Youth Development Training Center. Report on NCCD Institute for State Consultants, Cleveland, Ohio, May 1964, various pagings, mimeo.

The Staff Training Institute, jointly sponsored by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and Western Reserve University, was held from May 4 to 8, 1964. It was attended by state consultants to Citizen Action Councils, regional directors, and a national executive of NCCD. The objectives of the Institute were to increase the professional understanding and capability of state consultants working with Citizen Action Councils and to add to existing knowledge about problems and processes in community organizations at the state level. Lectures and case material followed by discussion were presented. A written evaluation questionnaire was completed by the Institute participants. Prior to attending the Institute, the participants completed a Job Component questionnaire in order to obtain descriptive material about existing components in the job of state consultant. The questionnaire was readministered six months after the Institute to determine if there had been any changes in the dimensions of the job. Two Professional Judgment Tests were also completed both before and after the Institute.

3721 Van Pelt, Robert. The meaning and scope of Escobedo v. Illinois. Criminal Law Bulletin, 1(8):3-27, 1965.

Of principal importance in the discussion of Escobedo v. Illinois is not the immediate evidence of the particular murder crime, but rather a number of seeming irregularities in arraignment and trial procedure of the prisoner, Escobedo. The points in question include the following: a supposed conversation in Spanish between Escobedo, who is Mexican, and an officer Montejano, who is supposed to have stated "Benn, the murder victim, is Italian and there's no use in a Mexican going down for an Italian;" the suspect was denied permission to see his lawyer before he confessed to U. S. Attorney Cooper, although his lawyer had been present in the police building where the interrogation was taking place. The United States Supreme Court, in reviewing the case, found that: "...the refusal by the police to honor the petitioner's request to consult with his lawyer during the course of the interrogation constitutes a denial of ...the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution... and thereby renders inadmissible in a state criminal trial any incriminating statement elicited by the police during the interrogation" (People v. Escobedo, 28 Ill. 2 d 41, 190 NE 2d 825). Quoting a number of precedents, this decision was supported five to

four in the Court. Justice White dissented in this decision, stating, in effect, that law enforcement will be crippled in its tasks, and the decision has been discussed in numerous law reviews. Three Circuit Judges have held that this rule does not apply to all confessions made without counsel present, but only those in which an individual is being interrogated about a specific crime, not in investigations of a general nature. Based upon previous Supreme Court decisions, the following conclusions may be made: that the Escobedo decision would be applicable even if counsel had not been requested; that counsel may be waived by the defendant if intelligently and understandingly done; warning the accused of his right to remain silent must be given; and, each case must be judged on its own peculiarities with concern to the accused's state at time of interrogation, also, with respect to the type of interrogation being conducted.

3722 Wall, Patrick M. Obscenity and youth: the problem and a possible solution. Criminal Law Bulletin, 1(8):28-39, 1965.

Censorship laws have changed radically in the past twenty years: things which were forbidden to be sold or shown may now be distributed without restriction. Recent liberalization of censorship laws has not been without its accompanying outcry from civic groups however. Protest generally arises from the popular misconception that "lewd" magazines can incite sex crimes among their readers. Actually, it is often true that these publications provide a safety valve for sex perverts and other readers. Another popular idea is that the censor, who comes into contact with all manner of obscene material, remains objective and uncorrupted by it and is a capable judge for the rest of society. Of primary importance is the protection of minors from obscene publications. Along these lines, the New York Penal Code has recently added a new section (484-h) designed to do just that. The new provisions provide explicit definitions of such key items as what constitutes a minor (person under 17 years of age) and what constitutes obscenity (exposure of female genitals, pubic area, buttocks or breast below the nipple, or male genitals in a discernibly turgis state). This code, of course, would include as obscene such art masterpieces as Botticelli's Birth of Venus but would also go a long way in making uniform obscenity decisions within New York State. A similar code is recommended wherever the problem of the definition of obscenity arises.

3723 Griswold, Erwin N. The long view. American Bar Association Journal, 51(11):1017-1022, 1965.

The recent Supreme Court decisions in the field of the administration of criminal justice appear attractive when examined in the perspective of our constitutional development. The federal courts have been compelled, out of necessity, to step into these areas because of the failure of the states to discharge their primary responsibility for a system of criminal justice that protects all state and federal rights at all stages from arrest to trial of a proceeding. There are currently six major areas in which the states must move forward with plans and solutions: (1) prearraignment and pretrial conduct of law enforcement agencies--states should provide counsel and initiate police reform; (2) prejudicial publicity at and before trials--the courts must accept the responsibility of dealing with mass media; (3) bail in criminal cases--studies of bail practices should be examined and their recommendations utilized; (4) pretrial discovery in criminal cases--state courts must adopt those methods now employed by the federal courts; (5) the defendant's prior criminal convictions; evidence of prior convictions should be excluded, except when absolutely vital; and (6) post-conviction remedies--the states must provide a comprehensive and simple method of procedure for convicted persons.

3724 Silverstein, Lee. The continuing impact of Gideon v. Wainwright on the states. American Bar Association Journal, 51(11):1023-1026, 1965.

The Supreme Court's decision in Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) has brought about many reforms in criminal procedure in at least 26 states. One effect of the decision is to make uniform in both federal and state courts the requirement that counsel be offered in such a way that the defendant can understand it; another has been to tighten up the method by which counsel is offered. In a number of states, as a result, impoverished defendants are granted counsel in any case where formerly they were only assigned counsel in capital cases. In Florida, law students are permitted to appear in criminal courts to represent indigent defendants. The public defender movement has been stepped up, and assigned counsel systems have been strengthened in numerous other ways in many states. Equal justice for the poor is now becoming more of a fact than a promise in this democracy.

3725 Paisley, William A. The federal rule on alternate jurors. American Bar Association Journal, 51(11):1044-1045, 1965.

While the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (Rule 24-c) and of Civil Procedure (Rule 47-b) are quite specific that alternate jurors are to be discharged when the jury retires to consider its verdict, a number of states have provisions which allow alternate jurors to be retained until a verdict is given. This procedure assures that, should a juror be forced to leave the jury, the alternate may step in and avoid a costly delay, resulting in a mistrial. These state statutes have been declared constitutional, and the Federal Rules, now in the process of amendment, should be made to conform to current state practices.

3726 Smith, Talbot. A federal district judge looks at his jurisdiction. American Bar Association Journal, 51(11):1053-1058, 1965.

Federal district judges in large metropolitan districts are faced with enormous and complex problems. Dockets are crowded with so many inconsequential matters that the judge is unable to devote proper consideration to important matters, especially those that touch on the welfare of great numbers of people. Hopefully, solutions to these major problems facing district court judges can be solved. Two suggested improvements are the increased use of federal commissioners, and a less liberal interpretation of the jurisdictional limit in cases involving minor offenses.

3727 Rafalko, Walter A. The correspondent adultery statute in a conflict of laws setting. Villanova Law Review, 2(1):81-94, 1965.

The position of the correspondent in adultery suits remains ill-defined among the states. The only states to impose restrictions on the correspondent in suits of this type are Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Louisiana, which prohibit the marriage of the defendant and the correspondent while plaintiff is still alive. Various other states require a three year waiting period before such a marriage can take place. Problems arise, however, when adultery, divorce, and remarriage take place within different states, some of which prohibit such marriages. Legal problems are posed when a paramour marries the divorcee, then the latter dies. Is the present wife entitled to insurance and other benefits? Hypothetical cases which are not clearly resolved by previous court decisions include the following: (1) when a pair marry out of state because of legal restrictions against union in their own state; (2) when states with laws against marriage of paramour and divorcee charge bigamy if the two are married; (3) the bearing of the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the Constitution (Article VI, Paragraph 1) in cases of this sort; and (4) divorce and remarriage in a state where it is illegal, then moving to a state where it is legal. Conclusions hold that the name of the paramour in adultery cases must be made public, since this is an effective way of preventing adultery for divorce purposes and feigned adultery for similar purposes.

3728 Lucksinger, John A. A blueprint for censorship of obscene material: standards for procedural due process. Villanova Law Review, 2(1):125-138, 1965.

Censorship, a prior restraint upon speech and press, is specifically forbidden by the United States Constitution in Amendments One and Fourteen. Censorship was condemned by political thinkers like John Milton before America was even founded; yet regulation of obscenity is included in our laws to safeguard public morals. This axiom, of course, gives rise to a problem which has plagued the U. S. courts for many years: what constitutes obscenity? In Roth v. U. S., the Supreme Court decided that obscene material was that which "to the average person...the dominant theme of the material...appeals to prurient interests." It has been popularly defined, in interpreting the above court decision as "dirt for dirt's sake" or "dirt for money's sake." Any statute seeking to restrain obscenity must require proof of scienter, must prove distribution was to the general public rather than to adults only, and must require proof that the distributor or seller of such material was aware of its content. Within such a law, the state must bear the burden of producing evidence and presenting facts and arguments to the court. In Kingsley Books v. Brown, the highest court in the United States voted five to four in favor of limited prior restraint. Judgment in the case of Times Film Corporation v. City of Chicago, the Supreme Court held that censorship of films is not unconstitutional. The same judicial body later found, in Freedman v. Maryland, that censorship statutes must place the burden of instituting judicial proceedings upon the censor, that it must provide that prior restraint may be imposed only briefly in order to preserve the status quo, and that provision must be made for prompt

judicial review. It is recommended that potentially obscene material be submitted to judicial review, and, if cause is found for such action, a trial by jury should be initiated as soon as practicable.

3729 Gellhorn, Walter. The Swedish Justitie-ombudsman. Yale Law Journal, 75(1):1-58, 1965.

The position of Ombudsman was created by the Swedish Constitution of 1809 for the supervision of the observance of laws and statutes as they may be applied by the courts and by public officials. This supervision, however, does not extend to the control of the judges' and administrators' decisions. The Ombudsman can only prosecute an official he believes to be guilty of a breach of duty. The Ombudsman, selected by Parliament for a four-year term, is primarily an official complaint bureau for citizens, lawyers, judges, and public officials. Newspapers, too, make both the public and the Ombudsman aware of grievances in judicial matters. The hope is that the Ombudsman will create a uniform interpretation of the law for which the Constitution leaves no provision. The Ombudsman system is a useful device for countering the impersonality, insensitivity, and automaticity of bureaucratic methods, and for discouraging official arrogance. The predominant shortcoming of the system is the difficulty in achieving impartial judgment. To depend upon a single individual to dispense administrative wisdom in all fields, provide social perspectives, bind personal wounds, and guard the nation's civil liberties is perhaps an unrealistic task in this century.

3730 Farberow, Norman L., & Schneidman, Edwin W. The cry for help. New York, McGraw-Hill Paperbacks, 1961. 398 p. $3.45

Suicide, as a complex psychologic, psychiatric, and sociologic phenomenon, has been accorded insufficient investigation and analysis. The present focus is upon the responses by the community and by individual theoretician-practitioners to the suicidal cry for help, attempting to understand suicide in terms of communication of inter-and intrapersonal factors.

CONTENTS: Introduction; The suicide prevention center; Statistical comparisons between attempted and committed suicides; Emergency evaluation of self-destructive potentiality; The assessment of self-destructive potentiality; Suicide among schizophrenic mental hospital patients; The role of the social scientist in the medicolegal certification of death from suicide; Sample investigations of equivocal suicidal deaths; A taxonomy of death-a psychological point of view; A survey of agencies for the prevention of suicide; Introduction and case history of Mr. A. S.; Suicide: psychoanalytic point of view (Futterman); Suicide: psychoanalytic point of view (Hendin); Suicide: Jungian point of view; Suicide: the Adlerian point of view; Suicide: the Sullivanian point of view; Suicide: the Horney point of view; Suicide: the personal construct point of view; The nondirective handling of suicidal behavior; Summary; Bibliography on suicide 1897-1957.

3731 Anderson, Robert T. From Mafia to Cosa Nostra. American Journal of Sociology, 71(3):302-310, 1965.

The old Sicilian Mafia was a pre-industrial peasant institution. Its organization was intimate and diffuse, but now it operates in the highly urbanized and industrialized milieu of the United States. This new environment has changed the Mafia into a different kind of organization. The real and fictional kinship ties of the old Mafia are still used among Sicilians and Italians, but these ties are now subordinate to bureaucratic ones defined by specialization, a hierarchy of authority, a system of rules, and impersonality.

3732 American Medical Association. Abortion, contraception, and sterilization, by Percy E. Hopkins. no date, 8 p. (Report A, C-65)

The Committee on Human Reproduction of the American Medical Association recommends: legislation be enacted allowing a licensed physician to terminate pregnancy under specific conditions such as risk to mother or child and pregnancy from rape or incest; legislation be passed legalizing dissemination of contraceptive information; legalizing voluntary sterilization. There is disparity of the present laws in all states pertaining to abortion, contraceptive information, and sterlization. The Association should not attempt at this time to follow the recommendations of its Committee before meeting with other interested groups such as lawyers, clergy, and government administrators in exploratory conferences on abortion and sterilization. Contraceptive information should be made legally available.

3733 McCree, Wade, Jr. Keynote address: bail and the indigent defendant. University of Illinois Law Forum, 1965(1):1-7, 1965.

The right of a person accused of crime to liberty before trial presumes the innocence of the person while insuring the presence of the defendant at the trial. These principles have been distorted in practice for reasons which, if legitimatized, would be better made exceptions to the right of bail. With the present bail system, there is cost to the public in detention and welfare, the indigent accused are deprived of liberty unjustly, of income, status in society, equality before the law, and the opportunity to prove the accused's suitability for probation. Action by the legislature, judiciary, and the public must remedy these inequities. With reliable information about the defendant, the judge can assess the defendant's reliability as was done in U. S. District Court, Eastern District, Michigan by the U. S. Attorney's office on an experimental basis. A judge presides at the arraignment, personal sureties can be acceptable, and the judge sets a weekly jail inventory to protect the neglected defendant. Of 1,240 out of 1,669 defendants released on recognizance, only 12 did not appear. Of 429 on bonds, three failed to appear. Sixty percent requiring bonds did not get them from bondsmen. In other communities like New York with the Vera Foundation Manhattan Bail Project, alternatives tried with success have been supervised release, pre-arraignment interviews by law students for information verification, a summons in lieu of arrest, and a court arrangement for 10 percent cash bail.

3734 LaFave, Wayne R. Alternatives to the present bail system. University of Illinois Law Forum, 1965(1):8-19, 1965.

Reform in the bail system should reflect consideration of custody of those suspected of crime. An understanding of the law's concern over custody of criminal defendants at a particular state and under certain conditions is necessary before determining specific recommendations. Bondsmen now determine who remains in jail with inadequate relevant data provided them or the judiciary, leaving over 50 percent of the criminal defendant population awaiting trial in Boston and San Francisco and over 70 percent in St. Louis, Baltimore, and Miami in jail. Pretrial detention is physically, morally, and psychologically punitive, causing personal and family hardship, depriving the defense of adequate resources for legal activities and for probation consideration, and costing governments millions in dollars and more in manpower. Recommended are reforms in the area of arrest with summons as an alternative and an independent law of search and arrest, changes in the law of arrest itself, in the fact-finding machinery at the time of arrest as done at the Manhattan Bail Project in New York, or a personal commitment for appearance with a penalty for failure and supervised or daytime release with night time detention. The law must determine those defendants who threaten future criminal conduct in its effort to safeguard the accused and not overlook protecting society by implementing motions of speedier trials.

3735 Wright, Frank E., McCullough, Dan H., Silverstein, Lee, & others. Panel discussion: pretrial release problems. University of Illinois, Law Forum, 1965(1):20-34, 1965.

The bail bonding system needs improvement but not elimination. The Illinois 10 percent plan and Vera Foundation project are still discriminatory. An assigned risk pool, improved court cooperation, better evaluation of risks, and a sharing of responsibility might begin the plan for releasing defendants otherwise remaining in jail. In Toledo, university law students are investigating defendants. The bail bond committee, including police, public prosecutor, and varied officials, backed a bail bond project and legislation with the 10 percent cash deposit privilege and criminal sanction features. Bail amounts vary widely, and bail, unjustly, is used in many places over the U. S. as a test for eligibility for appointment for legal counsel. Bail also affects releases in different geographic areas leading to doubting the substantiation of the equal protection clause. Differences in the treatment of the indigent and affluent through the country lead to injustices. Jail systems should be changed architecturally, administratively, and philosophically with emphasis on the safekeeping and improvement of those in custody and legal, medical, social and educational facilities should be provided. Bail should insure appearance at trial, not be punishment in deprivation of liberty, income, status, and defense because of indigence. The 10 percent method and use of release on recognizance, has been successful in Missouri. Law students used as investigators are preferable to suspect bondsmen who act as judges. Surety companies might, with an assigned risk procedure, contribute by writing bonds in the criminal area.

3736 Bowman, Charles H. The Illinois ten percent deposit provision. University of Illinois Law Forum, 1965(1):35-41, 1965.

The 10 percent provision in Illinois on an experimental basis in 1964 sought to correct the abuses of bail noted by the Joint Committee to Revise the Illinois Criminal Code in 1954. Bail-jumping became a criminal offense in 1961 when further provisions to alleviate the abuses were made with respect to arrest, summons, and financial loss to the defendant. The 10 percent cash deposit provisions took the control of bail releases from the bondsmen, restoring control to the courts by setting a 10 percent deposit of the bail amount set from the accused with 90 percent to be refunded if all conditions of bond were complied with. For a two-year trial period, August 1963-65, the professional bondsmen's method and the 10 percent provision were compared except for traffic and misdemeanor cases. The percentage of jumps was significantly smaller than those made under surety bonds, there was no appreciation in the cost to the state of returning jumps, the jail population decreased by 2,296 in one year, the bondsmen's fee was reduced from 10 to 5 percent, and while larger numbers of surety bonds were made than 10 percent bonds, more surety bonds were forfeited. The experience recommends indefinite extension of the provision.

3737 Baron, Roger, & Johnston, Dan L. Workshops establishing bail projects. University of Illinois Law Forum, 1965(1):42-55, 1965.

The three-year action phase of the Manhattan Bail Project in New York released 3,505 people on their own recognizance, of which 1.6 percent willfully failed to appear in court compared with three percent bail bond forfeitures, indicating that the defendant's roots in the community are more reliable than the ability to buy a bond. Forty-eight percent of 3,128 cases selected on a point system, eliminating homicidal, narcotics, and sex offenses, released on the project's recommendation, won acquittals; 71 percent of the convicted, suspended sentences; 20 percent, alternatives of fine or jail; and only nine percent, prison terms. Of the 3,000 released on recognizance in the four other boroughs, the same rate of no shows existed. Now, 35 pre-trial release projects are in nationwide operation. The method is successful. To be determined for increasingly successful operation are those individuals best suited to administer pretrial release projects, the kinds of crimes and defendants covered, what to do if a defendant does not meet release criteria, and to whom to present the information. The Manhattan Summons Project of 1964 has been acceptable to 90 percent of the defendants, of whom only 27 percent have not appeared. Further program expansion into misdemeanors and all precincts is recommended. Similarly, the Des Moines project excluding murders, narcotics crimes, and sex crimes released 750 individuals of whom about 11 percent charged with misdemeanors, not felonies, failed to appear and, of 150 charged with felonies, 11 went to prison indicating previous detention would have been a waste of time and money. Further experimentation with changed criteria evolved from a question and answer session.

3738 Sparer, Edward V. The new legal aid as an instrument of social change. University of Illinois Law Forum, 1965(1):57-62, 1965.

Existing law permits manipulation of the poor by private persons and governmental agents. Ways and means of resisting abuse should be available to the impoverished. To insure individual and social justice and protection of rights, legal services should be available to all, and the concept of legal aid agencies should be changed so that unknown rights become known and asserted for the indigent and unaware as well; the nature of legal aid available should be redefined. The lawyer should make the dreams of social change reality through lawful methods, participating in the new American revolution of democratic social change exemplified in the current civil rights movement. A decrease in the crime rate has resulted in this fortification of hope for change. A new breed of lawyers not directed primarily toward money-making but also towards equal representation of the poor is developing in response to the trends of social change and progress.

3739 Spangenberg, Robert L. Legal services for the poor: the Boston University Roxbury Defender Project. University of Illinois Law Forum, 1965(1):63-72, 1965.

To bridge the gap between law school and the profession, and between the needs of the indigent and the student, a clinical program with senior law school students at Boston University ran from 1961 to 1964 in which the approved students represented the indigent in Boston Municipal Court. Permission rulings of the Supreme Judicial Court set the structure for the Roxbury Defender Project with safeguards against constitutional issues of inadequate counsel. Roxbury, a former middle class suburb, is now predominantly a lower income area where domestic relations, debt, landlord problems, low income, and poor education exist. One-hundred-fifty defendants in court cases in 1964 unable to retain counsel consented to the student representation with supervision of an experienced criminal attorney. Guided by courses, lectures, and actual performance with a varied sampling of charges, the students became acquainted with the particular needs of individuals involved with the law, have relieved problems of representation with fine standards, have established a mutually cooperative relationship with the police, have gained community respect for law enforcement, and have given students a practical sense of responsibility. Other law schools in the country are developing legal aid programs as defenders of the indigent, investigators and researchers, as interns, workers on model bail projects, and doing surveys of the indigent and the accused.

3740 Wickland, Robert F. Legal services for the poor: the Office of Economic Opportunity. University of Illinois Law Forum, 1965(1):73-76, 1965.

Community action programs growing out of local initiative are set up by the Office of Economic Opportunity to deal with problems of poverty including the need for legal service in explaning the American system of justice, fair business practices, and the rights and obligations of citizens under the law. An appropriate program for the community develops from professional and poverty population representatives' efforts. VISTA, a domestic Peace Corps, is a program of volunteers from social sciences, law, and education serving the poor. Local funds are inadequate for the needs. Legal service projects similar to the Manhattan Bail Project are staffed and supported by VISTA. Fund appropriations for tests of new frontier solutions to legal problems giving information service to the poor, and developing ways of helping the problems of poverty legally are recommended.

3741 Stiegler, Mayo H. Legal aid to the indigent by law students. University of Illinois Law Forum, 1965(1):77-79, 1965.

Poor persons with legal problems receive assistance in 76 of 133 ABA Law School programs in which students in seven jurisdictions have the advantage of appearing in court. The practical experience benefits the student in researching real cases, investigation of facts, the community, the indigent, and the overworked understaffed legal aid societies. The students participate in interviewing, gaining experience, releasing the staff attorneys for other responsibilities, providing legal services in post-conviction proceedings for prisoners, and recognizing the lawyer's duty to insure adequate legal protection for the poor.

3745 New York University. Institute of Judicial Administration. Report to the Mayor of the City of New York on the cost of providing defense for indigents in criminal cases, by Delmar Karlen. New York, November 15, 1965, 12 p.

By statute effective December 1, 1965 in New York City, legal counsel at public expense was required for indigent defendants except minor traffic violators at a fixed rate to be paid out of city appropriations with the option of using the public defender's office, a private legal aid society, private counsel, or a combination. To compare the cost of this plan with the Legal Aid Society representation, a neutral scientific study of costs by 18 law school graduates was conducted by the Institute on Judicial Administration to make recommendations by mid-November prior to budget estimates. Their objective was to determine statistically the time required by private counsel to perform services similar to the Legal Aid Society and the cost of compensating assigned counsel at the statutory rates. The cost of representing indigent defendants assuming certain minimum standards of performance, service, and compensation was from 4 to 30 times, averaging 10 times greater than the Legal Aid Society's costs. Services now provided by the Society but no included in the estimates were the cost of appeals, disbursements for investigations, the annual cost to Richmond County for indigent representation, the increasingly greater workload of the Society, and the probable increase in representation of indigents required by the new statute.

3746 Porte Petit, Celestino. Evolución legislativa penal en Mexico. (Evolution of penal legislation in Mexico.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(4):13-106, 1965 and (5):13-138, 1965.

A study of Mexican penal law must begin with the Penal Code enacted in 1831 for the country, as this Code forms the prototype for the body of laws now in force in Mexico. The early Code, divided into two main parts, included provisions for crimes against society, crimes against the constitution, crimes against individuals, and crimes against the existence and safety of persons. Other documents to be considered in the advancement of Mexican penal law include: the Code of 1835 for the state of Veracruz; the Code of 1851-1852 for the same state; the Penal Code of Corona of 1869; and the Penal Code of the Empire, instituted under the Emperor Maximilian of the Hapsburg line. Major reform was implemented in the National Penal Code of 1871, with revision of this code taking place in 1903 and 1912. Still another Code was adopted in 1929. The most sweeping penal reform in 100 years was provided by the Code of 1931 for Mexico and Federated Territories. It contained over 400 articles in two volumes. Its laws, because of the time and circumstances under which they were enacted, represented a mixture of classical and positivist theories of criminology. This code was reformed by the Penal Code for Mexico and Federated Territories of 1949, and again in 1958. The most recent step in the process of development of the Mexican penal codification was the Penal Code of the Republic of Mexico, enacted in 1963, consisting of 365 articles in one general part and eight titles.

3747 Graue, Desiderio. El principio de territorialidad en la Aplicación Espacial de la Ley Penal Mexicana. (The principle of territoriality in the application of Mexican penal law.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(6):35-47, 1965.

The principle of sovereignty has three meanings in contemporary political science: judicial sovereignty, political sovereignty, and sovereignty of the people to govern themselves. In terms of judicial sovereignty, Mexican law has provided that territorial (state) laws shall not be applicable outside the state for which they were enacted, whereas Mexican (national) law will be applied universally throughout the country, for citizens, foreigners, residents, and transients. National law also provides for prosecution of offenders who commit crimes in foreign countries who continue to commit the same crime in Mexico, and for those offenders who commit crimes against Mexican territory to include those land areas in the Federation of Mexico, the islands and keys in adjacent seas, the islands of Guadalupe and Revillagigedo, and the continental shelf and territorial waters as prescribed by international law. Air space above the Mexican territory is also included within Mexican jurisdiction. Crimes, especially those of an international nature, would necessarily come under national jurisdiction, although they would occur in one of a number of territories (states) of the Mexican nation.

3742 Behind bars: volunteer program brings women a ray of hope. Junior League Magazine, November/December, 1965, p. 5,30-31.

Women prisoners, about 20 at a time, short-term offenders whose crimes are misdemeanors of drunkenness, narcotics addiction, forgery, and shoplifting, serve their sentences in the Westchester, New York, County Jail, originally designed as a maximum security facility for those awaiting sentence. The Westchester County Citizens Committee's investigation found them in need of attention and some program of activities to make their terms more constructive and less demoralizing. Questionnaires and interviews with inmates indicated desires for feminine activities. The volunteer-prisoner's successful relationship in rehabilitation depended on the approach of sincerity, creativity, and psychological awareness. Volunteers were found to be capable of enriching if not rehabilitating these offenders, making a positive environment out of a negative one. With community support this program should be further developed.

3743 Shawcross, Lord. The criminal is living in a golden age. U. S. News and World Report, November 1, 1965, p. 80-82.

Crime in Great Britain is increasing at an alarming rate. A decline in religious belief, mothers away from home, and less parental responsibility and discipline seem to be contributing causes. Technological advances in education and automation make crime more planned and organized. Since 1938, indictable offenses have increased about four times and other criminal statistics show proportionate increases, but many more crimes are not detected and the acquittals are 50 percent of the pleas of not guilty. Better preparation of material might have made prosecution successful. Harsh punishments are valueless in prevention but in some cases sentences must be severe to match the crime and procedures for finding the guilty more secure. Criminal activities invade privacy more than police. Innocent persons are helped by answering questions, yet the law now does not require answers from suspects. An alteration of questioning before a magistrate with admissible evidence should be legal, and in trials the accused should be required to make a statement and submit to cross-examination leaving the jury to draw its own conclusions, in which case no penalty would be needed. To further strengthen the courts two reforms in trials themselves would be prior notice of any alibi defense and lifting of the requirement of complete unanimity of a jury. The ordinary citizen must also become involved in law enforcement.

3744 Becker, Howard S. Deviance and deviates. The Nation, September 20, 1965, p. 115-119

Deviant behavior depends upon its public definition and arouses concern when crime becomes involved in it, otherwise no group of deviants is especially segregated. Deviants have become defiant of the law because extenuating circumstances have become acceptable, supported by judicially flexible interpretations of search and seizure, civil rights decisions affecting vice and obscenity, unprofessionals explaining deviant behavior, and a popular emphasis on understanding rather than correction and treatment. Homosexual organizations fight militantly for their rights. Synanon, its success still unproven, has won support from lawmakers but not with many professionals concerned about the association of ex-addicts with each other. Proponents of drugs like LSD find support from intellectuals in pursuit of mystical experiences. Deviance is not monopolized by any community group, and standards of older morality in relation to the influences of the times tend to be more lax, making official morality a political product. Deviant groups are using the impulse for change implied in our emphasis on equal rights and due process of law to protect minorities from traditional cultural restraints and local prejudice. Revisions of punitive laws on homosexuality and addiction and relaxation of standards of morality are acceptable and fought for by representatives of professions in the public service.

3748 Fernández Doblado, Luís. Reflexiones sobre la responsabilidad penal de los medicos. (Reflections on the penal responsibility of doctors.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(6):49-60, 1965.

The profession of physician is one which is licensed by the state, thus infractions of the rules imposed upon those obtaining a license to practice constitutes a crime and, as such, must be prosecuted by the state. In considering breaches of the rules of conduct set for doctors, law must take into account the special skills and training which the members of this profession have had. Thus acts which would normally be excusable through ignorance must be held against doctors who have been trained to avoid them. Chief among these characteristic malpractices are the lack of the necessary training in undertaking a particular operation, a mistaken judgment on the need of an operation, excessive rapidity or slowness in performing an operation, and the lack of necessary precautions when operating. All of the above, of course, have exceptions, but are general rules of conduct.

3749 Gómez Lara, Cipriano. El delito de violación en el matrimonio. (The crime of rape in marriage.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(6):61-82, 1965.

Accepting rape in both physical and moral senses, it is established that this act may take place between two men, a man and a woman, and a woman and man. Defining moral rape as those actions which are designed to lead a party up to the point where physical rape is possible, it is here proposed that such acts be made a crime and be made punishable by imprisonment, fine, or both. Within these definitions, it is possible that a wife may be made victim of rape by her husband. Sexual relations are part of a moral obligation within marriage, and are not defined in either judicial or canonical law. This is not completely true of other countries, such as Italy, however. Here, the sexual obligation of marriage is such that the incompletion of same by one of the partners may result in civil or even criminal offense. Most theorists agree, however, that sexual union is part of the obligation incurred by marriage, and that therefore rape, as such, cannot legally occur between husband and wife. A point by point examination and refutation of the arguments advanced for the legality of sexual relations under any conditions between man and wife yield the conclusion that rape truly can take place within marriage. This fact must be accepted by legal authorities and laws must be changed accordingly.

3750 Sales Gasque, Renato. Los presupuestos en la teoría general del delito. (Presuppositions in the general theory of crime.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(7):13-44, 1965.

The relation between criminal law and particular crimes has been discussed by many authors including the following: Manzini, Marsich, Massari, Riccio, Delitala, Petrocelli, Ranieri, Porte Petit, and others. An aggregate of the opinions of these writers would yield many subjects for discussion, including, criminal and criminal type, norms, guilt, special presuppositions of the crime or of conduct, and relation of the offender to his particular crime.

3751 Millán Martínez, Rafael. Antecedentes historico-legislativos del delito de secuestro. (Historical and legislative antecedents of the crime of kidnapping-abduction,) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(7):47-70, 1965.

Laws against the unlawful deprivation of personal liberty were found in the Roman Codex, in the early Spanish Fuero Juzgo, the Fuero Real, in the various penal codes of 1822, of 1848, and others. Mexican law concerning the same crime appears in the Penal Code of 1871, the revision of 1912, and in the Code of 1929. Few examples from any of these codes need be cited in order to see uncertainty and confusion in various aspects of the law. The proposed model codes of 1949 and 1958 did not escape this pitfall.

3752 Diaz Romero, Juan. El delito imposible y su punibilidad. (The impossible crime and its punishment.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(7):73-101, 1965.

The concept of the impossible crime is that which is envisioned by the criminal, but which manifests itself in such a way as to make its success impossible. The end which is envisioned (as a criminal act) is not attained by the action which is realized. To punish such an act is a miscarriage of justice since no danger exists and a criminal act is impossible. Two general types of impossible crimes do exist, those in which an error is made in estimating material conditions and those in which there is an action which is not commensurate with the ends desired.

3753 Colín Sánchez, Guillermo. Apuntamientos sobre temas del derecho mexicano de procedimientos penales. (Notes on penal proceedings in Mexican law.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(8):13-71, 1965.

In Mexican law, the judgment of a crime Juicio must be considered as the public oral arguments of the trial as well as the decision as to guilt of the accused. Conclusions are those decisions reached by the Justice Ministry upon which arguments may be based in a court, either by the defense or by the prosecution. These conclusions may be divided into two main categories, provisional and definitive, and each of these may in turn be divided into accusatory and non-accusatory sub-classes. Certain problems arise from the decision on any crime, including the freedom of the judge in the case, the individuality of the case, its classification, the object and end of the sentence rendered, the consideration of the level and type of court in which the sentence originates, and certain individualities of sentence depending, of course, upon the case. Other items must also be taken into account when passing sentence, including the possibility of indeterminate sentence, the proposed ends of the sentence, the practicality of the sentence and the correspondence of the sentence to the offense, and the offender's past record.

3754 López Gallo, Raúl. El caso fortuito. (The accidental case of crime.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(8):75-98, 1965.

Various law codes have different provisions for finding inculpable those who commit crimes by any of many types of accident. Present Mexican law states that "to cause damage, by means of pure accident, with no intention or imprudence, while executing a legal and proper action, with all due precaution" will hold one free from guilt. It is suggested that this particular law be abolished, since nearly all of its provisions are provided for elsewhere in the Mexican penal code, and that the following provisions for inculpability be established: (1) when mental capacity has not been established, either by minority of age or through mental deficiency; and (2) when the offender is in an hypnotic state, or under the influence of narcotics, or if it is established that he is a somnambulist. Other provisions must be made for other external and influencing factors which may be very close to the commission of a crime.

3755 Zaffaroni, E. Raúl. La imputabilidad penal: problema de siempre. (Criminal responsibility: the constant problem.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(9):13-47, 1965.

The problem of criminal responsibility must be viewed from a number of viewpoints. First is one of the determinism-indeterminism dichotomy. From a time in which pure indeterminism predominated in the theories of criminology, the science now has come to accept, but not completely, the positivst school of thought. Guilt must be taken here to denote that phase in the power of willing in which an individual can decide, or has the power of decision, between obeying the law and breaking it, and he chooses the latter. A clear division is envisoned here between the "classical" school of criminology, founded on the principle of moral responsibility, and the "positivist" school, which bases its ideas on the principles of causality. In the effort to reconcile previous criminal thought (classical) to the new ideas of the positivists, various unsatisfactory suggestions were put forth. Among those was the Marburgian concept of psychological causality advanced by von List. Other theories included those of the responsive norm of Grotte, and most recently, that of existentialism propounded by Sartre. For all of these problems, however, there is only one solution, science. Various inconclusive and incomplete proofs for indeterminism are cited by making reference to modern physics, and to, by stating that free will (or indeterminism) exists in every individual because he or she "feels" free to choose as he or she does, or because it conforms to a religious doctrine. It is here concluded that there exists only one true doctrine, that of determinism, and that partial determinism is a false concept. Partial determinism is carried over from the days of classical criminology for the benefit of the old school which does not accept the doctrine of determinism.

3756 Patiño Rojas, José Luis, & Huesca Lagunes, Darío. La personalidad psicopática. (The psychopathic personality.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(9):49-82, 1965.

In 1803, Pinel introduced the concept of mania without delirium and, since that time, many theories have been introduced with reference to the criminal psychopath. The definitions of this phenomenon have varied greatly, but it is generally agreed that the psychopath normally appears to be no different from the average person but at times erupts with violent forms of behavior. Various other types of psychopathic irregularities may develop in the human mind including: the immature, or not fully developed personality; the total incapacity to adapt to cultural norms; systematically anti-social conduct; the incapacity to assimilate experiences which orient one's moral direction; the tendency toward immediate satisfaction of one's desires; little or no feelings of guilt; and mythomania or fabrication of a fantasy world. To date, the psychopathic personality remains ill-defined. It is hoped that experience gained at the mental hospital of Mexico City might serve to clear up some of the problems concerning the psychopathic personality. Social as well as legal outlooks toward this singularly individual type of behavior must be altered.

3757 Corona Uhink, Guillermo. La psicología criminal. (Criminal psychology.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(9):85-92, 1965.

A view of criminal psychology must consider at least four aspects of this complicated field: (1) the psychological aspect, which is distinct from any physical or chemical considerations and represents the most advanced manifestation of biological studies adapted to the study of the individual; (2) the field of theoretical psychology, viewed in terms of general psychology, evolutionary psychology, individual psychology, and anthropological psychology; (3) applied psychology in the fields of teaching, industry, commerce, medicine, religion and other fields; and (4) criminal psychology in the study of anti-social conduct.

3758 Pacht, Asher R., & Halleck, Seymour. Development of mental health programs in correction. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):1-8, 1966.

Mental health programs have not made a significant impact on the correctional field as a whole. Both the shortcomings of the correctional environment, which have been stressed, and the shortcomings of the mental health approach in correction, which have been ignored, have contributed to this failure. Despite these inadequacies, mental health personnel can make useful contributions in the correctional setting if traditional concepts are modified and new roles are developed. The ideal role not only includes the traditional functions of diagnosis and therapy, but also stresses milieu activities. This latter function can be accomplished only by an active, personal involvement in a correctional setting. To be successful, a broad-gauge mental health program in correction should have a central administration which permits necessary professional identification without loss of service. It must establish rigid personnel standards, stimulation for professional staff through university involvement and other outside activity, realistic staff-inmate ratios, and continuous multidisciplinary research. Wisconsin's program, which has been in operation since 1924, combines these requirements and is an example of a successful integration of clinical staff in a correctional setting.

3759 Shapiro, Leon N. Psychiatry in the correctional process. The Massachusetts Division of Legal Medicine since 1954. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):9-16, 1966.

The Division of Legal Medicine of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health provides psychiatric diagnosis and treatment for 10 percent of the state prison population; clinics covering 25 percent of the state's district courts; parole treatment services; consultation, diagnostic, and treatment services in a half dozen juvenile institutions; several extended research programs; and training services for prison guards, probation and parole officers, psychiatric social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists with special interests in this area. The major elements in the development of this program were: (1) the special place of the sex offender law as the impetus for services; (2) problems of initiating the services and their stage-by-stage development; (3) the court clinics; (4) the prison clinics; (5) training problems; (6) parole; and (7) the Youth Service Board.

3760 Kaufman, Irving. The psychiatrist in the institution: introduction of mental health services into juvenile detention centers and training schools. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):17-21, 1966.

The introduction of mental health services into a juvenile correctional facility should be conducted by a well-trained child psychiatrist with personal qualities that will enable him to get actively involved in a dynamic correccorrectional program. He should have a series of preliminary discussions with the institutional administration to clarify mutual expectations and to dispel misconceptions and apprehensions on the part of the administration and the institution staff. Other matters to be covered in initial meetings are the psychiatrist's contract concerning hours, salary, lines of communication, role and function. While the psychiatrist will be called upon to diagnose, treat, and commit certain cases, there seems to be a growing demand for him to function as consultant and educator.

3761 Boslow, Harold M., & Manne, Sigmund H. Mental health in action: treating adult offenders at Patuxent Institution. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):22-28, 1966.

The Patuxent Institution at Jessup, Maryland treats the anti-social offender under an indeterminate sentence. Patuxent attempts to utilize the concepts of mental health and forensic medicine in the area of crime and delinquency. Dealing with nonpsychotic patients, it combines the functions of a mental hospital and a penal institution. After sentencing an offender to one of Maryland's penal institutions, the judge may refer him to Patuxent Institution for evaluation as a defective delinquent, as defined by statute. At the institution, an attempt is made to adhere to the following general principles of mental hygiene in dealing with the offender: (1) through immediate counseling and information, the anxiety and fear he feels upon admission is allayed; (2) through the graded tier system and the psychiatric milieu, socially approved behavior is rewarded; (3) by means of psychotherapy and the indeterminate sentence motivation for change and a desire to understand problem areas is stimulated; and (4) in his contacts inside and outside Patuxent, the patient experiences consistency, continuity, and support.

3762 Elliot, Arthur E. A group treatment program for mentally ill offenders. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):29-37, 1966.

In recent years, many institutions for offenders have adopted selected features of what has been termed the "therapeutic community" approach to treatment. A comprehensive group treatment program designed to meet the specific needs of mentally ill offenders was developed at Atascadero State Hospital, California. It is a maximum security institution and houses 1,600 males about evenly divided between those committed as sex offenders and those committed as criminally insane. The treatment program is organized to assist the patient in utilizing appropriate resources in the hospital which contribute to his recovery and in modifying dysfunctional patterns of behavior. The group treatment program combines the skills of all personnel, the administrative structure of the hospital, and the emotional strengths of the patients into an effective treatment program for all patients. The patient has the opportunity to participate in a wide range of group activities in addition to those to which he is assigned. Under the guidance of the ward team, which is responsible for evaluating each patient and assigning him to those groups which will speed his recovery, he formulates and carries out his own treatment program.

3763 Miller, Robert B., & Kenney, Emmet. Adolescent delinquency and the myth of hospital treatment. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):38-48, 1966.

A three-year study of the admissions of adolescent patients to the inpatient service of a psychiatric hospital was conducted, and the relevance of psychiatric services to these patients and their problems was explored. The study consisted of: (1) a review of all patients between the ages of 12 and 19 who were admitted to the hospital from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1964 with regard to official and unofficial reasons for referral, the expectations of the referral source, and the eventual diagnoses made; and (2) a follow-up study begun six months after the survey period to determine to what extent treatment recommendations had been carried out and whether there might be a definable relationship between treatment and improved social functioning. During the survey period 140 male and 107 female patients were admitted. Most of the referrals resulted from delinquency and were initiated by persons other than the patient or his family, e.g., courts, physicians, attorneys. The real reasons for referral were not usually the same as the official reasons. This variance reflected a lack of understanding of what psychiatry can and cannot

do. Shielding the adolescent from law enforcement agencies is practiced by professionals as well as parents. There appears to be a tendency to lump social problems and mental illness together and to expect psychiatric hospitals to provide all the answers. Over half the admissions were diagnosed as "personality disorders" and the staff felt that they responded least well to inpatient treatment because they were the least disturbed. Traditional psychotherapy was not possible in the majority of cases because adolescents generally reject this approach and because drug and electric shock therapy was not warranted. Treatment techniques were used that would have been available in any adequate juvenile institutional setting. The policy of admitting relatively healthy patients, however unacceptable their behavior may be, to psychiatric hospitals not only serves to establish the notion of illness but also delays the inevitable confrontation of the patient and his behavioral difficulties. The follow-up study showed that the more psychiatrically disabled group of 72 definitely benefited from hospitalization, while the results in the less disabled group of 175 were inconclusive.

3764 Prentice, Norman M., & Kelly, Francis I. The clinician in the juvenile correctional institution: frictions in an emerging collaboration. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):49-54, 1966.

Frictions often arise between clinical and correctional staffs as they collaborate in their shared goal of modifying the anti-social behavior of the institutionalized delinquent child. Many of these frictions spring from differences in focus and terminology and from conflicting attitudes of the clinical and correctional staffs. Identification of these sources of friction and active attempts to deal with them accelerate the integration of clinical services into correctional settings in a manner that most benefits the delinquent.

3765 Fischer, Edward J., & Farber, Nathan. The psychologist in the probation department. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):55-57, 1966.

To assess the extent to which psychologists are used in probation work in New York State, a survey questionnaire was mailed to seventy-five departments of probation. All seventy-five replied. It was found that only eight probation departments had a psychologist on staff and these eight were all located in large urban areas; five departments hired a psychologist to work within the department on a per diem or per case basis; and in twelve departments no psychological services were available. Of the remaining fifty, most used the services of mental health clinics, state child guidance clinics, and other agencies to obtain psychological evaluations. Satisfaction with psychological services seemed to be based on the psychologist's adaptability for work within the probation framework, ease of communication between probation workers and the psychologist, and the psychologist's promptness in returning meaningful evaluations to the probation department.

3766 Drucker, Paula K. Short-term education in a short-term penal institution. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):58-69, 1966.

Efforts were made by National Council on Crime and Delinquency's Westchester Citizens Committee from 1962 to 1965 to establish a basic education program at the Westchester County Penitentiary and to finance it with public funds. The pilot project, one of the first in a short-term penal institution, is based on the assumptions that educationally deprived adults lack the skills to find employment; that their understanding of the world around them is limited; and that, because of their inability to compete, they feel and are inadequate. The classes, held at night after the men have worked an eight-hour day, were originally intended only for the illiterate, but as the understanding of the men and their problems grew, the program was broadened to include arithmetic, social studies, and reading to the eighth-grade level. The average academic growth in 1964 was one year and one month in two months of classroom attendance. Attempts have been made to have the program financed permanently on the county level by its adoption in the budget and on the state level through legislation. So far neither effort has been successful. Currently the program is financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The findings of the project indicate that education can be a therapeutic tool in rehabilitation and that such programs are urgently needed in all short-term penal institutions.

3767 Chambliss, William J. The deterrent influence of punishment. Crime and Delinquency, 12(1):70-75, 1966.

The general disrepute of the "classical" school of criminology and of the theory that capital punishment deters murder has led many investigators to assume that punishment, as administered through formal sanctioning agencies, does not prevent norm violation. An intensive study of parking violators indicates that, at least in this limited area, an increase in the severity and certainty of punishment does act as a deterrent to further violation. These findings suggest the necessity for a reappraisal of current thinking. Studies demonstrating the ineffectuality of punishment as a deterrent to certain types of offenses should not be interpreted to mean that punishmet is ineffective in deterring all types of offenses.

3768 Chicago (Illinois). Education Board. Information about narcotics: resource material for teachers. Chicago, 1964, 15 p.

The history of drug addiction and legal controls precedes a description of current methods of prevention, common personality types among drug addicts, treatment of addicts, agencies concerned with drug addiction, and the relationship between addiction and crime. The dangers and values of drugs to human welfare as well as kinds of narcotics are described. The role of the teacher and definitions and common expressions relating to drug addiction conclude the manual.

3769 Polier, Justine W. The invisible legal rights of the poor. Children, 12(6):215-220, 1965.

Reforms in civil law that affect the daily lives of the poor are currently being neglected. Problems and injustices exist in many areas of current juvenile and family court administration: judges are often unqualified, the courts understaffed, jurisdiction is often too all-encompassing, and delinquents are given primary consideration. There are, among others, four basic violations of indigent children that spring from these conditions: (1) transfer of children removed from their homes to prisons without the protections guaranteed under the criminal law; (2) unequal justice for the indigent unmarried non-white mother and her child; (3) improper termination of parental rights; and (4) an inconsistent inverse ratio of payments to real benefits that prevails in welfare and aid programs. The legal needs of the poor cannot be separated from the economic, social, and psychological disabilities imposed on them by society. Those areas in which law has added to these disabilities must be examined so that laws can be made less aggressive.

3770 Lowry, Ritchie P. Who's running this town? Trans-action, 3(1):31-36, 1965.

Life in Micro City (the name given to a western town of 35,000 population, 170 miles from a metropolitan area - predominantly Protestant, white-collar, and middle class) is based on a set of social and economic myths. Data for the community concerning crime, delinquency, and mental health is difficult to obtain though the following general conclusions are warranted. Juvenile delinquency is increasing, and the town's rate currently exceeds that of the state. Similarly, adult crime are increasing. The people of this city, however, refuse to acknowledge their growing problems and persist in believing the prevailing rural mythology about their daily life. This results in a cultural lag which must be overcome.

3771 Hinsdale, C. E. Traffic cases and the new district court system. Popular Government, 32(2):7,37,40,41, 1965.

In April 1965, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted the Judicial Department Act. This act creates a three level unified General Court of Justice, the third level of which is the District Court System Division. The district court will have exclusive misdemeanor jurisdiction, $5,000 money-value civil jurisdiction, and authority in domestic relations and juvenile matters. Under this system all judges, prosecutors, and other court employees will be salaried by the State. Traffic offenses in this new system will be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the district court. Control over convictions and sentences in all traffic cases will be vested in district judges; magistrates will have no discretion regarding convictions or sentences. The Chief District Judges will meet with the Chief Justice once a year to formulate a list of traffic offenses for which Magistrates will be allowed to accept written appearances, waivers of trial, and pleas of guilty. The advantage of this system is that the Magistrate is merely a violations bureau in traffic matters. All authority over these offenses is centralized in a small group of thirty full-time career-minded highly trained judges.

3772 Thomas, Mason P. Jr. Child abuse cases: a complex problem. Popular Government, 32(2): 17-18,27, 1965.

Child abuse is currently receiving increased attention for it is becoming a greater problem. The most important question to deal with in attempting to prevent child abuse is that of how to break the cycle in which the parent, who was once neglected or abused, becomes an abusing parent to his own children. The crucial issue is not punishing abusive parents, who presumably require psychiatric help, but rather to protect children from abuse. There are several requirements for adequate community planning to prevent recurrence of child abuse cases once they are discovered: early recognition; appropriate juvenile court protection for the child; use of existing community agencies with placement resources; and the capability of community law enforcement and social agencies to work together. In 1965, the North Carolina General Assembly passed a Child Abuse Act that differs in three respects from the Model Act already passed by forty-five states: (1) mandatory reporting of child abuse cases by physicians is not required; (2) such cases are reported to the County public welfare director rather than the appropriate police agency; and (3) the husband-wife testimony privilege was not waived.

3773 Oswald, Russel G. Poverty and parole. Stretch, October/November, 1965, p. 42-47.

The effect of poverty on parole first becomes evident to the parole officers assigned to institutions, for it is in the planning of a parole program that the inadequacies and the inequities of poverty present an obstacle. Parole boards are loath to send indigent inmates back to an environment similar to the one from which they came, for it is unlikely that they can find a steady job or make an adequate adjustment there. In New York State, the problem of indigent parolees is being solved through the Gifted Parolee Project in which selected parolees are given individualized and intensified educational and vocational training. Here, as in other individual treatment programs, the response of economically deprived parolees has been strong and these programs have had high rates of success. It is necessary, however, to raise not only the potential educational level of parolees, but also to equip them with the necessary skills so they may meet the maximum standards of today's competitive job market. In keeping with this responsibility, New York State has instituted a subsidized parolee training program which aims to train, educate, and provide incentive for indigent parolees.

3774 Turner, Ralph F. Report on the Governor's Conference on Crime and Law. September 1965. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, 4 p. mimeo.

Over 165 people representing various legal, social work, and educational fields heard introductory speeches by Michigan's Governor Romney, State Attorney Frank J. Kelley, and Michigan Law School's Professor B. J. George Jr., opening the third Governor's Conference on Crime and Law. The audience then split into four work groups and considered the following: the role of state and local agencies in crime prevention and offender treatment; how facts in crime should be obtained and used; how justice with order may be achieved; and how to protect and preserve public peace while protecting individual liberties.

3775 Goldfarb, Ronald. Ransom: a critique of the American bail system. Harper & Row, 1965. 264 p. $5.95

Many profound social injustices exist in the American legal system as a result of the workings of the American Bail system. All Americans are supposed to be treated equally under the law; all considered innocent until proven guilty. The fact, however, is that the poor, the friendless, and the unpopular often spend long periods in jail before they are even convicted of a crime. The rich and sometimes the dangerous, even when guilty, seldom wait for trial in jail; they get out on bail. This is the heart of the injustice of the bail system. Many defendants who ought to be free before trial, end up in jail; many who ought to be in jail are free to endanger society. Freedom before trial also affects the disposition of a later trial and sentence. Experiments in New York, Tulsa, Detroit, St. Louis, and elsewhere in the United States to substitute other pre-trial systems for the outmoded and unworkable system of bail have suggested a new system which will assure that only the dangerous criminal is detained while the rest are free until adjudged guilty or acquitted.

CONTENTS: Prologue: ransom; The nature and origin of the American bail system; The victims of the bail system; The Bondsmen: the beneficiaries of the bail system; preventive detention society's need for self-protection; Alternatives to the bail system; Pretrial detention in other countries; An evaluation and proposal.

3776 Gold, Louis H. Invitation to homicide. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 10(4):415-421, 1965.

The subject under consideration is a 32 year-old man currently serving a life sentence for having killed his ex-wife. During psychoanalytic treatment, which was administered during the first months of his imprisonment because of his suicidal inclinations, he formulated an explanation for the murder. The patient described a number of incidents which he believed were deliberate attempts by his wife to infuriate him. In particular, he emphasized his wife's refusal to talk to him and making no attempt to dissuade him from shooting her. While the patient's interpretation of the crime cannot be considered absolute fact, it does carry some weight, especially since there are some features of it which appear plausible.

3777 Hazard, John N. Unity and diversity in Socialist law. Law and Contemporary Problems, 30(2):270-290, 1965.

The Communist states, with the exception of Communist China, have moved toward a unified concept of socialist law. The legal codes of the numerous republics of the U.S.S.R. vary only slightly, and appear to have been drafted on a common model. Several of the European communistic countries have preserved the Russian approach to judicial practices. Since the Russians have recently relaxed their crusade for Communist domination, there has been less demand that European Communist countries conform to Soviet models in textual detail. The gradual blending of cultures, however, suggests eventual textual conformity.

3778 Toby, Jackson. An evaluation of early identification and intensive treatment programs for predelinquents. Social Problems, 13(2):160-175, 1965.

Presumably, early identification and intensive treatment serve to economize treatment efforts. However, this is only true if prediction is accurate and treatment programs are effective. Explicit consideration of the social context appears to be necessary for further progress in delinquency prediction and control. Careful analysis of the Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study and the New York City Youth Board Prediction Study shows that important questions have not been answered. (1) Does early identification depend on extrapolating antisocial tendencies already observable in the preadolescent boy or girl into adolescence, or does it consist of locating youngsters who have been exposed to family or community experiences known to cause delinquency? (2) Is accurate early identification possible only if either no crucial etiological factors appear after the predictions are made or early experiences establish a differential vulnerability for all subsequent experiences. (3) What kind of intensive treatment should be given and should different youngsters get different treatment? (4) How intensive must "intensive treatment" be, and how early must it start? (5) Will the delinquency-producing effects of the stigmatization equal or exceed the delinquency-preventing benefits of the treatment and how could this be prevented? (6) Is it likely that an effective approach to delinquency control can emerge without clarification of the etiology of delinquency?

3779 Gagnon, John. Female child victims of sex offenses. Social Problems, 13(2):176-192, 1965.

To investigate experiences of female child victims of sex offenses, the answers of 333 adult females reporting a sexual experience with an adult before age 13 were analyzed. The women were divided into four groups: (1) those reporting single events of a clearly accidental sort (77 percent); (2) those reporting multiple events, but different offenses and circumstances, with the events fairly widely separated over time (14 percent); (3) non-accidental victims who were coerced (1.5 percent); and (4) non-accidental victims who had collaborated voluntarily (7.8 percent). One element in differential participation must have been the character of the offender. Only 18 (5 percent) of the victims could be considered to have had adult lives that had been severely damaged for whatever reason. Only three of these related this fact to the early sexual experience. It was also found that there is substantial under-reporting of offenses to the police. It is likely that offenses against middle-class girls are committed primarily by lower-class men. Between 20 and 25 percent of the children reared in a middle-class environment will have a minimal victim experience in childhood. Lower-class children run a higher risk of such experiences which include offenses of greater seriousness.

3780 Fannin, Leon F., & Clinard, Marshall B. Differences in the conception of self as a male among lower and middle-class delinquents. Social Problems, 13(2):205-213, 1965.

During the summer of 1962, in order to investigate the degree to which male, lower and middle class delinquents hold different self-concepts, 25 lower and 25 lower-middle class cases were selected at random for the 16 and 17 year old boys at a mid-western training school. They were subjected to depth interviewing and forced-choice scales. It was hypothesized that lower class males would conceive of themselves as tougher and, consequently, get involved more often in physical violence than middle class males. It was found that lower class boys did conceive of themselves as being tough, fearless, and dangerous. On the other hand, middle class boys conceive of themselves as being clever, bad, and loyal. These self-concepts were found to be related to specific types of behavior. The lower class boys, on the whole, behaved more violently in many aspects. Rehabilitative and preventive efforts to decrease violent offenses might be more profitable if they are focused upon this aspect of the offender's social self.

3781 Fisher, Sethard. Informal organization in a correctional setting. Social Problems, 13(2):214-222, 1965.

The official action patterns within a correctional setting are frequently "messed up" by the processes of "victimization" and "patronage" in social interaction both among inmates and among staff and inmates. These processes create two distinct groups among the inmates: the "disfranchised" who are frequently victimized by the staff and the "licensed" who enjoy a certain degree of immunity and are frequently sought out as patrons by other inmates. These two groups appear to be distinguished by the level of esteem in the eyes of both staff and peers, licensed inmates being over-represented in high evaluations by both groups, and the disfranchised under-represented; clique affiliations, clique members being over-represented among the licensed and under-represented among the disfranchised; and with regard to physical size, the licensed are usually the larger boys. The authoritarian system represents a social arrangement which does not permit a mutual adjustment between rules and those governed by them. Thus, the conditions are present for the development of mechanisms subversive of the formal order, like the license-disfranchisement mechanism. More study should be made of staff-inmate relations.

3782 Simmons, J. L. Public stereotypes of deviants. Social Problems, 13(2):223-232, 1965.

One hundred-eighty subjects were asked to state their opinions on what types of persons they regarded as deviants. Two hundred fifty-two different acts and persons were mentioned. Consequently, most individuals would be labeled deviant from someone's point of view. It may be that all deviants are alike by virtue of the fact that some social audience regards and treats them as deviant. By conforming to some standard, the individual will automatically deviate from another set. The results of questionnaires to two other groups show that stereotypes of at least several kinds of deviants exist in our society and that there is a fair amount of agreement on the content of these stereotypes. Next, a group was selected of those subjects who showed a high tendency to stereotype deviants. A strong association between amount of education and tendency to stereotype was found. At least, many of the educated are more subtle in their stereotyping. Liberals stereotyped less, and conservatives stereotyped more than moderates. The existence of stereotypes has several effects. They may provide useful information. They form a major mechanism of social control. Negative stereotypes result in a priori rejection and social isolation of its objects. Several minority groups are susceptible to the labeling process. The tendency to stereotype seems to be unavoidable. Social scientists should try to gather valid knowledge and thereby influence the public attitudes.

3783 Skupin, Karl-Heinz. Die Folgen beim Ausbleiben eines kindlichen oder eines jugendlichen Zeugen im Strafverfahren. (The consequences of failure to appear by a child or juvenile witness in criminal proceedings.) Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht, 19(11):865-869, 1965.

Under S.51 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure, witnesses who, without having a valid excuse, fail to appear when summoned, may have to pay the expenses caused by their failure to appear, as well as a fine. If these are not paid, imprisonment may be imposed for up to six weeks. In addition, witnesses may be forced to appear. The prevailing opinion is that this provision applies also to children (under 14). However, children are not responsible under criminal law. Moreover, they will not have money to pay the fine and, under the Juvenile Court Act, they may not be imprisoned. Parents should be held responsible for children who do not appear. Since the penalties threatened

in the Code of Criminal Procedure cannot be applied to them, the court can only make a request to the Family Court Judge that he try to make the parents change their minds or that he should dismiss the children temporarily from the parental powers. S.51 of the Code of Criminal Procedure will apply to juvenile (14-18) witnesses, unless they do not have the maturity required to understand the nature of summonses or criminal sanctions, of if their appearance were prevented by their parents. In the latter case, the intervention of the Family Court Judge will again be required. The Code of Criminal Procedure should be completed and it should be expressly provided that parents are responsible if children do not appear as witnesses and that the penalties may be imposed on them.

3784 Tiedemann, Klaus. Zum Fortgang des Streites um die Zulassung von V-Leuten im Strafprozess. (On the controversy of admitting confidential witnesses in criminal procedure.) Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht, 19(11):870-872, 1965.

On February 16, 1965 the Federal Supreme Court decided that expert statements based on facts which have been given by anonymous third persons ("V-leute") are admissible as evidence. It would seem that this decision is not correct. Objections may be based both on criminal procedure and on constitutional law. (1) The statement in question which involves knowledge of facts based on concrete information was admitted as an expert opinion. Such a statement should be considered a witness statement. Hearsay evidence by witnesses is only admissible after the court has checked the credibility of the original source. (2) Evidence provided by anonymous witnesses should remain the exception. In an earlier decision, the Supreme Court held that hearsay evidence is unconditionally admissible if it is likely that the court's decision would have been the same even without the particular evidence concerned. However, it is likely that hearsay evidence will not be heard, unless sufficient evidence cannot be obtained in another way. Hopefully, the Federal Constitutional Court will set aside the Supreme Court decision.

3785 Las circumstancias agravantes diversas del concurso de delitos y la reincidencia. (Aggravating circumstances of crime and recidivism.) (Paper presented to the Noveno Congreso Internacional de Derecho Penal, La Haya, Mexico.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, March(2):13-36, 1965.

In the study of certain "aggravating circumstances" of crime and recidivism in Mexico, it is necessary to deal with the currently enforceable Code of 1931, taking into account the Codes of 1871 and 1929. Certain articles of each Code provide for extenuating influences to crime and the consequent amelioration of the concept of responsibility. Grouped into broad categories, these circumstances may be classified as follows: those having to do with the person of the offender; the occasion of commission of the crime; the offender's background; the nature of the offense; the inexperience, ignorance or lack of knowledge of the offender; the methods involved in the crime; and the place and the time of commission of the crime. It is concluded that the diverse provisions of the Codes of 1871 and 1929 for aggravating circumstances to crime were unified in Articles 51 and 52 of the Code of 1931, and that the discretion afforded to the courts in the application of these two articles represents a significantly progressive step in the development of Mexican penology.

3786 Recasens Siches, Luís. El libre albedrio en el derecho penal. (Free will in penal law.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol(2):37-53, 1965.

In a time in which criminology is advancing new theories concerning the interaction of guilt and free will, it is distressing to see some schools of thought which prefer to ignore this important relationship and adhere to the older methods of criminology and of crime and punishment. Today, a good deal of research is being conducted in the philosophical-judicial field concerning the relation between these two basic concepts of free will and criminal guilt. As in many fields, research has advanced far beyond its practical application. In the 1930's criminology became a part of the judicial process. The idea of retributive sentences for crime is still with us. We must conclude, however, that there is no such thing as free will for human beings. Decisions are made on the basis of experience and circumstance. These conclusions make it obvious that an increasing association between philosophers and jurists is necessary for the future.

3787 Zaffaroni, E.Raúl. Reflexiones sobre la prueba en el proceso penal. (Reflections on evidence in the penal process.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(2):55-75, 1965.

Evidence must be the clarification of an action through the presentation of facts to a qualified body or court. The concept implies that a decision will be reached as to its merits, and this decision, in a court, will generally decide the guilt or innocence of an accused. Evidence must be of an historical nature, that is, it must be defined according to the facts of its circumstance: time and place. Criticism of evidence within a court takes the form of a dialogue which seeks to determine the validity or truth of the facts as they are presented. A systhesis or decision is reached when a judge, considering the evidence in all its aspects, arrives at a conclusion. Since even at the conclusion of the presentation of evidence all the facts may not emerge clearly, the judge is bound to apply the principle of in dubio pro reo, or decide in favor of the accused when there is inconclusive evidence against him.

3788 de Pina, Rafael, La accion penal. (Penal action.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, no vol.(2):77-103, 1965.

Criminal and civil actions are not completely different procedures. They are both judicial processes designed to apply law and order to society. Penal action has certain characteristics: it must be autonomous, public, irrevocable, and unified. Organizations dealing with criminal actions differ from country to country; similarly, their powers and purposes differ. The Ministerio Público is designed to meet different goals than the Attorney General system of England, yet their basic purposes remains the same, that of providing for judicial process. In countries such as France, Italy, Germany, Argentina, and Mexico one finds the monopoly on judicial actions embodied in a governmental branch equivalent to the Ministerio Público. Control of the various branches of the Ministerio Público is from within the Ministry itself, thus preserving the autonomy which is necessary for efficient functioning.

3789 Cawley, Daniel M. The police and the computer. Police Management Review, 3(2):7-19, 1965.

By means of electronic data processing (E.D.P.), police departments are beginning to find ways to handle more efficiently the enormous records, communications and tactical problems that confront them every day. The police executive who seeks to provide service and protection at the least possible cost must decide whether a computer system should be established, whether the agency's function should be computerized as a complete system or in a piecemeal fashion, and who will do the program and system study which is a necessary and expensive antecedent to a successful installation. Also, the possibility of coordinating the record keeping with those of other agencies such as education, health, hospital, and social service which may be compatible with the records of law enforcement should be considered. To understand E.D.P., the definitions of the processing, electrical accounting machines, and the functions of the computer must be known. The technology of computers dates back to 1642, the time of Pascal who invented the first mechanical computer. The rapid technological advance since the first commercial mass produced computer by the Sperry Rand Corporation in 1951 now puts a computer within the economic reach of all but the smallest police department and, to further reduce the cost, there is the possibility of sharing the computer by different agencies and remote-processing. The most pressing argument for computerization with its capacity to handle large masses of data efficiently and with great speed is the growing annual budget squeeze. The best method of procedure is to have a review of the system, a feasibility study and then implement rapidly. New York City and Chicago are studying the possibility of using the computer to greater advantage. Detroit installed a computer in 1963 to handle crime reporting and police deployment and has since added other operations. The California Highway Department is utilizing a computer to search for stolen cars. New York State is implementing a computer system for six major functions of law enforcement. The possibility of increasing efficiency by application of computers and electronic systems to police operations and tactics is most promising. The computer will not replace the foot patrolman but it will enhance his effectiveness. It will overcome the advantage of mobility of organized crime and deter auto thieves, traffic scofflaws, and other types of criminals.

3790 Sutherland, Arthur E. Crime and confession. Harvard Law Review, 79(1):21-41, 1965.

There is an ambivalence of attitudes toward the confession of crime. There are those who acknowledge that the privilege against self-incrimination is the law of 50 states in the United States and they would like to retain this principle on the books but discard the rights in the station house so that confessions may be extracted and wicked men can be punished. Others believe that the fundamental concepts of government based on the experience of centuries is that justice has been weighted in favor of the accused, not in order to shield the accused, but because arbitrary and unrestricted powers of the executive government were distrusted. Thus, guilty men should be allowed to escape punishment rather than subject themselves to powers of officers characteristic of a police state. History is with Malloy v. Hogan and Escobedo v. Illinois. The privilege against self-incrimination was established at common law in the 17th century, and in 1791 found a place in our constitution. By 1965, the constitution of every state except Iowa and New Jersey contained this privilege and in Iowa and the New Jersey legislation guaranteed the same privilege. Malloy v. Hogan applying the 14th Amendment due process to the states merely affirms constitutional and statutory mandates of the states. Massiah and Escobedo were rightly decided. Despite these mandates the inquisitorial extraction of self-incrimatory statements goes on. The underlying vice in confession cases is the involuntary "voluntariness." There are no statistics available but there have been cases where a person has been innocent despite the confession (Whitmore). Much worse than the conviction of the innocent is the undermining of public confidence in the administration of justice and this depreciation of criminal justice is the most convincing reason for rejecting involuntary confessions. To say that the crime rate is rising and confessions must be allowed to combat crime presupposes that the incidence of crime is a new experience. It is not novel and statistics available to prove the rate of crime are inconclusive. Moreover, the effect on criminal behavior of Mapp and Escobedo is hard to evaluate. Proposals to change the laws which aid the accused to stand mute without prejudice must be rejected. The constitutional status of any laws permitting arrest without "probable cause" and authorizing interrogation which ends in an alleged "voluntary" confession obtained without effective warning and effective offer of counsel is dubious. The doctrine of our ancestors is still wholesome today.

3791 Jail or bail. Saint Louis University Magazine, 38(3):2-5, 1965.

Saint Louis University law students are playing an important role in a recognizance program (modeled after the Vera Foundation project in New York City) which has been in effect in the St. Louis Circuit Court since 1963. The law student interviews the arrival at jail, verifies the information obtained from employers, relatives, and records of arrests, and prepares a resume for approval by a social worker, to be signed by the judge. The defendant is released and continues to be supervised by reporting to the parole officer until the case is adjudicated. The idea of the program is to determine whether a person is a good risk to be let out on a promise instead of being kept in jail because of inability to pay a bondsman. One of the necessary requirements is that the defendant have a permanent address so that he can be notified of the trial date. Another important factor is his employment record. A very low rate of prisoners released have failed to appear for trial: three out of 225 felony defendants from the beginning of 1963 until the end of 1964. Since the program is still in the experimental stage, only 14 percent of all persons arrested are being released on recognizance. No defendant charged with sex or narcotic offenses, violent crimes, or defendants who are in need of psychiatric attention are released without bond. Advantages of the program are: savings to the city; avoidance of a confinement experience by defendant; a man with a job can continue to support his family; the defendant can cooperate with counsel and assist in gathering evidence; the defendant is more apt to be granted probation after his trial;and such a program erases the injustice caused by poverty in the bail system.

3792 U. S. Congress. Senate. Judiciary Committee. Juvenile Delinquency. Report of the Judiciary Committee made by its subcommittee to investigate juvenile delinquency. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965, 13 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 893)

The year 1963, the last year for which complete statistics are available, shows an upward trend in youth crime. This trend has been evident for over a decade and even these statistics do not reveal the full amount of delinquency which has been increasing and the number of children involved in delinquent acts, arrests, and court cases represent more serious offenses. Crime and delinquency are rampant among youth who lack education and employment opportunities in the face of technological advances and less unskilled job opportunities, and this underachievement seems to be rooted in the cultural environment of the lower stratum of society. The nationwide delinquency control measures continued in the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 as extended, and 17 projects developed in the country to expand employment and educational opportunities in culturally and economically deprived areas, although beneficial, will take years to reduce youth crime. Additional funds must be made available for training of personnel in the correctional and treatment field. It is hoped that measures can be proposed to eliminate the lack of proper institutional facilities, the lack of specialized juvenile facilities, and the lack of proper detention facilities for young offenders. The drug market has expanded into many areas of the country and parts of the population formerly unreached by narcotics. The drugs are not confined to hard narcotics but involve a variety of stimulants, depressants, and tranquilizers. Legislation has been proposed to regulate the manufacturing and handling of these drugs so that the source can be identified and sellers and illegal manufacturers prosecuted. Legislation has been introduced to regulate the foreign and interstate traffic in firearms to protect youth from conditions capable of inducing criminality. The feasibility of outlawing fraudulent and misleading practices in pornography advertising and of removing children's names from pornographer's mailing lists is being studied because of the great threat to the emotional health of young people. Legislation has been reintroduced to outlaw the abuse of newborn babies through black market adoptions. The harmful effects of television and motion pictures are being examined to protect children from objectionable entertainment. In addition to rendering services and information and keeping abreast of all matters pertaining to crime and delinquency, legislative remedies for juvenile delinquency have been provided.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

3793 Stewart, Omer. Questions regarding American Indian criminality. Human Organization, 23(1):61-66, 1964.

The term American Indian, as used here, means a socio-legal group, not a biological group. Many of the 524,000 individuals classified as Indian on the 1960 United States Census are biologically part Negro or part Caucasian. Those who can qualify are anxious to maintain their legal status as Indians because of the practical advantages of being listed on tribal rolls. In most crime reports, Indians are listed among "other races." The 1960 Uniform Crime Reports of the Department of Justice which identifies Indians in some of its tables indicates 80,000 Indian arrests are a small part of the national total of four million arrests. When a table is prepared showing the rate per 100,000 population, the rate of Indian criminality is seven times that of the national average, three times that of the Negro and eight times that of whites. An examination of the cause of arrests shows that drunkenness alone accounted for 71 percent of all Indian arrests in 1960, and that Indian arrests for all alcohol-related crimes are 12 times greater than the national average, and five times those of Negroes. Considering the rate per 100,000 of arrests for crimes not connected with alcohol, the Indian rate is still high as compared with the national average, but slightly less than the Negro. National arrest statistics for all crimes show arrest four times higher for urban areas than for rural areas, but for Indians the rate is 24 times the rural area. Even in rural areas, Indian arrests are greater than the national or Negro rate. These figures are consistent for all Indians whether taken from national reports or from the records of individual tribal courts, and all law enforcement agencies dealing with Indians have reported this great level of Indian criminality (tables set forth to show statistical data). Racial factors cannot explain this criminality. General social conditions are not sufficiently distinct to account for the unusual rate of arrests connected with the use of alcohol. Indians were subjected to legal prohibition against alcohol from 1832 to 1953, and since 1953, local communities have tried to limit Indian drinking by law. Indians have been denied an opportunity to manage their own affairs by a federal policy of wardship. It

is clear that a century of effort to make the Indian a law-abiding citizen has failed. The American people and the federal government must assume responsibility for this state of affairs.

3794 Winters, John M. Counsel for the indigent accused in Wisconsin. Marquette Law Review, 49(1):1-86, 1965.

Since 1849, the Constitution of Wisconsin has provided that the accused shall have the right to be heard by himself and counsel in all criminal prosecutions. The Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1859, more than 100 years before the United States Supreme Court's decision as to right to counsel, decided that the court must supply counsel for an accused unable to supply his own in all felony cases. Current Wisconsin statutes provide for the appointment of counsel in all felony cases where the accused is indigent, with payment to be made, up to a point, by the county. There is little case law on constitutional rights of counsel in misdemeanor cases. Gideon says nothing in this respect. It is possible to argue that there is a right to appointed counsel in Wisconsin in misdemeanor cases without the aid of federal decisions. The 1962 study (undertaken for the Wisconsin Judicial Council) indicated an occasional appointment in misdemeanor cases without payment in unusual cases. The 1964 study (letter sent to judges to ascertain changes taking place since a 1963 study which had been undertaken as a report for the American Bar Foundation) indicated that practices vary through the state, but wherever a sentence of one year or more is possible, even though the charge is a misdemeanor, council will be available. Supplying representation in misdemeanor cases has practical difficulties because of the great number of cases, type of cases, and the cost involved. Wisconsin operates basically under an appointive system of supplying counsel to indigent defendants. Charts are set forth to give an overview of the functioning system. Some of the basic questions which arise under right to counsel as a functioning device are: the right of the accused to be advised of right to counsel; the right of the accused to waive the right; the court's right to insist that the accused accept counsel; and the right of counsel at various stages of the proceedings in the trial court. The 1962 survey indicated that all judges advised the accused of the right to counsel but the surveys could not produce definitive results as to the adequacy of the advice as to the right and the adequacy of the waiver. The surveys showed that some judges would appoint counsel against the wishes of the accused where the charges were serious and others would not force counsel on an unwilling defendant. The Escobedo case has raised the question as to what rights to counsel does an indigent defendant have prior to his arraignment. The implications of this case and its unanswered questions remain for future cases to develop and determine. The Wisconsin statute provides for appointment of counsel at time of arraignment but early enough to be present at the taking of any deposition. The Wisconsin Supreme Court on Sparkman v. State, 1965, held as a matter of public policy, appointment of counsel would be made before the preliminary hearing unless the right was waived. The appointed system in Wisconsin requires improvement in the area of determining who is indigent. There is no statutory definition of criteria to be used in making this determination. The surveys confirmed this lack of criteria and also characterized the methods of selection of attorneys as informal. The practical standard for compensation of attorneys has become more uniform. The 1964 survey confirmed that fees have been stablized to the extent of two-thirds the minimum bar rates. Investigation facilities and costs still do not seem adequate. The state assumes responsibility for the costs of cases in excess of $10,000 to the extent of the excess. Available alternatives to the assigned counsel system are the public defender system, the volunteer defender system, and the mixed public-private system. It is recommended that the appointive system be continued but improved in its functioning with the continued interest of the bench, bar, and public.

3795 Martin, Thomas A. Minors in Canon Law. Marquette Law Review, 49(1):87-107, 1965.

The Canon Law, like other legal systems, provides protection for minors in inverse ratio to their age and development. The age of majority is 21. Those under seven years of age are infants who are presumed not to have the use of reason. Puberty is attained by a male at the end of his fourteenth year and by a female at the end of the twelfth year. Children under seven are not bound by ecclesiastical laws unless the law specifically provides otherwise. Those under age of puberty are not permitted to vote in an election held under Canon Law and are not considered suitable as witnesses in church tribunals. They can be heard, but their testimony is not proof. As for punishment of delinquents, those who have not yet attained puberty are excused from penalties latae sententiae. They are to be corrected by educative punishments rather than censures (deprivation of the Sacraments) or other vindicative penalties. Censures are analogous to imprisonment for contempt or outlawing, and vindicative penalties, to fines or imprisonment. The state

provides for educative punishments under the Juvenile Court Acts. In criminal cases, the accused must have an attorney either chosen by himself or appointed by the judge. Minors are given consideration in criminal matters in that, unless there is proof to the contrary, their age diminishes their responsibility for the delict. Those who have attained the age of puberty and who have induced younger persons to violate the law or cooperated with them incur the penalty established in the law. The laws on specific crimes afford further protection to a female minor: one who abducts a minor for lustful purposes is excluded from lawful ecclesiastical activities. Persons lawfully convicted of sex crimes with minors under 16 are ipso facto infamous. Parents are bound by Canon Law to provide a religious and moral education for their children as well as provide for their temporal welfare. There are similarities and differences in the ways the laws of the church and the laws of the state treat minors, which are explained by the different ends which each has in view. The church is concerned with the spiritual welfare of children and it punishes transgressions of its laws to correct the person through warnings, threats of penalties, and penalties themselves, but these penalties are not imposed where the delinquent lacks understanding or full freedom of choice. The Canon Law has no need for the special system of Juvenile Courts of the State because its usual procedural rules provide for the protection of the child's name.

3796 Whisenand, Paul M. A data processing system for law enforcement. Police, 10(2):11-14, 1965.

Improvements in data processing technology include a third generation of computers utilizing microcircuits and multiprocessing computers which have been successfully operationalized as in the Dade County, Florida Data Processing Division and the Metropolitan Data Center Project. Law enforcement efficiency will benefit from this wave of information technology. Efforts are being made to provide a state-wide data center rather than a localized data center as the patrolman's source of information, but these efforts must be kept at a reasonable cost and must be adaptable to new systems as they are developed. The information retrieval system is a necessary supplement to electronic data processing and it will prevent dependence of the local police department on a centralized processing system. It is similar to the electronic data processing except that it handles pictorial data more economically and with great immutability. This immutable quality will enable a fingerprint technologist to obtain a print with speed and accuracy and to store data in less space. The conversion of departmental records into an immutable and condensed system permits a police department to economically retain vital records. Any centralized criminal information system will have to be cognizant of local decision-making needs. California has a plan for establishing a state-wide automated and integrated police information system which is oriented towards the needs of the local police and sheriff's departments and is being developed with their full cooperation and coordination. The police administrator is now confronted with a new management tool which he cannot overlook and must implement, overcoming the problems of sufficient expertise and providing revenue for such a system. Enforcement agencies at every level will utilize computerized knowledge to combat crime and social problems.

3797 DePuy, Blanche. A case of cultural rub: the Spanish inheritance and John Law. Police, 10(2):15-17, 1965.

A police officer is better equipped to deal successfully with individuals or groups of Spanish heritage, whether it be with the Pachucos of Los Angeles or the Boricuas of the Puerto Rican quarters in New York, if he understands the cultural differences that exist between the Spanish derived stereotype and the North American image of the law officer. According to popular tradition, in countries where the highly individualistic Spanish heritage took root the policeman is not an individual or a "member of a law enforcement agency." His historic role has been an instrument for the political interests of a faction or individual. The infamous police organizations, the Rurales in Mexico, and the Guardes Civil in Spain and her territories form the stereotype. There is also ingrained in the literary tradition of the Spanish and Spanish-American people a code of honor that holds the male responsible for his own protection and his own revenge. This primitive outlook has been retained. Socially approved behavior among most immigrants from Mexico and Puerto Rico still tends to condense into suspicion and hostility towards representatives of the law. The problem involves time and the acculturation process to be solved.

3798 Sheehan, Thomas M. Urbanism and Jane Jacobs: a note for the police. Police, 10(2):27-29, 1965.

The concepts discussed by Jane Jacobs in The Death and Life of Great American Cities have application to police work. The rise of tall apartment buildings in modern housing developments in socially disorganized areas and the de-emphasis of close horizontal street patterns, withdraw the public eye from the street, lessening social control and contact. Reliance is placed primarily on the police officer rather than the citizen. The separation of residential and economic units weakens security. There is less social participation, less activity on the streets, and a greater area for the police to patrol. Good neighborhoods are destroyed where people had pride in an identity, and there was greater human interaction making law enforcement less difficult. Now, special housing guards have to be employed in large apartment housing where the hallways and elevators are unsafe. There is violence in the large city parks because they are empty. Massive single uses in neighborhoods from borders which are vacuums where social controls are weak. Numerous types of stores, dwellings, and institutions destory barriers and draw people into an area maximizing traversibility. Police and surveillance must be greater in the increasing number of borders, as many cities become segmented for efficiency. Physical reconstruction does not constitute well-being. There are many areas within cities which are physically poor and yet have low crime rates. It is within the small neighborhood unit that a strong web of social control is found to assist the police.

3799 Kay, Barbara M. Can you change this image? A report of male-female differences in attitude toward the police and legal institutions. Police, 10(2):30-32, 1965.

During the latter part of 1964, in order to determine whether male and female offenders were significantly differentiated in attitudinal set regarding the law, legal institutions, and agencies of law enforcement, 285 female offenders of the Ohio Reformatory for Women and 335 Ohio Penitentiary men who required maximum security were studied. The women studied were racially balanced; fewer of the men were Negroes; more women professed religious affiliations than the men; more women professed involvement in juvenile delinquency while more men professed involvement in offenses after the age of 18; the men had a greater school dropout rate through the ninth grade but the rate reversed itself thereafter; men were involved in robbery, burglary, auto theft, rape, and sex offenses while the women led in assaults, larceny, narcotics, and contributing to the abuse, neglect, and delinquency of minors. The structured schedule administered to the offenders contained a section on social and criminal background, the Mylonas Attitudes Toward Law and Legal Institutions Scale, the Crismann Moral Values Scale and the Gough Socialization Scale. Data from the questionnaires were computer analyzed. Based on the scale developed by Mylonas, the attitudes were analyzed in terms of Critical Ratio. The assumption can be made that individuals develop residues from their experience and that these residues form attitudes toward police, law, and legal institutions which can be reliably measured. The Critical Ratio test of average differences of responses on the 89 item Mylonas Scale yielded significant differences in an overwhelming majority of the law items. The findings show that women have a more unfavorable attitude toward law than men, possibly because the women sent to prison are the worst of the female offenders and women personalize arrest, jail, trial, and commitment to prison.

3800 Aaron, Thomas J. Education and professionalism in American law enforcement. Police, 10(2):37-41, 1965.

Higher education in law enforcement service can provide the sophisticated training required by the complexities of modern life and provide a professional image and status for law enforcement officers. Development of higher education programs for law enforcement is of recent origin and it has been confined to the more urban and socially conscious parts of the country. The obstacles to such development in the rural and less socially conscious areas are limited sources of manpower and funds at the local government level which may be overcome in part by the increasing centralization of government services and the greater availability of funds. The differences which characterize the political organization of states and communities prevent the development of uniformly qualitative standards of law enforcement. Fortunately, this problem is diminishing through the application of federal laws. Further, there is a conflict between institutions of higher learning and law enforcement regarding location, and emphasis of this education is focused on differences in institutional viewpoints. Many institutions provide a broad and liberal education at the undergraduate level, and at the graduate level, there is particular application of study but it is based on criteria supported by research into fundamental issues of the discipline. Law

enforcement confuses its requirement of immediate useful knowledge with professional aspirations in its perception of the role of higher education. Corollary problems are curricula and faculty. It is to the advantage of law enforcement in attaining a professional status and giving better service, to protect the degree program and not seek to have these programs become law enforcement training schools. There is not only a lack of academically qualified faculty, but there is a lack of literature of academic merit. To establish a sound program in colleges, law enforcement must not rely only upon field-trained personnel to teach and must recognize that law enforcement can be perceived through the literature and experiences of other social disciplines. If the term professionalism is to have value as a standard of measurement of skill practices, the quality of the definition must be protected. It must be decided what categories should be included and whether it is desirable to include all members of the service. Since law enforcement service has been regarded as quasi-military, there is the danger of a professionally oriented group working against the administration to facilitate its own ideological and economic goals.

3801 Berch, Paige K., & Vorys, Nichols. Clinical investigations in prisons and public institutions. Police, 10(2):42-45, 1965.

The Drug Amendments of 1962 require extensive testing in human beings before they can be sold by the druggist. There are three phases: the first phase is conducted on a small number of patients and if no real danger appears, the drug is tested on a large number of patients in various geographical areas, the dose level being gradually raised in phase two; phase three is for the specific relief of symptoms or disease. Today institutionalized normal males and females are used for drug testing of new compounds. The 1962 Drug Amendments require the informed consent of the person to receive the drug. When prisoners are used, the testing covers phases one and two. Some states hold that prisoners cannot give the informed consent necessary. In Ohio, a prisoner can legally give consent. In order to select subjects who are reliable to volunteer for testing, the cooperation of some high official of the prison is mandatory. Volunteers selected are required to sign a statement of informed consent. They should be selected to cause the least disruption in prison routine. Also, since a high percentage of prisoners are former addicts, procedures must be utilized to insure that the subject does swallow a tablet administered orally. Women prisoners incarcerated for the same offense follow instructions better than males and they cooperate better. Patients in Homes for the Aged are used for phase three testing and are most susceptible to placebo therapy. Mental patients in state hospitals cannot be utilized for testing. The type of studies in which the prisoner participates should be varied to prevent possible sophistication in testing as far as subjective answers to interviews are concerned. Rewards for volunteering are essential. Many prisons allow a cash reward and where this is not allowed, other means of reward are given.

3802 Giordano, Henry L. Law enforcement presents united front on crackdown on narcotics traffic. Police, 10(2):58-60, 1965.

The disclosures of Joe Valachi are some of the most important gains made by law enforcement in the struggle against organized crime known as the Cosa Nostra or Mafia. The riotous conduct in court of Anthony Mirra, prosecuted in a major international narcotic trafficking conspiracy, and the defiance of defendants like Carmine Galente and John Ormento in their trial marked by interminable delays and outbursts indicate the behavior of desperate men who are losing the battle against law and order. Syndicated crime seems to have reached the breaking point. Confusion has spread through their ranks and discipline has weakened. The conviction of four of the Apalachin delegates including gangland chiefs Genovese, Evola, Ormendo, and Galente in the area of narcotic enforcement and the tough sentences meted out to them have brought the mobs to a state of near panic. The Narcotics Control Act of 1956 with its mandatory penalty provisions did much to bring about these realistic sentences. The Organized Crime and Racketeering Program under the Attorney General has made it possible for the first time in history for all law enforcement to present an organized and united front and these efforts are showing results. There has been an epidemic of bail jumpings. The New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics shows that one-third of the fugitives are men who have forfeited substantial bail rather than face trial. There has been an encouraging breakthrough on the feared code of silence, the Omerta of the Mafia. The initiative has been seized in this fight but it must be maintained.

3803 Coon, Thomas F. Let's face up to law enforcement needs. Police, 10(2):82-84, 1965.

The President of the United States and the Mayor of New York have made dramatic appeals to combat crime and have been supported by writers and many organizations, but the intemperate championing of unrestrained civil liberties and the failure to pass essential laws have impeded law enforcement. In 1963, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in federal court proceedings, was ordered to limit its surveillance of gang leader Giancana. An attempt by former Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy, to get a wiretapping bill through Congress which would permit wiretapping under stringent court controls for serious crimes failed, depriving law enforcement of a very effective means of fighting organized crime. The Civil Liberties Union fought the enactment of New York's Stop and Frisk Laws in 1964 and they are fighting for the repeal of three laws. There is a cry for civilian police review boards which would jeopardize the rights of the police, dilute the authority of police administrators, and damage law enforcement capabilities. In this instance, the Civil Liberties Union agreed that there should be no civilian review. The New York State Combined Council of Law Enforcement Officials, striving to improve the lot of the law enforcement official, was successful in getting the No Knock and Stop and Frisk Laws passed and are now seeking legislation in relation to force used in resisting arrest to protect the policeman who is abused on the street. The lawfulness of the arrest is to be determined in the courts with protection of civil remedies guaranteed. The law enforcement official has to be furnished with tools and the climate to do his job.

3804 Ketcham, Orman W. Legal renaissance in the juvenile court. Northwestern University Law Review, 60(5):585-598, 1965.

The juvenile court, which was created to establish a balance between law and sociology, evolved, by World War II, into an institution identified more with social work than as a part of the judiciary. Lawyers were not permitted in children's court and the lack of legal procedures and safeguards went unchallenged. After World War II the increase in delinquency statistics, the change in public philosophy regarding paternalism, and the second thoughts being entertained by the legal fraternity and the appellate courts about the lack of legal procedure and due process in the juvenile courts began to reverse the trend and started the legal renaissance in the juvenile courts. Lawyers are returning to the children's courts, the balance between law and social work is being reestablished, and juvenile practice will once more be dispensed by a specialized court in accordance with due process of law. It is predicted that this revolution will eventually result in a change in the interrelationship among the social workers, the lawyers, and the judiciary operating in the juvenile court. The reappearance of legal counsel in the juvenile court must exert some influence on the social values of the young violators, extend the professional and social responsibilities of attorneys, and bring social change to the juvenile court itself.

3805 Haines, B. M. Committals and certiorari. Criminal Law Quarterly, 8(2):141-162, 1965.

Certiorari is always available to review the proceedings of an inferior tribunal when it is to be determined whether it acted within, exceeded, or lost in the purported exercise thereof, its jurisdiction. Certiorari does not lie to quash a committal for trial by virtue of a review of the discretionary aspects of the preliminary proceedings. However, where specific rights are granted by statute, any denial of the exercise of those rights, such as, the opportunity to cross-examine Crown witnesses, to make a statment or call witnesses, will sustain an application to quash a committal by way of certiorari. It will also be available to quash a committal where there is "no" evidence, as opposed to merely some evidence, in support of the committal; where the magistrate convicts rather than commits; where the magistrate conducts a preliminary hearing respecting more than one unrelated offense against the accused; where there is personal bias in the tribunal; and where an adjournment has been unreasonably refused. It is recommended that certiorari applications be brought with all possible speed before the bill of indictment has been brought before the Grand Jury.

3806 Affleck, W. B. Free press: free trial. Criminal Law Quarterly, 8(2):163-171, 1965.

While it is the function of the court to protect the rights of the accused to a fair trial, it should never act as the censor of the press or any other medium of publicity. However, the legislatively protected freedom of the press to report events leading to and including criminal prosecutions carries with it a concomitant obligation to insure that the individual accused has a fair and objective trial by a tribunal which has not been exposed to detrimental publicity. In England, pre-trial publicity is extremely restricted,

while Canadian reporters are allowed considerably more latitude. The courts of both countries have exemplified their diligence in the protection of the right of the accused to a fair trial by citations for contempt, imposition of fines, and imprisonment where there has been prejudicial publicity. Remedial action is recommended in the form of five suggestions: (1) that the District Attorney institute proceedings for contempt of court in flagrant cases; (2) that members of the press should be encouraged to draft their own code of ethics and to police themselves; (3) that a committee be formed composed of members of the National District Attorneys Association, members of the Judiciary, and persons in the various publicity media to study the extent of the problem and to make recommendations for its solution; (4) that conferences be encouraged where members of the legal profession and the press meet and exchange views on the subject; and (5) that national, state, and provincial press councils be created which will entertain meritorious complaints and the Council's decisions to censure will be published in all newspapers in the country.

3807 National Conference on the Prevention of Crime convened by the Center of Criminology, University of Toronto and held at Hart House, University of Toronto, May 31 to June 3, 1965. Criminal Law Quarterly, 8(2):172-181, 1965.

Members of the judiciary, prosecuting and defense counsels, police chiefs, and professors of law who convened at this conference to examine common problems were informed that indictable crimes were increasing at a rate outstripping the rise in population by a ratio of eight to one; that the forces of criminal law in the area of crimes against property have been falling farther and farther behind in bringing malefactors to account for their crimes; and that the country's senior police officers were very concerned about their ability to control the mounting figures of indictable crimes. They were cautioned that while they should not readily discard protective rights, the danger in refusing to consider any encroachment on our traditional rights of inviolability of person and property is that the incidence of crimes will increase unimpeded to the point where more drastic steps will be necessary. The conference made no recommendations but did recognize that in considering any future changes in law, a balancing of the interests of society and the rights of the individual citizen would be part of the ultimate decision to secure greater protection of society as a whole from criminal activities. There was general feeling that the law should control wiretapping; that a police officer who unintentionally exceeds his legal powers should be indemnified in the event of civil proceedings against him; that private citizens who are injured while voluntarily aiding police officers should also be indemnified by the state; that police forces should be developed to the extent that they can display this necessary manpower and equipment to meet the resources that are available to the criminal elements; and that greater use of summonses should be made to ensure attendance of accused persons in court.

3808 McMorris, S. Carter. Narcotics clinics: an American viewpoint. Criminal Law Quarterly, 8(2):182-200, 1965.

Current narcotics legislation represents a "get tough" policy which has not been and cannot be effectively enforced. This policy, unenforceable narcotics laws, lack of understanding of the true nature of addiction, police corruption, and lack of adequate education for our youth on the nature and characteristics of addiction have only served to increase the underground activity of the narcotics-controlled underworld to a size and power beyond the comprehension of most people. Furthermore, the increasing application of the exclusionary rule by the courts has contributed to the feeling by violators of a sense of security from arrest and conviction. The only solution to the problem is the Free Clinic Plan of narcotics legislation. Under this plan, a person shown by appropriate tests to be an addict may be given sufficient quantities of his needed drug to keep him comfortable. The drug would be supplied only by a duly licensed physician and administered under his guidance. Clinics would supply the narcotics at nominal cost, or at no cost at all, thus taking the profit out of dope pushing. As a result, many of the addicts would be able to hold jobs and be free from the fear, frustration, and crime which is currently concomitant with their habit. Under this plan, whatever rehabilitation is possible will be promoted by clinical care. Cures are not anticipated and it is conceivable that most will retain their addiction under this plan. However, the high rate of crime, which is an indirect result of addiction will be substantially eliminated, the profit taken out of the activities of the narcotics-controlled underworld by the preference for safe medical treatments to the risk of overdose in the hands of underworld suppliers, and a greater effort could be exerted in an educational program which would be concerned with preventing the extension of this unfortunate habit.

3809 Wilson, John G. Pre-trial criminal procedure in Scotland: a comparative study (Part 1). South African Law Journal, 82(1): 69-84, 1965.

Scotland has two forms of criminal procedure, with and without a jury, known as solemn and summary procedure respectively. When the decision has been made to prosecute, the accused, in Scot law, has no say in the decision as to which form of procedure is to be followed. That is for the Lord Advocate or those acting for him to make. This differs from the law in England where all concerned, prosecutor, magistrate and accused, in that order, must either ask for or consent to a summary trial. If the prosecutor moves for a summary trial, the accused must be informed of his right to a trial by jury. In France, the decision is made by the examining magistrate. However, before any decision is made to prosecute, the process of investigation and detection is conducted by the police to decide whether any or what offense has been committed. If it has been determined that an offense has been committed, the police may interrogate. When their suspicion narrows to one man, he must be warned that he need not make any statement, and that if he does, it may be taken down and used in evidence. Once the person is charged, he must be cautioned and may not be questioned and coercion is prohibited. Scotland uses an indefinite "fairness" rule which assesses whether the whole circumstances are fair to render a statement by an accused person admissible in evidence. It is without bias and holds the balance between conflicting interests. Thus, where the matter is one of urgency, as in a case of murder or rape, evidence not obtained fairly will be admitted as being in the public interest. In England, however, the law on the admissibility of evidence is not clear.

3810 Hiemstra, V. G. Abolition of the right not to be questioned: a report on progress. South African Law Journal, 82(1):85-95,

Five major objections were elicited by the circulation of a bill embodying proposals for pre-trial interrogation which was circulated by the Department of Justice. The first objection that pre-trial interrogation is impractical as it will increase work in courts where pre-trial procedure is not necessary is met by a modification to make the procedure optional. The second objection concerns itself with the manner of interrogation and is critical of the adequacy of the dispositions upon which the prosecutor bases his questioning, the availability to the court of material which the accused does not see, and the paucity of knowledge by the accused of the State case giving the prosecutor too great an advantage over him. These objections are answered by modifying the procedure to give the accused access to the prosecutor's statement of his case, time to consult with his counsel, admonition of his right to be silent, and such other procedure as to permit him to explain and present witnesses in his behalf. The third objection that the procedure will fail because the accused will remain silent is not conceded. It is contended that the accused will talk since there remains the adverse inference which may be drawn from silence. A fourth objection which states that adverse inference from silence is a threat which places the accused under pressure to incriminate himself raises a point on which there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether this infringes on the privilege against self-incrimination. The tradition in South Africa is that it may be drawn, and is, in practice, invariably done. No concession is made in this area. The fifth objection is that to ask the accused whether he has made a confession, and then invite him to repeat it, is to smuggle it in through the back door. This objection misses the point in regard to the admissibility of confessions. The only question is whether it is genuine. The introduction of this system will speed the release of the innocent, speed up and make less costly the administration of justice, and reduce assaults on suspected persons.

3811 Wilson, John G. Pre-trial criminal procedure in Scotland: a comparative study. South African Law Journal, 82(2):192-209, 1965.

Solemn procedure and summary procedure are the two classifications of pre-trial criminal procedure in Scotland. Solemn procedure is initiated by a petition, after proper investigation, charging a particular person with a particular crime and asking for various warrants necessary for arrest and the citation of witnesses. Warrants, generally, must be on written application except in emergencies when they may be made verbally. Scottish warrants do not cause arrests outside of Scotland. Within the United Kingdom, a Scottish warrant must be backed by a magistrate or justice of the peace with jurisdiction at the place where it is to be executed. Upon arrest, the offender is entitled to request for and have private interview with his attorney before any other proceedings take place. This is succeeded by a judicial examination, in private, and concludes with a motion to either remand in custody pending further inquiries or to commit for trial. Bail may be sought and granted or denied as

the facts of the case or gravity of the offense warrants. After commitment the indictment, with a list of witnesses for the crown attached, is prepared and must be served within a prescribed period of time. Thereafter, two diets (or dates for sittings of the court), the first for the place, the second for the trial, are assigned. At the first diet the accused must state any special defense which he wishes to put forward. This is in contrast to English procedure whereby a prisoner may wholly reserve his defense until trial. In the second, or summary procedure, where a case is to be tried without a jury, the only writ to be prepared is a complaint which is signed by the prosecutor. The clerk then fixes a diet for appearance where the plea is made. If the plea is not guilty, a date is set for trial. The distinguishing and contrasting elements of the Scottish pre-trial criminal procedure in solemn procedure are the requirement of exchanging lists of witnesses; the willingness of the public prosecutor to reveal to the defense, in advance, the strength of his case; the requirement that the defense reveal any special defense it may want to put forward; and the privacy surrounding the pre-trial proceedings.

3812 Kutak, Robert J. The Criminal Justice Act of 1964. Nebraska Law Review, 44(4):703-750, 1965.

The Supreme Court decision in Johnson v. Zerbst, 304U.S.458(1938), established the governing rule in the federal court system by interpreting the Sixth Amendment to entitle the criminal to counsel in all federal criminal cases. Since that time there has been a continuing search for an adequate remedy to this appointive system which thrusts the burden of providing representation on the practicing lawyer without compensation. After years of proposal, counter proposal, debate, and rejection, the U. S. Senate and House, prodded by President Kennedy and the Allen Committee, passed the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 which provided for the appointment of defense counsel in federal criminal cases to all defendants who cannot afford counsel and a compensation program for appointed counsel. The failure of this Act to provide for a public defender system in the federal district courts deprived the courts of a means to cope directly, effectively, and economically with their expanding criminal case loads. The Act, recognizing the diverse conditions and requirements existing among the federal district courts, required that each district court devise a plan for representation which would implement the Act in the district and present this plan to the judicial council of the circuit within six months from the date of the enactment. The Nebraska plan which went into effect on August 20, 1965, provided for: (1) the coverage of defendants as designated under the Act; (2) the establishment of a panel of attorneys and a system for selecting competent counsel to be appointed to that panel by the court; (3) the specification of the duration of the service of the appointed counsel; (4) the criterion to establish the need for services; (5) the time for appointment of counsel; (6) the procedure for appointment; (7) the application for services other than counsel; and (8) the extent and method of payment as determined by the Act and the court.

3813 Lake, James A.,Sr. The echo of Clarence Gideon's trumpet. Nebraska Law Review, 44(4):751-781, 1965.

While the decision in the Gideon case reverberated to all corners of the nation, it did not do so with equal intensity to Nebraska where laws for the past 90 years provided for counsel to indigents in capital and non-capital offenses and provided, in a limited manner, for compensation of counsel for services rendered. In 1957, the compensation of counsel was enlarged in criminal cases. A recent survey conducted by the American Bar Foundation in Nebraska of the indigents' right to counsel, indicated that most judges and county attorneys felt that compensation for appointed attorneys was adequate while the appointed attorneys were split in their opinions as to the fairness of the system to the lawyers, and more than half of them felt the system should be changed to pay lawyers more for their services. However, a recently enacted law (L.B. 839 - May 3, 1965), which provides that in all cases the court "shall fix reasonable fees," should eliminate many of the objections to the present Nebraska appointive system. This law also provides that counsel be appointed before a preliminary hearing, and that one be provided in all felony cases. However, L.B. 839 falls short of the "ideal" legal system in that it fails to provide for counsel to an indigent in two post-conviction remedies, coram nobis and habeas corpus proceedings, where special legal knowledge is necessary in drafting and filing his verified motion. Nor does it provide for reasonable compensation for services other than counsel, such as investigation, which are essential to an adequate defense. The competency of appointed counsel was generally considered by judges and states' attorneys as equal or better in experience and ability in comparison with retained defense counsel. It is concluded that while Nebraska has made great strides in the area of extending the right to counsel to indigents, it must secure the aims of Gideon and Escobedo by going beyond the area now covered.

3814 Dow, David, & Erwin, Gregory D. The privilege against self-incrimination in Nebraska. Nebraska Law Review, 44(4):783-808, 1965.

The Supreme Court in Malloy v. Hogan, 378 U.S.1(1964), specifically held that the Fifth Amendment Privilege is applicable to the states through the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Thus, Nebraska law must conform to federal standards dictated by holdings of the United States Supreme Court. As to who may claim Privilege, it appears that criminal defendants, witnesses other than a criminal defendant, an officer of a corporation or impersonal association, and an attorney for his client, under certain conditions, may make such claim. A corporation or an association, such as a labor union, cannot claim Privilege since it is a personal right. Privilege may be claimed in any judicial proceeding, in a legislative investigation, in an administrative proceeding, and apparently in police investigations. The question of what disclosures are covered by the application of Privilege raises many problems and theories where the extraction of body fluids, psychiatric tests, and passive or active disclosures of physical characteristics are involved. However, where ordinary testimony is concerned, the judge, before rejecting the claim of Privilege, must be satisfied that in the configuration of circumstances there is no possibility of incrimination as even a very slight possibility will suffice to support the claim of Privilege. Privilege does not apply where there is no possibility of prosecution, as by the running of the statute of limitations; where in certain circumstances there may be an implied waiver; where the defendant voluntarily takes the stand in his own defense; where a witness, as opposed to the defendant on trial, makes a voluntary disclosure of some incriminating facts; where coercion is found regarding the circumstances surrounding a confession or admission Privilege is waived as to those circumstances, and where immunity statutes are involved. However, the application of this immunity doctrine at the interstate level still remains to be determined. In its application to documents, Privilege protects a person from being forced to produce self-incriminating documents that are possessed and owned by him in his personal capacity, and he may not be required to testify with respect to documents or their whereabouts if they are the property of a corporation and if the documents or the testimony will incriminate him. Where records are required to be kept by law the Privilege does not apply. Both Nebraska and the United States Supreme Court bar any comment by the prosecutor on the accused's silence or any instruction by the judge that silence may be taken as evidence of guilt.

3815 U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Prevention and control of mobs and riots. Washington, D.C., 1965, 88 p.

The purpose of this manual is: (1) to set forth the lawful basis for police action in riotous situations; (2) to highlight some of the underlying factors contributing to civil disturbances; and (3) to outline some of the procedures and techniques law enforcement officers have employed to protect life and liberty and to restore the public peace when riots have occurred.

CONTENTS: Federal constitution and statutory law on domestic violence, riot and rebellion; State constitution and law: police powers in domestic violence, riot and rebellion; Contributing factors leading to civil disorder; Crowds and their behavior; The riot pattern; Symptoms to which police must be alert; Practical measures for police control of mobs and riots; Intelligence gathered by a law enforcement agency; Planning; Police-community relations; Preparation for mob violence control; Information which should be included in a written plan; Tactics; Riot control equipment; Techniques and use of the police baton; Chemical agents.

3816 Nashville and Davidson (County), Tennessee. Metropolitan Planning Commission. Metropolitan Juvenile Court, location requirements and space needs. Nashville, 1963, 68 p.

A study is made of the space needs of the Nashville, Tennessee Metropolitan Juvenile Court and its detention quarters, location requirements; and alternatives for fulfilling the indicated space needs and location requirements are presented.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Summary; Juvenile Court: organization and operation; Inventory of present facilities; Space needs-current; Space needs-future; Locational considerations.

3817 Paulsen, Peter. Gefangenen und Entlassenenfürsorge in Schleswig-Holstein. (Prisoner aid and aftercare in Schleswig-Holstein) Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades der hohen Rechts-und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel. Regensburg, Walhalla Und Praetoria Verlag, 1964. 189 p.

A history is presented of prisoner aid and aftercare in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The present state of prisoner welfare and aftercare is evaluated and recommendations are made for their improvement.

CONTENTS: The historical development of prisoner aid and aftercare; Beginnings out side of Germany; Developments in Germany; Developments in Schleswig-Holstein; Prisoner aid: concepts tasks and nature of prisoner aid; Legal basis; The operation of prisoner aid; The social worker as institutional officer; The position of the social worker in the institution; The present organization in Schleswig-Holstein; The management of prisoner aid; Persons in need of aid; Practical activity and its effectiveness; Aftercare; The concept and the nature of aftercare; Organization of aftercare; Administration; The means of of aftercare; Administration; The means of aid; Sources of aid; Persons in need of aftercare; Eligibility; The types and the extent of aid; Effectiveness of aftercare; The current situation and future organization of prisoner aid and aftercare.

3818 Spencer, John, Street, T. G. Buchanan, E. E., Smith, S. Rocksborough, & others. Canadian correctional services. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 7(3):249-376, 1965.

Four important issues in correctional institutional policy can be discerned in Canada: (1) a growing differentiation of both federal and provincial institutions which, in the course of time, may fit into a more structured system; (2) an increasing preponderance of relatively small institutions; (3) stress on the value of an efficient system of vocational and trade training; and (4) staff training programs of different types. Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of the Canadian system is its diversity of administration: there is a division between federal and provincial responsibility; a division of responsibility within the provinces between departments of the attorney general, of welfare, and of reform institutions and frequently between adult and juvenile probation services. It is a mistake to assume that the present organization provides the most efficient basis for the development of correctional services in the future. It is usually the services for adults which incur the greater handicaps through this divided responsibility since juveniles usually come within the jurisdiction of provincial welfare services. There are two main alternatives to the present division of jurisdiction: one is to place the primary responsibility for adult institutions with the federal government and to develop a unified pattern of organization through an extension of the present regional structure. The other is to transfer, entirely, the responsibility for adult institutions to the provinces and to maintain an efficient advisory and administration staff within the federal government. There are also difficult problems of reorganization in the field of probation, parole, and aftercare. There is a division between adult and juvenile services and an unevenness in quality and quantity in Canada as a whole. The case for a national probation service, linked with parole, rests on strong grounds.

CONTENTS: The Canadian Penitentiary Service; The National Parole Board; Alberta; British Columbia; Manitoba; New Brunswick; Newfoundland and Labrador; Nova Scotia; Ontario; Prince Edward Island; Quebec; Saskatchewan; Yukon and the Northwest Territories; Correctional federalism.

3819 Bennett, James V. Our penal system: does it deter violence? Helmsley lecture, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, October 26, 1965, 23 p.

The majority of U. S. prisons are ancient structures, most are seriously overcrowded, and they are usually vast idle houses in which prisoners mill about aimlessly for a large part of the day. In many states, however, as well as in the federal system, there are bright spots that hold much promise for breakthroughs in the quest for institutions that will deter violence by changing the behavior of their inmates. In one of the first of the open institutions in the United States at Seagoville, Texas, it was found that 80 percent of the defendants committed from the courts in that area could be handled by its program. Community treatment centers or halfway houses are also being developed and have vast potentialities. One of the handicaps faced by correctional institutions is that they must work within an inflexible sentencing procedure in which little incentive can be provided to the prisoner who has a fixed time to serve without reference to the progress he makes in his treatment. The answer is wider use of the indeterminate sentence by which the judge leaves the exact amount of time to be served to an independent board, as it is not possible to determine in advance

how much time will be required to change the basic character disorders of violent offenders. One of the ways prisons can deter violence by known offenders is to make them laboratories in which we can learn how to deal with the violent personality.

3820 Kluge, E. Entwurzelung und Entwicklung. (Uprooting and development.) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(5):209-216, 1965.

Our age has witnessed the uprooting of entire populations which has had significant effects on the personality development of young people. One of the most destructive events has been the expulsion of the Jews in World War II; the young Jews who survived, suffered long periods of detention, many were isolated by the murder of their families, and they finally wound up in a culturally and linguistically alien environment such as the United States, Eastern Europe, or Israel. Their ordeal frequently resulted in serious personality defects which often appeared together with somatic deficiencies. Juvenile expellees from East Germany have not been affected as severely primarily because they could be absorbed in other parts of their own country. The incidence of delinquency among these juveniles was no higher than among the indigenous youths and in later years even sank below the rate of the indigenous. Developmental disturbances were nevertheless observed among these expellees and were found to be causative factors in their delinquencies. More seriously affected were German youths from non-German speaking areas who had grown up in a hostile environment which discriminated against them and towards which the youths responded with hatred. The abrupt relocation from this poverty-stricken and hostile environment to an environment characterized by affluence and freedom led to anti-social acts because, in spite of generous economic support during the transition period, they lacked the guidance and education essential for a healthy development.

3821 Strunk, P. Artikel 3 des Jugendgerichtsgesetzes und der medizinische Sachverständige. (Article 3 of the Juvenile Court Law and the psychiatric expert.) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(5):217-224, 1965.

The West German Juvenile Court Law is a special code for young persons which assumes that a juvenile fourteen years of age can be held legally responsible for a criminal act. The juvenile is not held responsible if, as provided by Article 3 of the Juvenile Court Law, he is found to lack maturity. This Article must be carefully distinguished from Article 51 of the Criminal Code which specifies the conditions under which a defendant is held not responsible or to have diminished responsibility for a criminal act. In his recommendations on the evaluation of a juvenile's maturity, the psychiatrist should be guided by these principles: (1) the Juvenile Court Law is a law which takes the mental condition of a maturing person into account and which places his educational needs first; (2) it ends the juvenile's absolute immunity from the law at fourteen, it deals with him during his important period of pubertal development and with the special problems associated with it; and (3) the confrontation of the juvenile with his own responsibility can be an important factor in his rehabilitation.

3822 Meyer, Fritz. Der gegenwaetige Stand der Prognosenforschung in Deutschland. (The present state of prognosis research in Germany.) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(5):225-246, 1965.

Recent studies have shown that the majority of crime prognoses, even those made by the most experienced experts, have been erroneous. Several statistical prediction tables have been developed in Germany which have future potential and have been proven to be less arbitrary and more systematical than the intuitive method. They should be improved and tested in controlled studies which should be undertaken by government agencies; the kind of evaluative studies that have been made heretofore have been retroactive studies in which the researchers may have been influenced by the prior knowledge of the recidivism or non-recidivism of the subjects. In order to eliminate this possible source of error, the tables should be tested in a longitudinal study in which the future behavior of the subjects is followed up. Effective prediction tables will aid the judge in making the kind of disposition which will most likely benefit the offender, improve the classification of prisoners during their incarceration, and aid

in the determination of the appropriate time release. Those offenders found to have many criminogenic characteristics will then be subjected to longer and more intensive treatment than those with fewer negative characteristics. Individual prognoses could be made, not only with the help of prediction tables, but in conjunction with the personal impression of the prognosticator and the opinion of an expert.

3823 Ohm, A. Persönlichkeitswandlung unter Freiheitsentzug. Auswirkungen von Strafen und Massnahmen. (Personality change in detention. The effects of penalties and measures.) Berlin, Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1964. 161 p.

Studies and observations were made over a 27-year period on prisoners in various German correctional institutions including a jail (Untersuchungschaftanstalt), a juvenile prison, a prison for men, a prison for women, and a penitentiary. An attempt was made to record and evaluate the personality changes prisoners underwent during the various types of detention and under varying conditions. Findings are interpreted as indicating the urgent need for an expertly trained correctional staff and an appropriate treatment without which positive developmental processes cannot be initiated.

CONTENTS: Personality changes during investigative detention; Changes during short-term imprisonment; Changes during long-term or life imprisonment; Changes in the sex offender; Subconscious changes in the dream-world of the prisoner; Conclusions.

3824 Wandlungen während der Untersuchungshaft. (Personality changes during investigative detention.) In: Ohm, A. Persönlichkeitswandlung unter Freiheitsentzug. Auswirkungen von Strafen und Massnahmen. Berlin, Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1964, p. 1-56.

Arrest and commitment to jail can produce shock, panic, feelings of abandonment and aggression, primitive reactions, suicidal tendencies, emotional stupor, or anxiety. These reactions recur with diminishing intensity during the various stages of detention: the presentation of the charge, the setting of the trial date, and the trial. During a prolonged detention a gradual adjustment can be observed which is characterized by feelings of relief and renewed hope. Attempts at a continuation of occupational activities, self-imposed tasks, daydreaming and unrealistic speculations seem to fill the prisoner's day. His chief reaction is a general regression to infantilism and childlike helplessness induced by his powerlessness to control his own affairs. The detainee seldom reflects on the question of guilt or innocence and an attitude toward punishment as atonement was observed in only one case. The trial usually brings about a relaxation of tension but may also result in prolonged inner conflicts.

3825 Wandlungen während der Kurzen Strafe. Wandlungen während der langen bzw. lebenslänglichen Strafe. (Personality changes during short-term imprisonment; changes during long-term or life imprisonment.) In: Ohm, A. Persönlichkeitswandlung unter Freiheitsentzug. Auswirkungen von Strafen und Massnahmen. Berlin, Walter De Gruyter & Co., 1964, p. 57-95.

Purposeful professional work in a juvenile prison can initiate positive developmental processes in the young inmate, and proper guidance may do the same for the long-term adult prisoner. A concentration on custody, isolation from the outside world, a lack of human contact and differentiation, on the other hand, are likely to lead the prisoner to emotional indifference, corruption by habitual offenders in the institution, habituation, and adjustment. A lack of trust and being unable to talk out problems prevent the resolution of inner conflicts; an additional serious problem is the paradoxical prisoner code which is character destroying and difficult to counteract. Punishments which are regarded as excessive destroy any feelings of guilt the prisoner may have and may nurture a thirst for revenge. Unduly long prison sentences together with routine rejections of appeals for pardon result, after initial attempts at positive reaction, in indifference, discouragement, and defeatism. Neurotic symptoms, feelings of anxiety, and "pardon neurosis" have been observed.

3826 Wandlungen des Sittlichkeitsverbrechers. (Personality changes in the sex offender.) In: Ohm, A. Persönlichkeitswandlung unter Freiheitsentzug. Auswirkungen von Strafen und Massnahmen. Berlin, Walter De Gruyter & Co., 1964, p. 97-133.

A study was made of 200 homosexual offenders to determine their background characteristics and the effects of their imprisonment. Imprisonment of homosexual offenders was found to have no noticeable effect; if a personality change occurred it was negative in the sense of an aggravation of their neurotic symptoms. A study of 224 sex offenders who had been castrated twenty years earlier at their own request revealed that libido and potency died out in 91.5 percent of the cases; 71.4 percent expressed satisfaction with the operation and were in good health while 16 percent were openly critical and dissatisfied. A minority reported ill health, irritability, inferiority complexes, and depressions.

CONTENTS: (A) Homosexuals before and after punishment; The parental home; Personality development; The present mental and physical condition; Sexual development; Treatment of homosexuality; (B) Sex offenders generally before and after castration.

3827 Wandlungen im Unberwussten; die Traumwelt des Gefangenen. (Changes in the subconscious; the dream world of the prisoner.) In: Ohm, A. Persönlichkeitswandlung unter Freiheitsentzug. Auswirkingen von Strafen und Massnahmen. Berlin, Walter De Gruyter & Co., 1964, p. 135-161.

A prisoner's dream world can aid the experienced correction worker in treating the offender; it can supply useful supplementary indications of his conscious state. A prisoner's dreams confirm the observations made of his conscious state: he feels in grave danger, refuses to acknowledge reality, and in his dreams continues his usual life and social relationships. Dreams about the criminal offense are rare, as are any indications of a disposition to reflect on his responsibility. The injury to the prisoner as a social person is felt more intensely than the violation of ethical norms.

P 476 Verified abstinence in narcotic addicts.

PERSONNEL: Albert A. Kurland; Leon Wurmser; Frances Kerman; Robert J. Kokoski.
AUSPICES: National Research Council Committee on Drug Addiction and Narcotics; Friends of Psychiatric Research, Inc.; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began June 9, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Albert A. Kurland, M. D., Director of Research, Maryland Department of Mental Hygiene, 301 W. Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201.

SUMMARY: The deterrent effect on narcotic addicts of a combination of court and laboratory controls is being tested in this investigation. An outpatient unit has been established which treats court-controlled addicts who are willing to accept the conditions of treatment in the outpatient facility for a minimum of two years. This provides the opportunity for the patient to remain in the community while participating in a program of treatment and rehabilitation. The degree to which this type of control functions as a deterrent will then be compared in an inpatient and an outpatient facility.

The subjects of the study are those inmates of Maryland penal institutions with a history of narcotic addiction who are eligible for parole and who have expressed a wish to receive treatment for their problem with drugs. They are expected to abstain from the use of drugs, to keep a regular job and to observe all the usual behavioral conditions specified by the Maryland State Department of Parole and Probation. They must report to the clinic daily to give a urine specimen which is then checked for narcotics, and must attend a group therapy meeting one night weekly.

The program is staffed by two psychiatrists, each of whom have two groups in therapy. These groups consist of from six to eight members and they meet for fifty minutes, once each week. The psychiatrists are available additionally, for brief, individual meetings with the subjects, and they routinely see all subjects privately who have had positive urine specimens or unauthorized absences from the clinic. A registered nurse acts as the silent recorder for all groups, taking verbatim accounts of the meetings. In addition, she keeps running accounts of the progress of all of the subjects and acts as liaison with the parole officer. The parole officer sees each of his parolees routinely, at least once a week; he additionally sees them on the occasion of a positive urine specimen or unauthorized absence from the clinic.

Under standard conditions, subjects are returned to the correctional institutions from which they were originally released, when they have had at least fifty percent positive urine specimens for any ten-day period, have been given a written warning and have then continued to submit positive urines or to be absent without authorization.

P 477 A study of battered children in Denver.

PERSONNEL: Betty Johnson; Harold Morse.
AUSPICES: Denver Department of Welfare, Research and Statistics; Denver Child Welfare Services.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Completed January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Betty Johnson, M. S. W., Supervisor, Child Welfare Services, Denver Department of Welfare, Denver 4, Colorado.

SUMMARY: All battered children in Denver who had come to the attention of the authorities within a one year period were studied to acquire such general information concerning battered children and their families as types of injuries, family characteristics, attitudes and behavior patterns. The effects of the injury on the children's behavior and the actions taken by the Denver Welfare Department, police and courts in the cases were also studied. An analysis was made of the implications of this problem for the city.

P 478 A juvenile delinquency prevention demonstration and training project.

PERSONNEL: George E. Gardner; Elizabeth S. Makkay.
AUSPICES: Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Massachusetts; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began September, 1962. Estimated completion August, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. George E. Gardner, Judge Baker Guidance Center, 295 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, 02115.

SUMMARY: The principal aim of the field demonstration aspect of this project is to test the concept that an approach to the solution of the delinquency problems in suburban areas requires an effective combination of three basic kinds of child and family treatment services. We are testing this thesis in suburban Newton, Massachusetts through the use of:

(1) casework services to the family of the delinquent child;
(2) psychiatric and psychological clinical services to the delinquent child himself;
(3) services that emphasize corrective and educational methods of treatment, such as group work, remedial education, vocational guidance, on-the-job counselling, etc.
The demonstration population consists of three groups of fifty children each, selected through the application of predictive scales and clinical criteria. Group one are control cases and will remain untreated. Group two receive limited service. They are selected through diagnosis but further management will be carried out by agencies outside the project. Group three are the service demonstration cases where we apply the program of services as outlined above.

We include within our unit graduate students of the following disciplines: psychiatry, psychology, public health nursing, school counselling, casework, social group social work, remedial education, law and vocational rehabilitation. To all aspects of both facets of this project we shall apply evaluative studies as designed by a research team and consultants in the social and behavioral sciences.

P 479 The causes of delinquency among military offenders.

PERSONNEL: J. Gilissen.
AUSPICES: Séminaire de droit pénal militaire et de droit de la guerre, Belgium; Belgian National Defense Ministry; Belgian Ministry of Justice.
DATES: Began 1960. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Séminaire de droit pénal militaire et de droit de la guerre, Palais de Justice, Brussels 1, Belgium.

SUMMARY: The cases of the more than 600 military offenders apprehended during 1960 and 1961 will be analyzed for the purpose of discovering the causes of these offenses.

P 480 A socio-criminological study of the effect of the threat of punishment on the the commission of crimes.

PERSONNEL: P. K. Verneul;
M. C. H. Nieuwenhuis-Oosterhof.
AUSPICES: Criminological Institute, State University, Groningen.
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Drs. P. K. Verneul, Criminologisch Instituut, Grote Markt 23, Groningen, The Netherlands.

SUMMARY: The theory that threat of a serious punishment is more likely to deter a person from committing a crime than threat of a minor punishment will be investigated by this project.

A sample investigation has been completed and a further investigation will be established utilizing field or laboratory experiments.

P 481 The penal systems of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

PERSONNEL: R. D. Leslie.
AUSPICES: University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.
DATES: Began Fall, 1964. Completed August, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: R. D. Leslie, University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Roma, Maseru, Basutoland, Southern Africa.

SUMMARY: The penal systems of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland will be studied to determine the operation of the laws, the courts, the treatment of adult and juvenile offenders and the characteristics of adult and juvenile offenders in each country. This will form a section of a forthcoming book on African penal systems, to be edited by Professor A. Milner.

P 482 Identification of indigenous leadership of institutionalized delinquent youth.

PERSONNEL: Rachel Hutner; Tamar Bresnitz; Ozer Shield.
AUSPICES: Ministry of Social Welfare, Israel; U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
DATES: Began November, 1963. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. Rachel Hutner, Director, Division of Research, Ministry of Social Welfare, King David Street, Jerusalem, Israel.

SUMMARY: This project in the field of institutional care of juvenile delinquents, will concern itself with the influence of the indigenous leader who seems to govern his peer group and the institutional staff at the same time, and as a result, seems to interfere to a very

serious degree with the direct influence of any therapeutic and educational treatment processes existing in the institution. One of the aims of this study was to test whether or not the indigenous leader does interfere with the individual development of the members of his peer group and if so, by which methods. We attempted to discover who the indigenous peer group leaders were, how they were selected, the criteria for selection, the extent of their influence on the process of reeducation, how they exerted their influence, how great their genuine importance was.

The institutions for juvenile delinquents of the Ministry of Social Welfare provided the research setting for the project. One hundred thirty boys ranging in age from eleven to nineteen were the subjects. The methods used were:
(1) direct observation;
(2) sociometric and "Guess who" questionnaires;
(3) interviews with the inmates and the staff.

P 483 Methods for recording crime in Scotland for the purpose of government statistics.

PERSONNEL: N. H. Avison.
AUSPICES: University of Edinburgh; Scottish Home and Health Department; Chief Constables' Association, Scotland.
DATES: Began October 1, 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: N. H. Avison, Esq., Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Edinburgh, Old College, Edinburgh, 8, Scotland.

SUMMARY: This evaluation of police methods of recording and classifying crime will attempt to ascertain the relationship between crimes as they are recorded and actual criminal incidents. The effect of differing legal definitions, differing operation of the law, differences on administrative practices and in the attitudes of the public will be studied and the extent to which various areas reflect these and other differences will be investigated.

P 484 A typology of violence according to purpose.

PERSONNEL: J. Douglas Grant; Hans H. Toch.
AUSPICES: California Medical Facility, Vacaville, Violence Stress Unit; Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency.
DATES: Began June 1, 1965. Estimated completion May 31, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: J. Douglas Grant, Suite 620, Crocker-Citizens Bank Building, 7th and J Streets, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: Two basic hypotheses to be tested are:
(1) violent acts can be reliably and meaningfully classified according to the purpose they serve for the individuals committing them;
(2) contingent upon the first, a significant proportion of violent offenders will show consistency in the purpose served by their violent acts and this purpose will be an expression of their efforts to cope with a particular problem of interpersonal relationships.

The hypotheses will be tested in four overlapping phases using samples of recurrently violent offenders. Phase I: Classification of violent acts according to the purposes served by the acts; Phase II: Identification of those subjects who are consistent in the types of violent acts committed; Phase III: Classification of the subjects identified in Phase II according to their means of coping with interpersonal relationships; Phase IV: Validation of the classification systems for violent acts and violence-prone individuals through observations of violent offenders in "real life" controlled laboratory settings.

The validation phase of the study will involve the following steps:
(1) classification of the violent acts committed by the subjects in the Validation Sample prior to their prison commitment (materials taken from the case records and intake interviews) using the revised coding manual developed in Phase I;
(2) identification of sub-samples of persons in terms of the consistency of their violent acts (Phase II) and classification of violence-prone types using the revised coding manual developed in Phase III;
(3) classification of violent acts occurring in the living group situation (these will also include incidents involving verbal assaultive behavior and incipient physical violence) and comparison of this critical incident classification with the classification of acts made from the case history material;
(4) classification of interpersonal themes characteristic of each subject in his dealing with others (both inmates and staff) in his living group and comparison of this classification with the classification of interpersonal themes made from the case history material.

P 485 New Careers Development Project.

PERSONNEL: J. Douglas Grant; Joan Havel Grant; Dennie L. Briggs.
AUSPICES: California Medical Facility, Vacaville; Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency.
DATES: Project received at ICCD October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: J. Douglas Grant, Suite 620, Crocker-Citizens Bank Building, 7th and J Streets, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the project is to develop inmates to perform vitally needed functions in community and institution approaches to crime and delinquency. The project has three interrelated aims.
(1) To foster the social development of inmates in the following areas: awareness of interpersonal, group, organization, community and culture dynamics with particular understanding of the aims, roles, strategies and defenses employed by one's self in efforts to cope with these dynamics. The increased capacity for new ideas and freedom from the "sets" of one's culture and from personal defenses. Learning how to learn -- becoming proficient in the game of learning and thinking for its own sake. Conceptualization of problems for empirical study -- an appreciation of objectivity over personal bias. Technical competence in conducting research and in working with planning and action groups.
(2) To place these inmates upon parole, in paid positions in the community with research and action groups in the crime, delinquency and delinquency prevention fields; to assess the effectiveness of their contributions in these positions; and to compare their adjustment in the community with that of a control group.
(3) To use the experience gained in working with these inmates to build a more specific model of the ways in which non-intellectually oriented people can be developed to fill professional service and research roles.

P 486 The Narcotics Institute Program.

PERSONNEL: Lonnie MacDonald; Sherman W. Patrick; Lester Alston.
AUSPICES: HARYOU-ACT, Inc., New York; City of New York; U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity; Mt. Morris Park Hospital, New York City.
DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion June 30, 1970.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Sherman W. Patrick, Director, Narcotics Institute Program, 2092 Seventh Ave., New York, New York, 10027.

SUMMARY: A five year Narcotics Institute is being established under the auspices of HARYOU-ACT, Inc. This Institute will:
(1) initiate an emergency treatment and rehabilitation program for adolescent and adult drug abusers;
(2) provide a comprehensive training center for development of the necessary professional and lay personnel needed for the Institute's long-range total action program for the treatment and control of addiction in Harlem;
(3) include in the training center program provisions for in-service training of HARYOU-ACT staff who join the Institute staff for a concentrated prevention effort;
(4) develop and implement the coordinative techniques crucial to the interlocking of the above programs with the other HARYOU-ACT efforts, with the efforts of community groups and with the efforts of the various voluntary and governmental agencies involved in combating Harlem's drug addiction problem;
(5) conceive and carry out an on-going study program that features a survey of existing literature and study programs, epidemiological and clinical research, evaluation of the Institute program and a systematic "feed-back" of the results.

P 487 The Detroit Foster Homes Project of The Merrill-Palmer Institute.

PERSONNEL: Douglas A. Sargent; Walter J. Ambinder; Mary McKittrick; Samuel Dinsmore; Louis Falik; Adrienne James; Bernard Rosen; Emma Shiefman; James Sinkule; Clarissa Wittenberg.
AUSPICES: The Merrill-Palmer Institute; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Estimated completion August 31, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Douglas A. Sargent, M. D., Director, Detroit Foster Homes Project, 4612 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, 48201.

SUMMARY: The Detroit Foster Homes Project of The Merrill-Palmer Institute of Human Development and Family Life is a demonstration project designed to show that children who have lived in many homes and institutions and who manifest disturbed behavior can be placed and treated successfully in "highly reinforced" foster homes. The boys in the project are between the ages of seven and thirteen and have been referred to the project by various Detroit agencies. All of these boys would have been considered difficult, if not impossible, to place by the usual standards. A great deal of professional time is devoted to each child and a prime concern of the total professional staff (psychiatrists,

psychologists, educators, workers and research personnel) is to find methods to better serve both these children and their foster parents.

P 488 A study of the Mahoning County Juvenile Jury system.

PERSONNEL: Joseph Eaton; Irving F. Lukoff.
AUSPICES: University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Social Work; Mahoning County Juvenile Court, Youngstown, Ohio.
DATES: Began April, 1964. Completed April, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Donald G. Roberts, Clinic Administrator, Columbiana County Mental Health Clinic, 339 East Lincoln Way, Lisbon, Ohio, 44432.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study conducted by three graduate students was to determine the effectiveness of a juvenile jury system in the disposition of juvenile traffic offenses and to determine whether the dispositions recommended by the Mahoning County Juvenile Jury members were more acceptable to the juvenile traffic offender and his parents than the dispositions determined only by an adult referee. The juvenile jury program is predicated on the hypothesis that decisions of peers will have more effect on the juvenile offender in motivating desired behavior changes than decisions of adult authorities. Thus, the defendant's acceptance of the jury's recommendations is crucial to a determination of the effectiveness of the total program. The objectives of the study were:
(1) to determine the amount of influence that the jury's recommendation has upon the final decision;
(2) to determine if the teenage jury members are of sufficient maturity to sit in judgment of their peers;
(3) to determine if the degree of severity of the sentence is basic to the acceptance of that sentence by the offender and his parents.

The Mahoning County Juvenile Jury is composed of high school juniors and seniors who are between the ages of sixteen and eighteen. Students recommended by the school authorities to serve on the Juvenile Jury must be licensed drivers of at least sixteen years of age; they must be average students. Each jury member participates in at least four court sessions. There is always at least one experienced jury member with each new group of jurors. Although the jury's authority is unofficial, the traffic referee in accepting or rejecting the jury's decision determines its officiality.

In general an offender presents the following profile. He is a seventeen year old male with six months to one year experience behind the wheel. He is among the average students in his high school class and has probably received his driver's education from his parents rather than from a class in school or from an agency. He is from either an urban or suburban middle class family. This is his first appearance in court and he is accompanied by one or the other of his parents.

The study led to the conclusion that a juvenile jury such as the one operating in Mahoning County can make worthwhile contributions to our present juvenile court systems, providing the jury is given guidance and direction by well qualified and responsible adults. The study revealed that the majority of both parents and offenders agree with the jury's recommendation; the jury does influence the final decision, and in many cases, the final disposition was composed of the jury's recommendations combined with the referee's recommendations; the jury members were not influenced by extraneous factors such as social class, personal attributes or education.

P 489 Films for police training on mental health problems.

PERSONNEL: Loyd W. Roland; George C. Stoney; Harold M. Hildreth; George W. O'Connor.
AUSPICES: Louisiana Association for Mental Health; National Institute of Mental Health; International Association of Chiefs of Police.
DATES: Began 1961. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Loyd W. Roland, Ph. D., Director of Education and Research, Louisiana Association for Mental Health, 1528 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70130.

SUMMARY: A manual and three films designed to help police recognize and handle mentally disturbed people have recently been produced. Correct and incorrect methods of dealing with the mentally ill, alcoholics and suicides are shown and some information on the causes of these problems is discussed. A fourth film, on the mental health and day to day tensions and problems of police officers themselves, is also available. These half-hour films can be purchased or rented and come with discussion guides. All are designed to train police officers in the techniques of handling mentally ill people. The titles are: How to Recognize and Handle Abnormal People (the manual); Booked for Safekeeping (a film on disturbed mentally ill patients); The Cry for Help (a film on suicides); The Mask (a film on alcoholics); Under Pressure (a film on police mental health problems).

P 490 The Bail Project of the Philadelphia Bar Foundation.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Philadelphia Bar Foundation; Philadelphia Bar Association.
DATES: Began October 1, 1965. Estimated completion September 30, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Bernard L. Segal, Consultant, Philadelphia Bar Foundation, 800 Dewey Building, 1 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19119.

SUMMARY: Basically the Bail Project will seek to determine the applicability of the techniques developed by the Manhattan Bail Project of the Vera Foundation to the different type of court structure found in Philadelphia. The hypothesis of both the Vera and Philadelphia projects is that the requirement of posting bail to achieve pre-trial liberty for a person accused of a crime, is inconsistent with the presumption of innocence, and that bail itself does not have any relation to whether a person will appear for trial or not. Rather, it is assumed that an individual's roots in the community and ties to it, together with other factors, are the significant determinants as to whether a person will appear for trial. In its later stages, the project will attempt a program of release through police summons rather than an arrest program.

P 491 A study of the relationship between type of crime and social class in juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Maudsley Hospital, London, England.
DATES: Began April, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. P. Scott, Maudsley Hospital, London, S. E. 5, England.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to determine, in a representative sample of London male juvenile delinquents, if there is any relationship between social class and type of crime.

P 492 Factors associated with self-mutilation among the inmates of the Texas Department of Corrections.

PERSONNEL: Dan Richard Beto; Howard Sublett.
AUSPICES: Texas Department of Corrections, The Wynne Treatment Center.
DATES: Began January 1, 1965. Completed January 1, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dan Richard Beto, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas, 77340.

SUMMARY: This project will study certain characteristics of male inmates who have mutilated themselves while under the jurisdiction of the Texas Department of Corrections. The purpose of this project will be to determine if the following factors are to be associated with mutilation: age; type of offense; personality; intelligence; type of mutilation; reason for mutilation. Other factors to be studied will be the family of the various mutilators and their general social history. This study will deal only with white inmates inasmuch as the Negro inmates seldom, if ever, mutilate themselves and the Mexican or Spanish inmates usually have a history of mutilation.

P 493 A study of the type of crime committed by Italian workers in Germany in 1960-1962.

PERSONNEL: Eberhard Nann; Armand Mergen.
AUSPICES: German Criminological Society.
DATES: Began September, 1963. Completed 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Eberhard Nann, Hirschlandstrasse 127, Esslingen 73, Germany.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project was to investigate whether there is a difference in quantity or quality between the crimes committed by Italian workers in Germany and the crimes committed by German workers and the general German population. The etiology of these differences was explored.

The first part of the study dealt with the interpretation of data gathered from police criminal statistics. The second, and principal part of the study, investigated individual case histories in relation to the mass statistics of the first part.

P 494 A study of male and female delinquents in Ghana, West Africa.

PERSONNEL: S. Kirson Weinberg.
AUSPICES: University of Ghana; Roosevelt University; Accra Department of Welfare, Ghana.
DATES: Began March, 1961. Completed September, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. S. Kirson Weinberg, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Roosevelt University, 430 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60605.

SUMMARY: This study compared the family background, school behavior and peer relations of 107 males and sixty-seven female delinquents in Ghana, West Africa. The methods of analysis included both the review of their records in the files of the Remand Home and the Girl's School, and the interviewing of a large proportion of the inmates. It was found that the girls generally come from more disorganized homes, as indicated by the frequency of their shifts to different families, and by the absence of one parent from the home. The girls had less education than their male counterparts and were more frequently unable to adjust to school demands than the males. The girls and the boys were truant from school and home with about the same degree of frequency, however, when they were truant, the girls were more frequently exploited by others than were the male delinquents. In general, the female delinquents who were incarcerated predominantly for prostitution rather than "sex delinquency" or promiscuity (which is legal in Ghana) tended to demonstrate considerably more personal disorganization than the males as manifested by their protocols of projective tests. The finding that female delinquents emerged from more disorganized families than male delinquents, is consistent with findings concerning American delinquents as well.

P 495 Urbanization and male delinquency in Ghana, West Africa.

PERSONNEL: S. Kirson Weinberg.
AUSPICES: University of Ghana; Roosevelt University.
DATES: Began March, 1961. Completed April, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. S. Kirson Weinberg, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Roosevelt University, 430 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60605.

SUMMARY: This study is concerned with the specific effects of the urbanization process upon male delinquency in rapidly developing society: Ghana, West Africa. Our two theses were:
(1) that the disorganization resulting from urbanization affects the city, adjacent villages and the villages from which the people migrate;
(2) that delinquent behavior represents a mode of adaptation to urban living by lower class youth who have become alienated from the family and the school system and are in a marginal social position. They turn to their peers, who are deviant, for guidance.

To substantiate these theses, we interviewed and analyzed the records of 107 male offenders who had committed crimes against property and who were incarcerated in the Remand School in Accra, the capital of Ghana. We compared their histories with ninety-five male students in the primary and middle schools in and near Accra. We also visited slum areas and consulted adult Ghanaians on the effect of urbanization on the family, the school and means of social control.

Our theses were substantiated by the evidence we gathered. Urbanization causes disorganization in the family, the school system and the local community and this influences the youth and contributes to their recourse to delinquency.

P 496 Social Restoration of Young Offenders through Vocational Education.

PERSONNEL: Wallace Mandell; Clyde E. Sullivan; Joseph S. Lobenthal, Jr.
AUSPICES: Staten Island Mental Health Society, Inc., New York; The American Foundation, Studies in Correction, Philadelphia; New York City Department of Correction; New York City Board of Education; U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
DATES: Began June 1, 1965. Estimated completion June 1, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Joseph S. Lobenthal, Jr., Director and General Counsel, SERVE Program, 64 University Place, New York, New York, 10003.

SUMMARY: The Social Restoration of Young Offenders through Vocational Education will involve the rehabilitation of one thousand of the short-term men on Rikers Island. They will be trained in trade areas where there are jobs available, given remedial and general academic instruction and helped to develop motivation and self-management skills, while serving their sentences. After release, these young men will be helped to find jobs and provided with supportive services to help them make the adjustment to socially useful roles in the community. This project, to be known as SERVE, has a research design, including a control group of one thousand inmates who will be identified and followed up for study. SERVE is based on the belief that socially unacceptable behavior can be un-

learned, just as it was learned, and that the training for and placement in a useful job, along with supportive follow-up services, can succeed in changing an individual's life pattern and his values.

An interesting feature of this project, and basic to its success, is the involvement of a Citizen's Advisory Committee; a group of over twenty leading citizens from labor, management, communications, health and welfare. This committee provides job market information, advice on curricula and leads for placement in general. Another interesting aspect of this project is the use of volunteers. By working with the professional staff in a number of areas, these people will extend the effectiveness of the program. Typical assignments will be test scoring, liaison with treatment centers, job development and vocational counseling.

P 497 An aftercare plan for Florida.

PERSONNEL: Don Rademacher.
AUSPICES: Florida State Board of Health, Bureau of Mental Health; Florida Division of Child Training Schools.
DATES: Began June 15, 1964. Completed October 20, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Don Rademacher, Consultant, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 530 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas, 78701.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this survey was to determine:
(1) whether a juvenile aftercare program was needed in Florida;
(2) if a juvenile aftercare program was needed, what type of program it should be and how it should be organized and staffed. The survey established the need for an aftercare program in Florida and designed an organizational plan for such a program. The Florida legislature has now granted a half million dollars to the Division of Child Training Schools to begin the establishment of an aftercare program.

P 498 Standardization of the Giannell Index of Criminality.

PERSONNEL: A. Steven Giannell.
AUSPICES:
DATES: Began 1962. Estimated completion 1972.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. A. Steven Giannell, Professor of Psychology, The State University College, Potsdam, New York, 13676.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to standardize the Giannell Index of Criminality, a battery of tests intended to yield a prediction as to the probability that a given individual may commit a given crime. The Index is based on the author's theory of crime causation called the Psychosynthesis of Criminal Behavior, which postulates that crime is the result of a process of cognitive synthesis involving the following essential factors: need frustration, internal inhibitions, external inhibitions, contact with reality, situational crime potential and potential satisfaction. The standardization of the Index is being done by using the differential-experimental method in which the responses of adult and juvenile offender samples obtained in criminal institutions and in the open are compared with the responses of non-offender samples.

P 499 A study of the criminality of female offenders, fourteen to eighteen years of age, in the district of Landgericht at Wuppertal, Germany, in 1942-1952.

PERSONNEL: Harald Jaeger.
AUSPICES: Criminological Seminar, Faculty of Law, University of Bonn, Germany.
DATES: Completed 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Harald Jaeger, Criminological Seminar, Faculty of Law, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany.

SUMMARY: This study investigated the criminality of 1,349 girls, aged fourteen to eighteen, in Landgericht at Wuppertal during 1942 to 1952; related trends in this criminality to events happening during the period; and investigated the intellectual influences affecting the laws dealing with youthful female offenders. The incidence of each type of offense and the quality of the offenses was studied. The family environment, social background, education, occupation, recreation, motivation, age and type of each offender was studied.

Findings were, that in the years immediately following World War II, offenses against property were most numerous. Toward the end of the ten year period studied, however, a noticeable trend toward dangerous crimes against the person developed. There was also an increase in sex offenses and in false accusations. Most of the young female offenders studied were only occasional and casual criminals. They were motivated mainly by avarice, the need for self-assertion and a

search for thrills. One out of six came from an asocial environment, two out of five came from broken homes, half were school dropouts. There was a trend toward less severe legal punishment of the offenders as the years progressed and toward more emphasis on rehabilitation and education.

P 500 A study of the cost of crime.

PERSONNEL: J. P. Martin; D. Webster; M. Shephard; A. Charlton.
AUSPICES: University of Cambridge, England, The Institute of Criminology; Great Britain Home Office.
DATES: Began 1960. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. J. P. Martin, Assistant Director of Research, Institute of Criminology, 7 West Road, Cambridge, England.

SUMMARY: The initial stage of the research was to make a detailed analysis of the problems - conceptual, strategic and tactical, of research on the cost of crime. Articles already published set out conclusions concerning the form which research would have to take. The main field work undertaken so far has been a survey into the use of police manpower in order to ascertain how much police effort is devoted to crime. A stratified sample of Police Forces has been taken, and all junior ranks of the Forces concerned have recorded details of their work over a survey period of two weeks. The data obtained in this way is now being analyzed. A small documentary study is being made of the practice of imposing compensation orders in criminal cases heard by Magistrate Courts. This material is now being written up.

P 501 Follow-up from date of release in 1959 to December 31, 1963 of 4,591 releases to original parole supervision.

PERSONNEL: John M. Stanton.
AUSPICES: Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics, New York State.
DATES: Completed December, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John M. Stanton, Ph. D., Director of Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Parole, Box 1679, Albany 1, New York.

SUMMARY: The Five Years Out Study is concerned with the parole experiences of original releases to parole supervision for the five calendar years which extend from the date of release in a calendar year to the end of the fifth calendar year. The purpose of this study was to determine the arrest records while on parole and the recommitments to New York State correctional institutions during the five calendar years, for individuals released in 1959.

The following table summarizes the arrest experiences while under parole supervision and arrests resulting in recommitments to New York State correctional institutions of the 4,591 individuals released to original parole in 1959 and followed up to December 31, 1963.

	Number	Percent
Not arrested	3,284	71.5
Arrested, but not convicted	152	3.3
Arrested and convicted of a misdemeanor or lesser offense but not recommitted	510	11.1
Arrested and convicted of a misdemeanor or lesser offense and recommitted	32	0.7
Arrested and convicted of a felony but not recommitted	85	1.9
Arrested and convicted of felony and recommitted	528	11.5
TOTAL	4,591	100.0

P 502 A follow-up study of one hundred New York State parolees who received emergency loans from the Fund for Destitute Parolees administered by the Correctional Association of New York between November 1, 1962 and October 31, 1963.

PERSONNEL: Middleton A. Harris.
AUSPICES: Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics, New York State; Fordham University, School of Social Service.
DATES: Completed May, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: John M. Stanton, Ph. D., Director of Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Parole, Box 1679, Albany 1, New York.

SUMMARY: It is understood that loans made to parolees by the Correctional Association are to be repaid when and if circumstances permit. Yet, very little money is ever returned to the Loan Fund in the form of loan repayments. This study set out to answer several questions relevant to the problem.

Of the one hundred males and females who received emergency loans during the period of time studied, sixty-two percent were felons. A grand total of 147 loans, valued at $981.02, were disbursed in emergency loans. At the

end of the study period, repayments to the Loan Fund amounted to $12.00, and $10.00 of this sum was repaid by two mentally retarded parolees. The reasons for the loans were: transportation, food, job fees, shelter, maintenance, clothing, medical and incidentals. The parolees served by the loans are deprived persons in many respects. They are disadvantaged in the job market by reason of their lack of education and training. Some of the reasons given as to why so few loans are repaid were: minority group membership, low wages, poor employability, unsteady employment and poor family support. The study presents detailed data on many aspects of the Loan program and certain recommendations are made as to the utilization of the Loan Fund for better serving both parolees and the community. A copy of this Master's thesis is available in the Frederick A. Moran Library of Fordham University.

P 503 A comparative study, in terms of four factors, of two groups of twelve male felons with indeterminate sentences who were paroled from New York State prisons to the New York City area during the years 1940 to 1963.

PERSONNEL: Abe Simon.
AUSPICES: Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics, New York State; Fordham University, School of Social Service.
DATES: Completed May, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: John M. Stanton, Ph. D., Director of Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Parole, Box 1679, Albany 1, New York.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the study was to show that the absence or presence of certain factors associated with delinquent behavior will determine to a large extent the success or failure of individuals on parole. The four factors studied were:
(1) broken home before sixteenth birthday;
(2) excessive use of alcohol;
(3) narcotic addiction;
(4) numerous arrests.
That there is a close association between the presence of the factors of broken home before sixteenth birthday, history of excessive use of alcohol, narcotic addiction and the extreme group of failures on parole was found to be substantially true. Likewise, it continues to be substantially true that there is an absence of these factors in the background histories of those in the extreme success on parole group. The hypothesis that the factor of a broken home before the sixteenth birthday has a singular influence on the other factors is indicated by the prevalence of this factor in the background history of 62.3 percent of the entire sample. That the type of acting out behavior manifested by certain individuals, through excessive use of alcohol, narcotic addiction and criminal offenses is related to a deprived home, seems unquestionable. Even for such an extreme group as represented in this study, the hypothesis that, as the number of arrests increases the rate of success decreases, is substantially true. Despite the small sample used in this study, it was concluded that success and failure on parole is a function of the four factors described in this project. A copy of the Master's thesis is available in the Frederick A. Moran Library of Fordham University.

P 504 An evaluation of the Youth and Work Training Programs of the New York State Division for Youth.

PERSONNEL: Roslyn G. McDonald; Irwin J. Goldman.
AUSPICES: New York State Division for Youth; Youth Research, Inc.; Ford Foundation.
DATES: Began Spring, 1963. Estimated completion Winter, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Roslyn G. McDonald, Deputy Director, Research and Planning, New York State Division for Youth, 270 Broadway, New York 7, New York.

SUMMARY: In 1962 demonstration-research projects, aimed at helping out-of-school, out-of-work youth with their vocational adjustment problems, were established by the New York State Division for Youth. The Youth and Work Training projects were designed to service those youths who had dropped out of school and evidenced a lack of positive work attitudes and basic skills necessary to secure and hold entry jobs. To enhance employability, the following methods and techniques were utilized: individual and group counseling; remedial instruction in reading and arithmetic; trade or skill training and a twenty hour a week supervised work experience for which the participants received one dollar per hour.

The overall purpose of this research study was to evaluate the relative effectiveness of the Youth and Work Training Programs utilizing an experimental-control design. The specific purposes of the evaluative study were:
(1) to identify the pertinent characteristics of the study population, including attitudes that might be relevant to the understanding of the problems related to the dropouts educational and vocational adjustment;

(2) to establish criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of specific types of program intervention on that part of the study population designated as experimentals, as compared to that part of the study population designated as controls;
(3) to establish a classification of the study population and if indicated, to describe the type of program intervention found most effective in relation to this classification or typology. Follow-up interviews, data collection from case records and a staff opinion survey were the specific methods to be utilized to try to achieve the purposes of the research.

P 505 The Sam A. Lewisohn START Center aftercare treatment project.

PERSONNEL: Wilson Gonzalez; Daniel Clarke.
AUSPICES: The New York Foundation; The New York State Division for Youth.
DATES: Began May, 1964. Estimated completion May, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Lawrence W. Pierce, Director, New York State Division for Youth, 155 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York.

SUMMARY: The project seeks to investigate:
(1) if continuity of care is more effective than segmented services;
(2) the feasibility of utilizing ex-offenders as an adjunct to professional staff;
(3) whether there is any therapeutic value in using an ex-offender as an adjunct to professional staff.

A full-time aftercare director has been appointed to help the boys of the Sam A. Lewisohn START Center re-adjust to the community. He establishes contact and relationships with the boys soon after their admission to the Center, gains their confidence and becomes familiar with the treatment approaches initiated at the Center. He maintains this relationship after the boy leaves the START Center. An analysis and evaluation of this aspect of the project and of the techniques used is being done. Recent graduates of the Center are hired to work under the supervision of the aftercare director both in the residential facility and in the communities to which other graduates are returned after release from the Center. On the premise that peer influences are of vital concern to adolescents, these workers sensitize and alert the aftercare director to the community adjustment of other graduates. They serve as sources of "feedback" to the facility on the real effects of the treatment program. They are being trained in interviewing skills, selected observations, report writing and the utilization of community resources. The main goal of this aspect of the project is to destroy the cultural and attitudinal barriers between treatment staff and delinquent youths.

P 506 A training program for youth workers.

PERSONNEL: Edmund Gordon; Nathan Stillman; Milton Luger; Wallace Mottage.
AUSPICES: New York State Division for Youth; Yeshiva University; President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.
DATES: Began June, 1963. Completed December, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Edmund Gordon, Yeshiva University, School of Education, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

SUMMARY: This program is designed to teach basic skills and techniques in the child care field to a selected group of youth workers, some of whom are former delinquents, some of whom are school dropouts and some of whom are recent college graduates. The program involves lectures, demonstrations, group supervision and on-the-job experiences for the workers, who are divided into trainee teams. College professors from Yeshiva University, supervisors from the Division for Youth and experienced child care staff lead each trainee team through an intensive learning experience.

The successes and failures of these trainees are being studied to ascertain the most effective manner in which future programs could operate. The post-program placement of these trainees in other child care agencies is being studied to determine whether their newly learned skills are being utilized in their new positions. Most important, the methods by which a group of untrained nonprofessional participants are welded into an effective, functioning child care team are being investigated.

Research is being done to discover the characteristics of successful child care workers, the techniques necessary to carry on programs of this type and the vital ingredients required for the full utilization of local indigenous leaders in a neighborhood. The curriculum format utilized for these child care trainees is being analyzed and revised as a guide for future programming.

P 507 Social problem levels in Miami.

PERSONNEL: Richard S. Sterne; Helen W. Turberville; Allan R. Bly; Edward J. Ward.
AUSPICES: Welfare Planning Council of Dade County; Miami Community Renewal Development Program, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Administration; Planning Department of the City of Miami.
DATES: Began 1963. Completed October 1, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Richard S. Sterne, Ph. D., Director of Research, Welfare Planning Department of Dade County, 395 N. W. 1st Street, Miami, Florida.

SUMMARY: This work has important implications for the planning of crime prevention. Through the use of nineteen indices of social disorganizations (including information on residences of individuals arrested, those on relief, with tuberculosis, syphilis and other problems) the concentration of social problems in various locales in the City of Miami have been determined. Data have been analyzed through the use of the Principal Components Analysis. Comparisons to previous studies have been done. Ecological correlations of these problems and of social problems, to housing conditions have been determined through Product Moment and Multiple Correlations. Results obtained in other cities have been compared. This information enables areas usually called "slums" or "blighted areas" to be pinpointed in order that suitable social planning for these locales can be effectuated.

P 508 Social needs and resources study.

PERSONNEL: Richard S. Sterne; Albert Rosen; Ruth Owen Kruse; Allan R. Bly; Edward J. Ward.
AUSPICES: Welfare Planning Council of Dade County; Planning Department of the City of Miami; Miami Community Renewal Development Program, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Administration.
DATES: Began April, 1965. Completed November 1, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Richard S. Sterne, Ph. D., Director of Research, Welfare Planning Council, 395 N. W. 1st Street, Miami, Florida.

SUMMARY: Based on the findings of IC[illegible] No. 507, thirteen target areas have been delineated which represent slums or transistional zones with poor housing conditions. Seven hundred and fifty interviews are being conducted in these locations, based upon random or stratified samples. They will provide: (1) a profile of the social characteristics and attitudes of residents, including measures of stability, health and educational level, economic well-being, dominant social values, attitudes toward housing, living environment, other residents and area problems and use of leisure time; (2) identification of community and other facilities of social importance to the people and an identification of citizen or neighborhood civic, religious and social organizations, public, semi-private or private, serving the areas; (3) a profile of leadership and communications including the nature and effectiveness of communication between area residents and local and neighborhood community leaders.

It is intended to assay the salient social problems in each area and to propose a program for their alleviation, especially those related to urban renewal programs. The adequacy of existing social service resources in relationship to social problem levels and needed services will be evaluated. Strategies for preventing crime and overcoming social disorganization will be suggested. Procedures and methods for future consideration of social factors in urban renewal planning, including definition of the appropriate role of social agencies will be recommended.

P 509 Prediction of treatment of sex offenders.

PERSONNEL: Hans A. Illing.
AUSPICES: The Hacker Clinic, California.
DATES: Began March, 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Hans A. Illing, Ph. D., The Hacker Clinic, 3621 Century Boulevard, Lynwood, California, 90262.

SUMMARY: Sex offenders on probation in Los Angeles County are being treated through use of individual and group psychotherapy for periods lasting between eighteen and forty months. A complete psychological study, including a battery of tests, is being done. An estimate of prediction will be drawn from the material available.

P 510 Considerations of aspects of juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Telma Recca.
AUSPICES: Latin American Institute of Criminology; Catholic University of São Paulo, Psychological Institute, Psychological Clinic; São Paulo Juvenile Court, Social Service to Minors; Paulist Association of Medicine; Secretary of Justice, São Paulo, Brazil.
DATES: Began June, 1965. Completed June, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Mario Arantes de Moraes, Director, Latin American Institute of Criminology of the United Nations, São Paulo, Brazil.

SUMMARY: This university level institute included considerations of the problems involved in family, school and social mis-conduct; neurosis and psychosis in infancy and adolescence and various aspects of juvenile delinquency. Lectures, visits to institutes for the rehabilitation of children and seminars with authorities in the field were the methods used.

P 511 A study of the application of sociology to the field of criminology.

PERSONNEL: Candido Procopio Ferreira de Camargo.
AUSPICES: Latin American Institute of Criminology; Secretary of Justice, São Paulo, Brazil.
DATES: Began June, 1965. Completed July, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Mario Arantes de Moraes, Director, Latin American Institute of Criminology of the United Nations, São Paulo, Brazil.

SUMMARY: Lawyers, doctors, psychologists, social workers, teachers and juvenile court officials will participate in this one month university level institute concerning:
(1) the objectives of sociological investigation;
(2) the techniques of sociological investigation;
(3) the effectiveness of methods of sociological investigation;
(4) the value of sociology as applied to the field of criminology;
(5) the complimentary nature of sociology and psychiatry as applied to the field of criminology;
(6) juvenile delinquency in Brazil in relation to:
a) the increase in juvenile delinquency,
b) the role of the school in juvenile delinquency,
c) statistics on juvenile delinquency in Brazil,
d) an investigation of juvenile delinquency in São Paulo.

P 512 Criminality and industrialization in a rural community.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES:
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: P. F. Cats, Criminological Institute of the State University of Groningen, Grote Markt 23, Groningen, The Netherlands.

SUMMARY: This project will investigate the hypothesis that as the character of a particular community changes from rural to urban because of industrialization, the character of the crimes committed will change from rural to urban also. Approximately 1,500 people, males and females, in the age range from seven to eighty, will be studied for the purposes of this project.

P 513 Psychological and medical aspects of probation.

PERSONNEL: P. Lievens; G. Tallon; W. Huber; J. P. Dehon.
AUSPICES: Institut Dr. Etienne De Greeff, Belgium.
DATES: Began 1961. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Institut Dr. Etienne De Greeff, 93 Ave. W. Churchill, Brussels 18, Belgium.

SUMMARY: The medical and psychological aspects of the behavior, physical development and attitudes of a population of adolescent and adult probationers will be studied over a five year period.

P 514 Research in crime and mental illness.

PERSONNEL: Frederick Wiseman.
AUSPICES: Brandeis University; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Project received at ICCD September, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Frederick Wiseman, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts.

SUMMARY: The aim of this research project is to investigate the relationship between those acts known as "crime" and "mental illness".

The abstract labels "crime" and "mental illness" may be applied to the same act simultaneously, alternately or exclusively. The processes, whereby these shifting categories and their satellite terminologies attach to an individual and the subsequent consequences to the person and the state of the classification, will be studied.

Three groups, each composed of twenty-five people, will be compared. The members of each group have been accused and/or convicted of the same criminal offenses. One group is composed of convicted and imprisoned offenders; the second consists of those accused who are sent to a mental hospital for pretrial diagnostic evaluation and are subsequently returned to court for trial; and the third is made up of alleged offenders who are sent to a mental hospital for diagnostic evaluation and are either committed without a criminal trial or referred to outpatient clinics.

The result of the research will be:
(1) a categorization of the constellation of forces operating within and without the systems of criminal law and psychiatry;
(2) an assessment of whether present practices and institutions are fully adequate to deal with the complex problems they are meant to handle;
(3) the construction of alternative theoretical models;
(4) an evaluation of alternative methods.

P 515 Assessment of the Community Delinquency Control Project of the Division of Parole.

PERSONNEL: Bertram H. Johnson; Carolyn B. Jamison.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority.
DATES: Began 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Bertram M. Johnson, Associate Social Research Analyst, Division of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: This project was initiated to provide statistical descriptions of the operation of the Community Delinquency Control Project (CDCP); to validate previously designed "workload" measures by means of time studies; to evaluate the effectiveness of the CDCP program in terms of the wards' parole performance, if a satisfactory research design can be introduced.

Two parole units, each to supervise 100 wards, have been established in Los Angeles and Oakland. Wards are originally deemed eligible for CDCP if they are males between the ages of thirteen through seventeen, live in the project areas and have not been committed to the Youth Authority for an offense involving violence. In addition, an assessment is made of the community's reaction, and if serious objections are made to the ward's release he is declared ineligible. Finally, some cases are rejected for various reasons related to judgments of treatment amenability.

Wards who are deemed eligible are released directly to the project from the reception centers. Because caseloads average fifteen wards per agent, the wards can be offered intensive supervision on parole. The major treatment elements available are: increased general supervision, intensive individual counseling, types of group counseling, activity groups, psychiatric and group work consultation to the agents, short-term custody for limit-setting, increased use of subsidized out-of-home placements and regularly scheduled case conferences on each ward.

P 516 Motivation for occupational rehabilitation and employment.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: District of Columbia Youth Center, Lorton, Virginia; U. S. Office of Manpower Development and Training.
DATES: Began 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Joseph H. Havener, Superintendent, District of Columbia Youth Center, Lorton, Virginia.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the project is to demonstrate the effects of intensified counseling, combined with vocational guidance and job development of approximately 200 selected problem youths, now housed at the District of Columbia Youth Center at Lorton, Virginia, who would otherwise enter the labor market with severe employment handicaps. In addition, the project will provide these youths with a training program which includes motivation and work skills in seven selected occupations: automobile mechanic, barber, clerk food service, building service and maintenance, painting, radio and television repair. Job development is a primary goal of this project. As of April, 1965, seventeen students had been paroled and all seventeen were placed in jobs in the trade for which they were trained. Follow-up on the men paroled is done through the individual probation officer.

P 517 The youthful delinquent behavior of men who are today respectable members of society: The Career Patterns Project.

PERSONNEL: Sophia M. Robison; Gene Norman Levine; Dale E. Ordes.
AUSPICES: Adelphi College, Institute of Behavioral and Social Sciences; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began October, 1961. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Sophia M. Robison, Ph. D., Director, Institute of the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Adelphi College, Garden City, New York.

SUMMARY: The major aim of this study is to test the hypothesis that youthful delinquency in various forms and various degrees, characterizes the adolescence of the majority of today's respectable male adults. Males between the ages of thirty to sixty were interviewed to determine:
(1) whether and under what circumstances they may have engaged in socially disapproved behavior in their youth;
(2) why and under what circumstances they abandoned this behavior.
These data will be related to the relevant socio-cultural variables, as well as to the respondents' present attitudes toward anti-social behavior.

Almost 350 respondents in Glen Cove Long Island, N. Y. and Boston, Massachusetts have been interviewed and descriptive data and responses to on hundred open-ended questions have been coded and tabulated. Scales and indices are being constructed and a full report will be written.

P 518 The Frederick A. Moran Memorial Institute on Delinquency and Crime.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: St. Lawrence University; New York State Department of Correction; New York State Department of Mental Hygiene; New York State Department of Social Welfare; New York State Civil Service; New York State Division for Youth; New York State Division of Parole.
DATES: This is an annual one-week institute.

CORRESPONDENT: Joseph J. Romoda, Vice President and Dean, St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York.

SUMMARY: This annual one-week institute includes daily courses, workshops, forums, discussion periods and evening sessions. Some of the major objectives are:
(1) to help workers in the field of crime and delinquency become aware of research, new developments in allied fields and new trends in theory and methods;
(2) to encourage interdisciplinary cooperation;
(3) to alert workers in the field to useful community resources;
(4) to train workers for executive and administrative work;
(5) to train workers in public relations;
(6) to train workers in methods of training others;
(7) to assist and encourage university authorities to provide year round leadership and assistance in the in-service training of personnel.

P 519 Contingencies Applicable to Special Education (CASE).

PERSONNEL: Harold L. Cohen; James A. Filipczak; John S. Bis.
AUSPICES: Institute for Behavioral Research, Inc.; National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Project received at ICCD September, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Harold L. Cohen, Director, Institute for Behavioral Research, Inc., 2426 Linden Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland.

SUMMARY: The use of grades as both measurement and achievement goals along with a subject matter arrangement (English, math, etc.), a performance system (honor, middle or basic group), a class promotion schedule (6th to 7th grade) and a Junior or Senior High School diploma have not operated as effective long or short range motivation goals for most of the student-inmates at the National Training School for Boys.

Therefore, in addition to a new grouping of subject matter and schedules based on individual or group performance requirements, CASE (Contingencies Applicable to Special Education) will use certain areas of reinforcement normally operating in non-academic environments (a lounge with amusement machines, etc.) as contingencies, that is events or situations that can initiate, maintain and increase or decrease behaviors, to increase the educational performances of these student-inmates randomly assigned to CASE. CASE also will work with the correctional officers and teachers assigned to its weekly seminar and training lab sessions. These sessions are designed to provide valuable institutional feedback and to prepare the present training school staff for the possible development of a larger two-year project should CASE

prove to be operationally effective within this institution.

P 520 A study of capital punishment in South Africa.

PERSONNEL: D. J. Welsh.
AUSPICES:
DATES: Began January, 1965. Estimated completion January, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: D. J. Welsh, African Studies Department, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa.

SUMMARY: This examination of the entire institution of capital punishment in South Africa will attempt to relate it to the social structure of South Africa.

P 521 The open prison camp at Kopay, Ceylon.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Department of Prisons, Ceylon.
DATES: Began July, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: The Superintendent, Jaffna Prison, Jaffna, Ceylon.

SUMMARY: The second open prison camp for adult prisoners in Ceylon was started at Kopay, Ceylon. It is situated on twenty acres of crown land in the Jaffna district in the Northern Province of Ceylon. Thirty long-term first offenders, who had already completed more than one-third of their sentence in a closed prison, were the first occupants. When completed, the camp will hold 120 prisoners. Vocational training in agriculture, masonry and bread baking will be given, with most emphasis being placed on agricultural training.

P 522 Interpersonal relations project.

PERSONNEL: Gerald M. Goodman; Earl C. Brennen.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health; University Young Mens Christian Association, Stiles Hall; University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Human Development; Berkeley Unified School District; Berkeley Health Department.
DATES: Began September 1, 1962. Estimated completion February 28, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Gerald M. Goodman, Ph. D., University Young Mens Christian Association, 2400 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, California, 94704.

SUMMARY: The objectives of this project are:
(1) to establish two-person relationships between emotionally troubled elementary school boys and male university students that may facilitate personal growth in both participants;
(2) to study changes in behavior and attitudes in both participants as a function of their relationship;
(3) to refine methods for observing two-person interaction;
(4) to develop standardized methods for selecting and training college men for non-professional helping roles.

P 523 A retrospective study of sentences imposed and identification of predictive data on federal offenders in the U. S. Courts, Western District of Missouri.

PERSONNEL: Grenville M. Robbins; Michael S. Lenrow.
AUSPICES: U. S. Courts Administrative Office; U. S. Bureau of Prisons.
DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Grenville M. Robbins, Community Studies, Inc., 2300 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Missouri, 64108.

SUMMARY: This research project will have as its general objective a retrospective study of sentences imposed in the District Court which will correlate:
(1) characteristics of offenders at the time of sentencing;
(2) the sentence imposed;
(3) recidivism during a ten year post-sentencing period.
The study will also seek to determine the feasibility of using a prediction table in the federal district courts as a supplement to the present case-study type of pre-sentence investigations for assisting the judges in the disposition of convicted defendants.

A further objective is the formulation of a proposal for a major project applying the methods employed in this pilot study to all United States District Courts. Such an expanded project would provide comparison with the substantive conclusions of the pilot project, further test the methodology of the pilot study and provide useful information for the administration of record keeping systems.

Phases I and II of the research project which

are concerned with general orientation, examination of the literature and a determination of the adequacy of existing records in the district court in terms of containing factors to be used in the prediction tables, have been completed.

P 524 The BAM (Barbiturate, Amphetamine, Marijuana) Treatment Project.

PERSONNEL: Alexander Bassin; Ralph S. Banay; Jules Rubin; Daniel Casriel.
AUSPICES: New York Foundation; Civic Center Clinic (BARO), Brooklyn, New York.
DATES: Began November 1, 1965. Estimated completion October 30, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Alexander Bassin, Ph. D., Suite 305, Municipal Building, Brooklyn 1, New York.

SUMMARY: The goal of the BAM (Barbiturate, Amphetamine, Marijuana) treatment project is to develop a treatment approach that may be efficacious with "pillheads" and "potheads". These are generally lower-class, culturally deprived youthful individuals habituated to the use of barbiturates, amphetamines, marijuana or glue-sniffing, who were referred by court agencies. The treatment approach derives from the techniques of Daytop Lodge, Alcoholics Anonymous, Synanon, Gamblers Anonymous and other self-help organizations as well as the writings of Mowrer and Glasser, in that reliance will be placed on indigenous leaders. These leaders will assume personal responsibility for "saving" their "brothers" by helping them not only attain abstinence from pills and weed, but also develop a philosophy and value system stressing integrity, honesty and responsibility.

P 525 Early identification of behavior problems.

PERSONNEL: David B. Orr; Louise W. Cureton; Barbara D. Bates.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began February 1, 1963. Estimated completion September 30, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. David B. Orr, American Institutes for Research, 8555 - 16th Street, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to establish relationships between data collected by Project Talent for all students in grades 8-12 in a given area called "Mountain View", and criterion data being collected for these cases regarding truancy, suspension, dropout, disciplinary, emotional illness, juvenile delinquency and other similar behavior problems with a view to establishing predictive indices leading to early identification of such problems. Five thousand seven hundred and forty-six students, male and female, are being studied.

P 526 Study of men who gamble on slot machines.

PERSONNEL: Karl- Dieter Opp; Fritz Sack.
AUSPICES: Verband der Deutschen Automatenindustrie, Cologne, Germany; University of Cologne, Research Institute of Sociology, Germany; Market Research Institute "Informarkt", Hamburg, Germany.
DATES: Began May, 1964. Completed May, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Dipl.-Hdl. Karl- Dieter Opp and Dr. Fritz Sack, Forschungsinstitut für Soziologie, Cologne, Zülpicher Strasse 182, Germany.

SUMMARY: Interviews and observation of 2,326 men in Cologne, Hamburg and other cities in Germany revealed that half of the male population of West Germany and Berlin gambles or has gambled on slot machines in pubs. Representative and non-representative interviews with gamblers and non-gamblers over the age of eighteen, were recorded and the pubs and the surrounding environment were observed. The intensity of the gambling is low. There were negative correlations between social strata, age, identification with religion and frequency of gambling. There was positive correlation between gambling on slot machines and identification with the culture of the pub. Married men gambled less frequently than unmarried men and older men gambled less frequently than younger men. Losing had no effect on the frequency of gambling. Other expenditures of gamblers and non-gamblers were similar. There was no correlation between a general feeling of frustration with certain kinds of social relations and frequency of gambling; however, if a person entered a pub on the day he was frustrated, then the greater his frustration, the more likely he was to gamble. The hypothesis that gambling on slot machines is a way to relieve tensions could not be corroborated. Deviant behavior and anomie have nothing to do with gambling on slot machines.

P 527 Relations between the police and the public.

PERSONNEL: J. M. H. Knibbeler.
AUSPICES: Municipal Police, Sittard, Netherlands.
DATES: Began 1961. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Drs. J. M. H. Knibbeler, Rijksweg Noord 304, Sittard, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: One of the causes of crime is discordant relations between the public and the police. One thousand men and women, police officers and ordinary citizens, ranging from eighteen to seventy-five years of age, are being interviewed to discover the causes and effects of inharmonious relations between the public and the police.

P 528 A study of families who have lost parental rights due to court contact.

PERSONNEL: Beatrice Van Peel.
AUSPICES: Belgian Ministry of Justice, Division of Child Welfare; School of Social Work, Anvers.
DATES: Began October, 1964. Completed July, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: M. R. Six, Protection d'Enfants Palais de Justice, Rue Amerique, Anvers, Belgique.

SUMMARY: Data derived from social observation of families living in the town of Anvers, who came to the attention of the court in 1957, 1958 and 1959, with no loss of parental rights due to this contact, were compared with data derived from social observation of families who had lost their parental rights due to court contact. It was discovered that the assistance of a social worker prior to court contact was a major factor in enabling a family to retain its parental rights. There were many more families which lost their parental rights than there were families who retained them, therefore the need for expanded social work assistance to families prior to court contact is indicated.

P 529 Lower-class family organization and values.

PERSONNEL: Hyman Rodman; Patricia G. Voydanoff.
AUSPICES: Merrill-Palmer Institute; National Institute of Mental Health; U. S. Welfare Administration.
DATES: Began 1961. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Hyman Rodman, Merrill-Palmer Institute, Detroit, Michigan. 48202.

SUMMARY: A series of interrelated projects are being carried out in order to investigate the relationship between lower-class status on the one hand and family organization and values on the other. A theoretical framework has been developed in order to deal with such phenomena as illegitimacy, juvenile delinquency and aspirations. This "lower-class value stretch" framework posits that there is a wider range of values within the lower class with a lesser degree of commitment to any level within that range. This framework has been helpful in clarifying contradictory sets of published data in the literature, and it is presently being used to guide further research in the United States and Trinidad.

P 530 A study of attitudes of girls, social workers and juvenile review board members toward transfer of girls from the Wisconsin School for Girls to the Wisconsin Home for Women.

PERSONNEL: I. Lorraine Davis; Katherine B. Kaminski; Donald Newman; Paul H. Kusuda; Sanger B. Powers.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; University of Wisconsin.
DATES: Began January, 1965. Completed June, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Donald Newman, School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: The first section of this two-part study dealt with the dilemma of administrative transfer of juveniles to adult correctional institutions. A history of the statutory authority for transfer in Wisconsin was presented along with discussion of the legal and administrative policies of other states and the constitutionality of transferring a juvenile to an adult institution without a court hearing.

The second section of this study dealt with the contrasting attitudes toward administrative transfers of juveniles from the Wisconsin School for Girls (WSG) to the Wisconsin Home for Women (WHW). Separate questionnaires were completed by four Parole Board members, ten social workers at WSG, twenty randomly selected WSG girls and twenty girls who had received administrative transfers to WHW. The respondents completed most of the ques-

tions. The completed responses were tabulated and some of the findings are as follows. Two of the four Parole Board members and five of the ten WSG social workers (half of the professional staff respondents) thought that being too old for the program was the most important reason for transfer. This compared with fifteen percent of the WHW sample and ten percent of the WSG sample. Thus, professional staff perception did not coincide with client perception. One-third of the girls at WSG believed that the reason for transfer was the commission of a serious offense. Two-fifths of the girls who had been transferred to WHW believed that the reason for transfer related to running away. The majority of the professional staff respondents thought the transfer objective was that the WHW program was better suited to the needs of the transferred girls. In contrast with staff opinion, the WSG girls all thought the objective related to discipline while those at WHW had scattered opinions. Thus, despite the relatively small sample size, the study indicated that differences in attitudes and perspectives were present between the two groups regarding ideas as to reasons for and objectives of administrative transfers.

P 531 Evaluation of half-way house facilities for youthful offenders in the United States.

PERSONNEL: O. J. Keller, Jr.
AUSPICES: Ford Foundation; University of Chicago, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice.
DATES: Began November 1, 1965. Estimated completion June 1, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: O. J. Keller, Jr., Research Associate, Room 402, Law School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.

SUMMARY: This study of half-way house facilities for youthful offenders in the United States involves visiting some of the major, better known half-way houses for children, interviews with the staff and the children, a review of current literature on the topic and recommendations for possible future action in this field. Such facilities include:
(1) alternatives to incarceration;
(2) placement for paroless unable to return to their own homes;
(3) community treatment centers for young offenders who continue to live at home;
(4) a last resort for youths whose conduct on parole threatens to return them to institutions.

P 532 The ideology of the juvenile court in historical perspective.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: University of Chicago, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice.
DATES: Began December, 1965. Estimated completion January, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Francis A. Allen, The Law School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.

SUMMARY: This project will comprise an analysis, based primarily on historical materials, of the presuppositions of the juvenile court movement and their relation to nineteenth-century developments in the theory of rehabilitation and humanitarian sentiment. The relation and relevance of the issues created by these presuppositions to modern problems will be examined also.

P 533 A study of capital punishment.

PERSONNEL: Norval Morris.
AUSPICES: University of Chicago, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice.
DATES: Began September 30, 1965. Estimated completion July 31, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Norval Morris, Director, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, University of Chicago, Law School, 1111 E. 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.

SUMMARY: This survey of changes in the law and practice concerning capital punishment in all member countries of the United Nations over the past five years, will include a consideration of "alternative sanctions" and of military offences.

P 534 A survey of the Swedish adult correctional system.

PERSONNEL: Norval Morris.
AUSPICES: University of Chicago, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice.
DATES: Began July, 1965. Estimated completion April, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Norval Morris, Director, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, University of Chicago, Law School, 1111 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.

SUMMARY: This survey of the Swedish adult correctional system pays specific attention to laws and practices which may have particular significance for the development of correctional practices in the United States.

P 535 An analysis of crime news and other crime material in Helsinki newspapers.

PERSONNEL: Pertti Hemánus.
AUSPICES: Institute of Criminology, Finland; Finnish Cultural Foundation.
DATES: Began April, 1963. Estimated completion April, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Pertti Hemánus, Riistapolku 4A2, Tapiola 2, Finland.

SUMMARY: The frame of reference of the study is a theory about the functions and disfunctions of crime material for society and for the press as a social system. The empirical data have been collected by qualitative and quantitative content analysis of:
(1) a sample of crime news;
(2) editorial material dealing with criminality;
(3) one sensational crime of violence as reported by ten daily newspapers in Helsinki;
(4) one sensational white collar crime as reported by the same papers.
The problematic aspects of crime reporting and crime news are discussed.

P 536 Surgical and social rehabilitation of adult offenders.

PERSONNEL: H. Abeles; M. Lewin; W. Mandell; Douglas S. Lipton; Howard Safar; Richard Kurtzberg.
AUSPICES: New York City Department of Correction; Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center; Social Restoration Research Center; Staten Island Mental Health Society, Inc.
DATES: Began July 1, 1964. Estimated completion June 30, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Douglas S. Lipton, Surgical and Social Rehabilitation of Adult Offenders, 64 University Place, New York, New York 10003.

SUMMARY: Physically disfigured individuals often meet job and personal situations with something of a handicap. Such defective people rarely are treated with the same degree of interest that non-defective people get. As a consequence of this kind of treatment by others, visibly disfigured men occasionally react against society and in so doing violate the law in some way which ends with their imprisonment. This project attempts to determine the effectiveness of plastic surgery, combined with social and vocational services in the after-release period, as a rehabilitative device for disfigured male adult offenders. It is our contention that many of these men can be rehabilitated through the use of plastic surgery.

In line with this goal and with a research orientation, disfigured subjects are chosen from the inmate population of a local short term institution. They are screened for surgical reparability and psychological suitability for surgery, interviewed for background and vocational history and randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. Prior to discharge, they are reinterviewed to apprise them of the surgical and social-vocational services available to them. These social and vocational services consist of family counseling, psychological and psychiatric counseling and treatment, vocational guidance, counseling and training, job placement, domiciling, provision of welfare as needed, etc. Follow-up determinations are conducted six months and one year following release to find out how successful the surgical and social services have been in keeping the subjects out of jail and in sustaining them as useful citizens.

P 537 Project on Social Welfare Law.

PERSONNEL: Norman Dorsen; Bernard E. Harvith; Gertrude Mainzer; Charles Ares; Elizabeth Wickenden.
AUSPICES: Field Foundation; New York University, School of Law.
DATES: Began May, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. Gertrude Mainzer, Project on Social Welfare Law, New York University, School of Law, Room 410, New York, New York, 10003.

SUMMARY: Heretofore, the legal profession has largely overlooked the power of the State, in public programs, to grant, condition or withhold benefits. Recent developments have focused attention on this increasingly important and neglected area. The Project on Social Welfare Law is a joint effort of professors from many law schools, legal representatives of interested organizations and practicing members of the bar who are concerned in this area of law.

The Project will focus on the substantive and procedural rights of persons entitled to public benefits and protections, such as

rights to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, social security insurance, public assistance, public housing, child welfare services and education or training programs. The Project will seek ways to clarify understanding of the legal rights and protections connected with these benefits, all of which are based on varying factors of entitlement. It will consider possible infringement of constitutional, statutory and other rights in the administration of social welfare programs, such as arbitrary or unreasonable eligibility requirements, inequitable distribution of benefits, use of "midnight" and other unreasonable searches, release of privileged information and restrictions on freedom of movement.

To achieve these ends the Project will engage in and stimulate research, will develop materials for law school courses, and will arrange for widespread circulation of pertinent materials, such as research papers, court decisions and agency rulings. In short, the Project will serve as a national clearing house and will provide a catalytic function on social welfare law.

P 538 Quaker Project on Community Conflict.

PERSONNEL: Ross Flanagan.
AUSPICES: Religious Society of Friends, New York Yearly Meeting.
DATES: Began October 1, 1965. Estimated completion October 1, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Robert Morris, Staff Assistant, Quaker Project on Community Conflict, 218 East 18th Street, New York, New York, 10003.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the Project is "to explore and develop the contemporary relevance of Friends' historic non-violent approach as a creative response to the violent conditions and events of our time". It focuses on the causes of violence in local communities. The project operates through three committees of volunteers, as follows:
(1) a training and action committee promoting training, role-playing and study in nonviolence directed toward the resolution of specific concerns and seeking to encourage specific community action projects;
(2) a research committee to:
a) gather information from agencies experienced in dealing with situations of social conflict and civic violence;
b) study of the effectiveness of various non-violent approaches to conflict resolution;
c) digest this research data into a Handbook for Training in Nonviolence for the further education of interested Friends;
(3) a special assistance committee to build up a roster of volunteers prepared to serve on special missions when there is a particular need.

Concerned Friends, referred to as community contacts, who live at considerable distance from the Project office and whose Meetings are not currently involved in training or action projects, take the initiative in exploring situations of conflict and violence in their own communities. They attempt to interest local Friends and others in some sort of action on the matter. If successful in interesting a small group, the community contact(s) then communicate with the Project Secretary for his help and that of the staff groups in setting up a Project.

Staff workers and volunteers direct the activities of each committee, usually spending some time each week working out of the Project office. In the Project office are a small library of community problems, social theory and non-violent social action; and files of pamphlets and clippings in the various subject-interests of the Project.

P 539 Recreation in rehabilitation of narcotic addicts and offenders.

PERSONNEL: Elliot G. Young; Beatrice E. Hill; Frances B. Arje; Annette Logan; Charlotte Martin.
AUSPICES: Comeback, Inc.; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began 1962. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Comeback, Inc., 16 West 46 Street, New York, New York, 10036.

SUMMARY: The specific aims of this project are to:
(1) meet local demand for consultation in therapeutic recreation in agencies serving narcotic addicts;
(2) demonstrate, evaluate and report the effect of this type of consultation.

Service demonstrations include:
(1) general consultation process with twenty-eight agencies;
(2) procedures for estimating needs, resources and costs of providing recreation services in five representative types of agencies;
(3) techniques of activity programing, leadership and recreation-counseling with 250 narcotic addicts;
(4) methods of orienting twenty-one professional and subprofessional personnel to the

basic principles and practice of therapeutic recreation with narcotic addicts;
(5) methods of recruiting, screening, training, placing and supervising sixty-eight volunteer recreation-aides.
Evaluation, production and national distribution of manuals and other informational materials for sponsoring groups interested in implementing similar programs in metropolitan communities throughout the United States are being undertaken.

P 540 Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Nada Beth Glick; Eugene Doleschal; Barbara M. Preschel; Armine Dikijian; Alexander Almasy; Eleanor Lawless; William L. Hickey; Marcia Stuart; Reseda Beck; Robert David; Karen Hoffbauer; Blanche Hyman; Dorinda Schaffer; Bernice Siewe; Velma Shelton; Nina Kurhanowicz; Mike Nuzzolo.
AUSPICES: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Information Center on Crime and Delinquency; National Clearinghouse on Mental Health Information; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began 1961. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York, 10010.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this information service is to collect, organize and distribute, on an international basis:
(1) literature on crime, delinquency and related subjects;
(2) summaries of current projects in the field.
This is accomplished primarily through a bi-monthly publication of abstracts of the literature and summaries of current projects entitled the International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency. Automated information storage for retrieval of pertinent material is done under contract with the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information. The NCCD Information Center Library, started in 1910, includes a collection of 3,500 books, 17,000 vertical file items (primarily research reports and government documents) and 300 journal volumes. The Information Center also acts as a clearinghouse for U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development material and publishes a bi-monthly newsletter which is sent to grantees.

P 541 Regional surveys of juvenile delinquency in Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: United Nations Asia and Far East Institute; United Nations Economic Commission for Africa; United Nations Economic and Social Council; United Nations Unit on Social Defense.
DATES: Project received at ICCD October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Bernard W. Kofsky, Chief, Research and Publication Section, Bureau of Social Affairs, United Nations, New York.

SUMMARY: Comprehensive regional surveys of the extent and nature of juvenile delinquency in Asia, the Middle East and Africa have been undertaken. Separate publications for each geographic area will be available.

P 542 National reports on juvenile delinquency

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: United Nations Economic and Social Council.
DATES: Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Bernard W. Kofsky, Chief, Research and Publications Section, Bureau of Social Affairs, United Nations, New York.

SUMMARY: Five comparable national reports on the real extent of the increase of juvenile delinquency, as well as the extent to which such increases may be due to economic, social and/or psychological causes have been undertaken. The reports on Yugoslavia and Zambia have been completed. Upon the completion of all the reports, a small meeting of the research directors concerned, plus three or four other experts, will be convened to analyze and synthesize the findings of the national case studies in order to formulate general conclusions and recommendations.

P 543 Prediction and measurement of personality changes in boys committed as delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Donald Lederman; James Hurd; William Naylor.
AUSPICES: Iowa Training School for Boys, Eldora, Iowa.
DATES: Began August, 1963. Completed August, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Donald Lederman, Ph. D., Clinical Psychology Consultant, Bureau of Youth Services, Department of Public Welfare,

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

SUMMARY: Forty-nine delinquent boys were tested to measure changes in their identifications as a result of a stay in a treatment oriented training school. Measures of identification on Kelly's Role Construct Repertory Test were compared before and after institutionalization. Findings were that identification with authority figures and ability to identify with others increased after institutionalization. Identification with delinquents decreased. The greatest positive changes took place in boys showing the most pathology when committed.

P 544 A study of undetected delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Martin Gold; Donald Halsted; Safia Kassim Mohsen.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health; University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research.
DATES: Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Martin Gold, Ph. D., Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

SUMMARY: A random sample of boys and girls, thirteen to sixteen years of age, residing in the school district of a Michigan city of 200,000 population were interviewed. The purpose was to ascertain the frequency of delinquent behavior, its distribution by certain demographic characteristics and the causative factors of such acts.

A monograph, Delinquent Behavior in an American City, is being prepared which presents data demonstrating differences in the degree and nature of delinquency between boys and girls, boys from different social strata and ethnic groups, youngsters from intact and broken homes, etc.; and describing delinquent behavior as a "pick-up game," in terms of the nature of delinquent groups, the degree of premeditation, and the times and places of delinquent acts.

P 545 A study of identity in adolescents and its relation to deviancy.

PERSONNEL: John B. Marks; Irwin G. Sarason.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department of Institutions.
DATES: Began December, 1963. Completed December, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John B. Marks, Ph. D., Director, Mental Health Research Institute, State Department of Institutions, Ft. Steilacoom, Washington.

SUMMARY: A comparative study of sixty normal adolescent boys matched by age, socio-economic status and I. Q. with thirty delinquent and thirty psychotic boys is being undertaken to study the boys' perceptions of themselves, their views of others' perceptions of them and of the demands these important others made of them. The relationship of these perceptions to mental disturbance and delinquent behavior are being investigated. Each subject describes actual self, ideal self, self as perceived by parents, teachers and friends and self as parents, teachers and friends would like subject to be, on a semantic differential. D^2 relations between these semantic differential profiles will be computed.

P 546 A two-year study and planning project of juvenile services in Washtenaw County, Michigan.

PERSONNEL: Sally Vinter.
AUSPICES: University of Michigan; U. S. Children's Bureau.
DATES: Began July 1, 1964. Estimated completion July 1, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. Sally Vinter, Project 74, City Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

SUMMARY: The project is oriented toward a better structure for juvenile services and a reorganized court structure, as required by a new State Constitution. Implementation will take several years of work by governmental and citizens' groups. Further details may be obtained when reports are compiled.

P 547 Socialization of non-school-oriented delinquent boys.

PERSONNEL: Amos E. Reed; Lawrence A. Ashkins; Lincoln Pfeiffer; Leonard Sitsma; Cecil Hinsey; Arnold E. Droge.
AUSPICES: MacLaren School for Boys; Oregon State Board of Control; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began February, 1965. Estimated completion October, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Amos E. Reed, Superintendent, MacLaren School for Boys, Route 1, Box 37, Woodburn, Oregon.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to demonstrate that non-school-oriented, delinquent boys, from the MacLaren School for Boys, can be more effectively re-integrated into community living by way of residence in a half-way house and participation in a vocational training program. The half-way house program is designed to offer, within the context of the community of Portland, a less structured living environment than that of the institution. There is a strong emphasis on both group and individual counseling and on the involvement of the boys' families in the counseling program. An intensive vocational training and job placement program is provided for these boys in cooperation with the Youth Opportunities Center, a division of the Oregon State Employment Service. The evaluation phase of the project is based on a comparison between the community performance of the boys in the project and the boys in two control groups.

P 548 Application of interdisciplinary theory to a curriculum in juvenile corrections.

PERSONNEL: J. M. Martin; J. P. Fitzpatrick; H. E. Dermody; C. H. Elliott; R. E. Gould; A. Grey; J. E. McElroy; J. F. Scheuer.
AUSPICES: Fordham University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology; Fordham University, School of Social Service; New York University, Graduate School of Social Work; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began September, 1965. Estimated completion August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor John M. Martin, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Fordham University, Bronx, New York, 10458.

SUMMARY: This project will combine social and cultural dimensions with those of psychoanalysis and other clinical points of view as they may be used in training professional personnel for work in juvenile corrections. The specific purpose is to develop curriculum materials that will describe and illustrate the application of an interdisciplinary theory of delinquency causation in the study of delinquent behavior through the use of sociogenic life histories, situational analysis of delinquent acts and epidemiological analysis.

P 549 Professional practice issues in neighborhood organization for community action.

PERSONNEL: John B. Turner.
AUSPICES: National Association of Social Workers, Inc.; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Project received at ICCD December, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. John B. Turner, Professor of Social Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

SUMMARY: The Workshops on Issues in Practice is a nation-wide study of current experience in neighborhood organization for community action in five locations. Each pair of workshops includes one for members and officers of neighborhood organizations and one for staff personnel working with such groups. A preliminary review of current organizational patterns provides a common framework for all workshops. A summary and analysis of the workshops will be done to provide material for a national invitational conference on this subject to be held in late 1966. The material resulting from these workshops will be prepared with a view toward their utility in training professionals and non-professionals to staff neighborhood organization programs.

P 550 A supplemental class to enhance education.

PERSONNEL: Frank N. Jacobson; Rolland G. Walters; Chet Riley.
AUSPICES: Englewood School District Number One, Colorado; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began August, 1965. Estimated completion September, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Englewood School District Number One, 4101 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado, 80110.

SUMMARY: This project addresses itself to basic educational defects in several types of students--potential dropouts, near delinquents and underachievers--who because of such defects do not participate effectively in the public school program and therefore are liable to become burdens or menaces to themselves and the public. It is a revision of the school's approach to the student who is not being prepared for a fully adequate adulthood because of problems of motivation and deficits in fundamental educational orientation. It involves an innovation of methods designed to produce socially and economically contributory behavior and a reduction of norm violating

behaviors, by teaching self-directed behavior based upon reasoning intrinsic satisfactions and not by compliance based upon fear of externalized punishments. It involves an expanded and a revised role for the teacher. An innovation in the approach is that it is a completely unstructured, unsystematic curriculum which permits a primary and sensitive focus upon the students' immediate functioning level of understanding. The expanded and revised role of the teacher approximates the teaching role of parents in terms of comprehensiveness and fundamentals of socialization and self-concept.

P 551 The Southern Arizona Predelinquency Project.

PERSONNEL: Gaylord Thorne; Ralph Wetzel; Roland Tharp.
AUSPICES: Southern Arizona Mental Health Center; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion December, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Southern Arizona Mental Health Center, 1930 East Sixth Street, Tucson, Arizona.

SUMMARY: The Southern Arizona Predelinquency Project is a program for early intervention in identified predelinquent, predropout cases. It utilizes a program of careful assessment of the child, his family and other significant individuals in his natural environment. All therapeutic intervention is mediated by these naturally related individuals. The intervention program is created to take advantage of the childs' reinforcement hierarchy. The selection of mediators is according to their ability to administer the selected reinforcements contingent on successive approximations to the desired behavior by the child. Nonprofessional level case aides will be trained to consult to the "mediators." An important aim is to develop a program of consultation which will be appropriate to a sparsely populated, multi-ethnic group area where direct professional contact with behavior problem individuals is unfeasible.

P 552 Goals for Girls.

PERSONNEL: Patrick V. Riley.
AUSPICES: Foothill Family Service, California; Los Angeles County Probation Department.
DATES: Began September, 1964. Estimated completion December, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Patrick V. Riley, Executive Director, Foothill Family Service, 118 South Oak Knoll, Pasadena, California.

SUMMARY: A minimum of sixty women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five who were granted probation in the Foothill Area Office were randomly selected for inclusion in experimental and control groups. The purpose of the study was:
(1) to determine whether young women on probation can be successfully involved in a casework treatment program with an outside private agency;
(2) to demonstrate the effectiveness of the cooperation and collaboration between a private and a public agency;
(3) to study concepts and practices concerning both voluntary and authoritarian treatment approaches.
The women were interviewed and a specific treatment approach for the experimental group was developed and implemented. Psychological tests and behavior ratings such as the MMPI, Semantic Differential and behavior correlates were given before and after the experimental period.

P 553 Therapeutic process in group psychotherapy.

PERSONNEL: Charles B. Truax.
AUSPICES: U. S. Veterans' Administration Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky.
DATES: Project received at ICCD December, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Charles B. Truax, Ph.D. Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

SUMMARY: The general aim of this research is to study the processes which facilitate or retard constructive personality change during group psychotherapy and thus to contribute to the understanding of effective antecedents of constructive personality change. A secondary purpose is to evaluate the generality of the therapeutic process by using very diverse patient populations, i. e.:
(1) institutionalized mental patients;
(2) mentally ill persons not requiring hospitalization;
(3) institutionalized juvenile delinquents.

Psychotherapy groups meet with a therapist for a total of twenty-four sessions over a time span of twelve weeks. Each group includes ten patients. The group members will get a pre-therapy and post-therapy test battery consisting of the MMPI and the Anxiety Reaction Scales, the Q-sort for Self and Ideal, an Autobiographical Questionnaire and the

therapist will fill out the Palo Alto Group Psychotherapy Scale. All sessions will be tape recorded and these will be analyzed along with the test information. The specific hypotheses will be evaluated by the use of scales designed to measure the hypothesized characteristics of the therapeutic conditions and of the depth of intra-personal exploration. Evidences of constructive personality change will be based upon changes in the tape recordings themselves, changes in the test battery performance, changes in the Palo Alto scale and follow-up measurement of social adjustment.

P 554 A survey of delinquency in East St. Louis, Illinois.

PERSONNEL: Albert H. Baugher, III.
AUSPICES: Southern Illinois University, Delinquency Study Project.
DATES: Began July, 1963. Completed September, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Albert H. Baugher III, Research Assistant, Delinquency Study Project, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois.

SUMMARY: Records in enforcement agencies were consulted for data on all youths between the ages of eight and nineteen who committed acts which violated state, federal or community statutes between July 1, 1962 and May 31, 1963. The purpose was to determine the incidence, extent and location of juvenile delinquency in East St. Louis and use this information in delinquency prevention programs.

P 555 Training materials project for indigenous leaders.

PERSONNEL: Martha F. Allen; Helen Rowe; Helen Northen; Eva Schindler-Rainman; Ronald Lippitt; Edith Sunley; Roselle Kurland.
AUSPICES: Camp Fire Girls, Inc.; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began July 1, 1965. Estimated completion March 1, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Helen Rowe, Camp Fire Girls, Inc. 65 Worth Street, New York, New York, 10013.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is the development of appropriate training materials for inexperienced and untrained indigenous volunteer leaders. The materials will be designed to train the indigenous leader in the skills required for the leadership of groups of culturally and economically deprived girls, ages seven to seventeen. There will be three kinds of materials: a resource book; feedback and exchange structured materials; a series of training outlines for informal leaders group meetings.

P 556 A refinement in the use of the School Motivation Analysis Test (SMAT) as a predictor of school achievement in delinquent boys.

PERSONNEL: George R. Pierson.
AUSPICES: Green Hill School; Washington State Department of Institutions.
DATES: Began October, 1963. Completed December, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor George R. Pierson, Department of Psychology, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon.

SUMMARY: Earlier work in the prediction of school achievement by Pierson, Barton and Hey demonstrated that both components of the drive factors on the SMAT (integrated and unintegrated) each yield very high and significant relationships between predicted criteria. This study attempts to correlate both components to obtain an even higher multiple correlation. Pearson Product-Moment Coefficients and the Specification Equation were used. Eleven factors from each component were chosen for inclusion in the new equation. A multiple correlation of .92 was obtained, unquestionably the highest which has been reported to date. With the new equation, prediction of academic achievement of delinquent boys is now possible with an unprecedented degree of accuracy.

P 557 Decision making in allocating juvenile parolees to alternative treatments.

PERSONNEL: Herman Piven; Arden E. Melzer.
AUSPICES: New York State Department of Social Welfare; New Hampton State Training School for Boys, New York.
DATES: Began April, 1964. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: New Hampton State Training School for Boys, New Hampton, New York.

SUMMARY: This exploratory pilot study attempted:
(1) to identify the relative frequency with which empirically derived attributes are cited as influencing the decision to allocate juvenile parolees to intensive casework treatment or to regular parolee supervision;

(2) to specify, in terms of actual decisions, the initial process of parole work;
(3) to explore the extent to which leading identified factors influencing decisions to allocate juvenile parolees to alternative treatments coincide with those regarded as salient by practitioners themselves;
(4) to examine the relationship between allocation decisions and measures of recidivism.

A detailed content analysis of allocation decisions reported on an open-minded, standardized form was employed for inducing relative frequency of attributes cited as determining decision. Units of analysis are identifiable attributes of parolees and individual members of their families, including both verified acts, professional judgments and standardized measurements. Unit of enumeration is a tally of distinct themes (i. e., number of times intelligence is cited as distinct from I. Q. measurements; number of times parent-child interaction is cited as distinct from quality of relationship itself). The second stage of the study will employ a questionnaire with items derived from the findings of the content analysis.

P 558 A study of delinquent typology.

PERSONNEL: George R. Pierson.
AUSPICES: Green Hill School; Washington State Department of Institutions.
DATES: Began October, 1962. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor George R. Pierson, Department of Psychology, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon.

SUMMARY: The goal of this project is to isolate delinquent personality types and to study the relationship of these types to recidivism, treatability, prognosis, etc. A large sample of personality factor profiles has been gathered and a pattern similarity coefficient (rp) between each individual and every other individual in the sample has been computed. Development of a cluster search program for use with data processing equipment is planned.

P 559 Item analysis of the High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ) and development of a delinquency scale for that instrument.

PERSONNEL: George R. Pierson.
AUSPICES: Green Hill School; Washington State Department of Institutions.
DATES: Began 1961. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor George R. Pierson, Department of Psychology, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon.

SUMMARY: To discover whether there exists a pool of empirically derived items of the High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ) that differs significantly from the population at large, use was made of a small, but randomly selected sample of HSPQ profiles drawn from a delinquent population. Item by item, the number of true and false responses were counted to determine significant items in the delinquent population.

Eight HSPQ factors, rather than test items, were found to accomplish this task at beyond the .001 level of confidence. A method was developed for combining the discriminatory power of the eight significant factors into a single score.

P 560 The prediction of achievement in vocational training of delinquent boys.

PERSONNEL: George R. Pierson.
AUSPICES: Green Hill School; Washington State Department of Institutions.
DATES: Began January, 1964. Completed March, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor George R. Pierson, Department of Psychology, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon.

SUMMARY: Fifty-six students assigned to shops in the vocational training program at Green Hill School in 1963 were studied to determine the best means of predicting the aptitude of delinquent boys for training in vocational shops.

Pearson-Product-Moment Coefficients were computed between each of the fourteen personality factors and instructors ratings. Tests were administered during a boy's first week in the institution; ratings were made following a boy's departure from the institution. Data were compared for computer analysis. A multiple correlation of .65 has been secured (significant at the .01 level) indicating that personality variables play an extremely important role in success in vocational training. Tentative findings seem to indicate that about forty-two percent of the variance in an instructor's ratings are determined by personality factors alone. This, if combined with ability measurements, would lead to extremely high multiple correlations.

P 561 Antecedents and strategies for prevention and control of beach riots.

PERSONNEL: M. E. Van Nostrand; W. C. Kvaraceus; Stuart Palmer; Helen J. Kenney.
AUSPICES: Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, Chamber of Commerce, Teenage Relations Subcommittee; Lincoln Filene Center, Tufts University; University of New Hampshire; Harvard University, Center for Cognitive Studies.
DATES: Began April, 1965. Estimated completion July, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Teenage Relations Subcommittee, Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce, Inc., Hampton, New Hampshire, 03842.

SUMMARY: This project gathered and analyzed information concerning the psycho-socio-economic antecedents of the faddish September youth movement to beach resorts which have become the scene of aggressive and destructive behavior. Contingent on the diagnostic study, various strategies of intervention for controlling and preventing youth riot behavior during the 1965 Labor Day weekend were developed and tested; viz., peer-group intervention, using trained college student observer-participants; welcome-beach-committees and hostess services; "coffee house" situations; youth hostels; special interest and recreation programs. The effect of the intervention strategies is being appraised using observation techniques. To ensure proper perspective, a number of beach resorts having similar problems are being visited and the literature on youth riots in foreign countries is being reviewed.

P 562 Workshops to reduce disparities in the perceptions of the goals of the Community Action for Youth, Inc. programs.

PERSONNEL: Raphael G. Lewis; James H. Misch; John C. Chambers; James R. Tanner; Doyle Shackelford; Richard Parker; Edward Cole; Marianne Cohen; Ever S. Kerr, Jr.; Roy N. Swisher.
AUSPICES: Community Action for Youth, Inc.; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began March 17, 1965. Completed June 30, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Community Action for Youth, Inc., 1959 East 79 Street, Cleveland, Ohio, 44103.

SUMMARY: The primary purpose of this series of workshops was to reduce disparities in perceptions of the overall goal of the demonstration and the goals of the individual programs of Community Action for Youth, Inc. Improvement in communication, horizontally, among program coordinators, and vertically, from the worker up to the coordinator, to the Executive and Board of Trustees, and to larger institutions (e. g., welfare, schools) and back again was the goal. It was hoped that this would pave the way for modifications of policy and improvement of services.

There were five workshop meetings. At the first, experts discussed the conceptual framework of the demonstration and the impact on structure and function of agencies, of assuming responsibility for aspects of the socialization of children. It was assumed that these social institutions share family functions of socialization: education, sex education, accepted social behavior, preparation for work, a system of values. The institutions needed to harmonize their programs to achieve consistency in the roles taught to youth in the area. Present at the first panel discussion were program coordinators and their assistants and representatives from within Welfare, Schools, Juvenile Court, MDTA. In subsequent sessions, coordinators presented discussions of the problems. In the final session, findings were presented to and discussed with the Board of Trustees of the demonstration project.

P 563 Progress for Providence, Inc.

PERSONNEL: Cleo E. Lachapelle; Paul Buckley; Carol J. Schaefer; Raymond O'Dowd.
AUSPICES: Progress for Providence, Inc.; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began January 18, 1965. Estimated completion February 14, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Progress for Providence, Inc., 333 Grotto Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island.

SUMMARY: This demonstration project in delinquency control is being conducted within the Inner City of Providence. It is directed toward youth who, because of social conditions, low family income, family breakdown, the influence of reference groups and the failure of service institutions to compensate for these circumstances, have delinquency rates exceeding those of most Providence youth. The programs of the project are based on the opportunity theory and the theory of differential association. Modofications have been made in the application of these theories due to the wide participation of Providence residents in project planning. There is heavy involvement

of service institution personnel, target area youth and adults through community action and training programs. The programs are active in the fields of education, employment, vocational training, community youth services and family welfare. Evaluation of specific programs and the effectiveness of the overall program in the prevention of juvenile delinquency is being undertaken.

P 564 A comparative analysis of social structure as it relates to reactions to imprisonment.

PERSONNEL: Stanton Wheeler.
AUSPICES: Russell Sage Foundation; National Science Foundation.
DATES: Project received at ICCD December, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Russell Sage Foundation, 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York.

SUMMARY: The central task of the research is to describe and in part to account for individual and collective reactions to imprisonment. Differing modes of response are presumed to be related to four broad sets of conditions:
(1) the social and personal characteristics the inmate brings to prison as a result of his pre-institutional socialization;
(2) the part he comes to play in the social organization of the prison, particularly his relative degree of involvement with other inmates, staff members and persons outside the institution;
(3) the nature of the prison itself;
(4) the community and cultural system within which the prison is embedded.

The chief research instrument is a questionnaire designed for inmates in the Scandinavian countries. It has been administered to over 2,000 inmates in fifteen institutions throughout Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark. Also being used in the analysis are open-ended interview materials from both inmates and staff in the institutions, written documents describing the penal systems of each country and public opinion data covering reactions to crime, criminals and prisons in the four countries.

P 565 A structured therapeutic work-study program for emotionally disturbed adolescents.

PERSONNEL: Jacob E. Slutsky; Irving Chipkin; Joyce Edwards; Gertrude Berman.
AUSPICES: U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; Luthere-Woodward School.
DATES: Project received at ICCD December, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. Evelyn Baer, Psychological Social Worker, Luthere-Woodward School, 66 South Grove Street, Freeport, New York.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the project is to investigate the contributions of a therapeutically oriented work-study program to the vocational rehabilitation of emotionally disturbed adolescent boys and girls from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, some of whom are delinquent or pre-delinquent. The program consists of:
(1) personal and vocational counseling;
(2) group counseling (psychodrama, role-playing, etc.);
(3) training for social and practical skills required on the job;
(4) vocationally oriented remedial education.
In addition the students will be placed in selected real-life job situations in the community on a part-time basis at first, and where possible, helped to secure full-time employment.

A comprehensive diagnostic study of each student will be made by clinical staff at intake. Supportive counseling will be provided while students are in the program and liaison maintained with the student's family. When students leave the program, the clinical study will be repeated to note the progress made.

P 566 Evaluation of a community treatment plan for Navajo problem drinkers.

PERSONNEL: William F. Sears; Eugene L. Mariani.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health; McKinley County Family Consultation Service, Inc., New Mexico; New Mexico Division of Mental Health.
DATES: Project received at ICCD December, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: McKinley County Family Consultation Service, Inc., 117 Medical Arts Building, Gallup, New Mexico.

SUMMARY: A treatment procedure has been developed which emphasizes the extramural treatment of Navajo Indian problem drinkers and utilizes the services of local community resources in treatment and rehabilitative efforts. This treatment involves the use of authoritative control (e. g., municipal and district courts); Antabuse; close follow-up care. Two groups were selected for further exploration and demonstration of this treatment method:
(1) an Antabuse and follow-up care group on court probation composed of 120 individuals;
(2) a control group of sixty individuals on court probation who will not receive Antabuse

treatment nor concentrated follow-up services. Upon medical clearance, the individual will receive Antabuse daily for a full year from project nurses or from U. S. Public Health Service facilities located throughout the area. Both groups will be observed for the duration of the project, but only Group 1 will receive follow-up rehabilitative services, such as job placement, counseling on drinking problems and family consultation services. Continuous evaluation of program activities and results will be conducted by staff members.

P 567 The identification and processing of social deviants.

PERSONNEL: William J. Chambliss.
AUSPICES: University of Washington, Institute for Sociological Research.
DATES: Began September 1, 1965. Estimated completion August 31, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: William J. Chambliss, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, 98105.

SUMMARY: This is a study of the criteria used by official agencies in the processing of juvenile offenders. The persons processed (offenders) and the processors in the police, sheriff's office and juvenile court are being studied. The attempt is being made to determine whether organizational features of these various agencies and ideological concerns lead to different decisions.

P 568 A study of criminality in Athens, Greece.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Criminological Research Center, Athens, Greece; Organization for the Prevention of Crime, Athens, Greece.
DATES: Began 1960. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. George Th. Nicodotis, Director, Criminological Research Center, 63, Academias Street, Athens 516, Greece.

SUMMARY: In an attempt to estimate the true extent of criminality in the city of Athens, the following sources of information were consulted:
(1) responsible officials in the Department of Police and the Department of Security;
(2) underworld characters;
(3) members of the Organization for the Prevention of Crime;
(4) official government statistics;
(5) Church officials, psychiatrists, educators, youths and other knowledgeable people. Psychological and biological examination of criminals and intensive analysis of representative crimes in each crime category have also been undertaken.

P 569 Protecting the child victim of sexual offenses committed by adults.

PERSONNEL: Vincent De Francis; Sol Chaneles.
AUSPICES: American Humane Association, Children's Division; U. S. Children's Bureau.
DATES: Began July 1, 1965. Estimated completion June 30, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Vincent De Francis, Director, Children's Division, P. O. Box 1266, Denver, Colorado, 80201.

SUMMARY: Child victims of sexual offenses are exposed to serious emotional damage. The trauma of the crime often creates emotional blocks and they experience further damage from police questioning and court appearances when the offender is arrested and prosecuted. It is important to protect the child and to provide both child and family with services to support and sustain them through the ordeal.

This project will evaluate the effectiveness of such a protective program by investigating the procedures and differences in consequences for child victims in two contrasting communities: one, a community with a well developed service for child victims of crime and the other, a comparable community lacking such a protective service. The characteristics of offenders, victims and circumstances will also be studied, particularly the extent to which mentally retarded children are victims and the extent to which neglect factors in the home contribute to the exposure of children to adult crime.

P 570 A sociological study of reform of the American Bail System.

PERSONNEL: Forrest D. Dill.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health; Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law, Inc.; University of California, Berkeley, Center for the Study of Law and Society.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Forrest D. Dill, Center for the Study of Law and Society, 2224 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, California.

SUMMARY: This research involves the observation of various "bail reform" projects in the San Francisco Bay area. All of the projects have a common purpose: to redress inequality in pretrial release procedures by expanding the use of the device of release on defendant's "own recognizance." Each project, however, has a different status in relation to the court and each uses different procedures in assessing and recommending defendants for release without bail. The study will attempt to identify different "models" of pretrial release procedures, the social foundations of such differences and the consequences of these differences for defendants and for the court system.

P 571 Selective factors in prisoner work release.

PERSONNEL: Elmer H. Johnson.
AUSPICES: North Carolina State University, Faculty Research and Development Fund, Raleigh.
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Elmer H. Johnson, 356 Harrelson Hall, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.

SUMMARY: All inmates placed on work release in North Carolina, from the introduction of the program in 1957 through 1963, were studied. The final disposition of all 2,920 cases, with the exception of twelve still in the program in 1964, was determined. Type of disposition was related to race, age, mental status, recividism, educational attainment, type of crime, etc. Patterns in these relationships were studied for change over time as the size of the population in the program was increased.

P 572 Therapeutic and living-learning experiences for children who are habituated to glue-sniffing.

PERSONNEL: Ted Rubin; Lester G. Thomas.
AUSPICES: Denver Juvenile Court; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began July 1, 1965. Estimated completion December 31, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Judge Ted Rubin, Denver Juvenile Court, Room 166, City and County Building, Denver, Colorado, 80202.

SUMMARY: Children who habitually inhale the fumes of model airplane glue and rubber cement, and who have come to the attention of the Juvenile Court, will receive intensive small group or individual counseling and activity planning. The groups will be based in neighborhood community centers. Coordinated with these activities will be experimental educational instruction and intensive parent involvement. Medical, psychological and sociometric evaluation of glue-sniffing boys will be included.

P 573 A study of suicide by children and adolescents.

PERSONNEL: Theo Fefer; Mrs. Gilbert Lejour; Gaston Renard.
AUSPICES: Centre d'Étude de la Délinquance Juvénile, Belgium; Belgian Ministry of Justice.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Centre d'Étude de la Délinquance Juvénile, 49 Rue du Châtelain, Brussels 5, Belgium.

SUMMARY: A study was made of suicide and attempted suicide of people under the age of twenty-one in Brussels. Three methods were used:
(1) a detailed analysis of the court records relating to suicide for the year 1963 (under Belgian law, suicide is not an offense, however a judicial inquiry is undertaken each time a suicide or attempted suicide comes to the attention of the court);
(2) a more cursory exploration of the court records relating to suicide for the years 1939-1963 in order to demonstrate various statistical trends such as development through time, correlation between successful and unsuccessful suicides, the proportion of suicides committed by young persons as compared to the total number of suicides, the proportion of each sex, etc.;
(3) a study in depth, by a psychiatrist, of the cases treated in the course of one year by four hospitals in the Brussels area.

P 574 Juvenile delinquency in three cultural groups.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: The University of Texas, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.
DATES: Began 1958. Estimated completion June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Carl M. Rosenquist, Department of Sociology, San Diego State College, San Diego, California, 92115.

SUMMARY: The familial, personal, psychological and physical characteristics of six groups of fifty boys each were studied. The boys resided in Monterrey, Mexico and San Antonio, Texas. Three of the groups were composed of juvenile delinquents, Anglo and Latin boys from San Antonio and Mexican boys from Monterrey; the three groups of non-delinquent boys were matched to the boys in the delinquent groups.

P 575 Development of a data reservoir on juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Monroe M. Lefkowitz; Constance Kippax.
AUSPICES: Berkshire Farm Institute for Training and Research, Canaan, New York.
DATES: Began November, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Monroe M. Lefkowitz, Ph. D., Research Director, Berkshire Farm Institute for Training and Research, Canaan, New York, 12029.

SUMMARY: The purposes of the project are: to create a store of data open to social scientists for research projects in juvenile delinquency; to stimulate research in juvenile delinquency; to provide the potentiality for the development of norms and baselines on variables of concern to institutions, courts, public agencies, schools and students; to test specific hypotheses of interest to the Berkshire Farm Institute for Training and Research. On empirical and a priori grounds, data are gathered for all boys in the Berkshire Farm population on a continuing and systematic basis from four sources: case records, psychological tests, staff ratings and community services following discharge. Each item is coded and punched into IBM cards. Data are collected on groups of subjects of 100 to 150. Inclusion of new or exclusion of old items is contingent upon the analyses of data for previous groups. When the procedure is functioning smoothly the feasibility of collecting comparable data from other institutions in the United States and perhaps abroad, will be explored. Data from the reservoir will be made available to responsible organizations, at first informally, upon proper identification, through request to the research director. As the project continues, a more formal system for the dissemination of data will be developed.

LIST OF JOURNALS

from which articles are regularly selected for inclusion
in the International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency.

Abstracts for Social Workers
(New York, New York)

African Studies
(Johannesburg, South Africa)

Alabama Social Welfare
(Montgomery, Alabama)

Albany Law Review
(Albany, New York)

Alcoholism - Review and Treatment Digest
(Berkeley, California)

American Bar Association Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Behavioral Scientist
(New York, New York)

American Catholic Sociological Review
(Worcester, Massachusetts)

American Child
(New York, New York)

American Criminal Law Quarterly
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Education
(Washington, D. C.)

American Journal of Correction
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

American Journal of Orthopsychiatry
(New York, New York)

American Journal of Psychiatry
(Hanover, New Hampshire)

American Journal of Psychotherapy
(Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

American Journal of Sociology
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Sociological Review
(Washington, D. C.)

American University Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Annales de Médicine Légale et de Criminologie
(Paris, France)

Annual Survey of American Law
(Dobbs Ferry, New York)

Approved Schools Gazette
(Birmingham, England)

Archiv für Kriminologie
(Lubeck, Germany)

Archivos de Criminologia Neuro-Psiquiatria
y. Disciplinas Conexas
(Ecuador, South America)

Australian Journal of Social Issues
(Sydney, Australia)

Australian Journal of Social Work
(Melbourne, Australia)

Baylor Law Review
(Waco, Texas)

Behavioral Science
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Bewährungshilfe
(Godesberg, Germany)

Boletin
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

Boston University Law Review
(Boston, Massachusetts)

British Journal of Criminology
(London, England)

British Journal of Psychiatry
(London, England)

British Journal of Sociology
(London, England)

British Journal of Venereal Diseases
(London, England)

Brooklyn Law Review
(Brooklyn, New York)

Brown Studies
(St. Louis, Missouri)

Bulletin de l'Administration Penitentiaire
(Brussels, Belgium)

Bulletin de la Société International de Defense Sociale
(Paris, France)

Bulletin de Médecine Légale
(Lyon, France)

Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department
(Tokyo, Japan)

Bulletin Mensuel, Centre d'Études et de Documentation Sociales
(Liége, Belgium)

Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic
(Topeka, Kansas)

Bulletin on Narcotics
(United Nations, New York)

California Law Review
(Berkeley, California)

California Youth Authority Quarterly
(Sacramento, California)

Canada's Mental Health
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Bar Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Bar Review
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Journal of Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Welfare
(Ottawa, Canada)

Catholic School Journal
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Challenge
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Child Care
(London, England)

Child Development
(Lafayette, Indiana)

Children
(Washington, D. C.)

Child Welfare Journal
(New York, New York)

Clearinghouse, The
(Sweet Springs, Missouri)

Cleveland - Marshall Law Review
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Columbia Law Review
(New York, New York)

Columbia University Forum
(New York, New York)

Community
(New York, New York)

Community Education
(Freeville, New York)

Community Mental Health Journal
(Lexington, Massachusetts)

Contact
(Plymouth, Michigan)

Contributions à l'Étude des Sciences de l'Homme
(Montreal, Canada)

Cornell Law Quarterly
(Ithaca, New York)

Correctional Research Bulletin
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Correctional Review
(Sacramento, California)

Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy
(New York, New York)

Crime and Delinquency
(New York)

Criminal Law Quarterly
(Toronto, Canada)

Criminal Law Review
(London, England)

Criminalia
(Mexico D.F., Mexico)

Criminologia
(Santiago, Chile)

Defender Newsletter
(Chicago, Illinois)

Detective
(Dacca, Pakistan)

Eagle, The
(Alderson, West Virginia)

Education Digest
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Educational Magazine
(Melbourne, Australia)

Esperienze di Rieducazione
(Rome, Italy)

Ethics
(Chicago, Illinois)

Excerpta Criminologica
(Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Exceptional Children
(Washington, D. C.)

Family Service Highlights
(New York, New York)

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
(Washington, D. C.)

Federal Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Federal Probation
(Washington, D. C.)

Federal Rules Decisions
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Fordham Law Review
(New York, New York)

Freedom of Information Center
(Columbia, Missouri)

General Director's Letter
(Washington, D. C.)

Georgetown Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Goltdammer's Archiv für Strafrecht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Group Psychotherapy
(Beacon, New York)

Harvard Law Review
(Cambridge, Massachusetts)

Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention
(London, England)

Howard Law School
(Washington, D. C.)

Human Relations
(South Hackensack, New Jersey)

Illinois Education
(Springfield, Illinois)

Indian Police Journal
(New Delhi, India)

Insights
(Topeka, Kansas)

International and Comparative Law Quarterly
(London, England)

International Annals of Criminology
(Paris, France)

International Child Welfare Review
(Geneva, Switzerland)

International Council of Voluntary Agencies
(Geneva, Switzerland)

International Criminal Police Review
(Paris, France)

International Journal of Adult and Youth Education
(Paris, France)

International Journal of Group Psychotherapy
(New York, New York)

International Journal of Social Psychiatry, The
(London, England)

International Police Chronicle
(Paris, France)

International Review of Criminal Policy
(United Nations, New York)

JAG Journal, The
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, The
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Abnormal Psychology
(Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

Journal of Clinical Psychology
(Brandon, Vermont)

Journal of Correctional Education
(Terre Haute, Indiana)

Journal of Correctional Work
(Lucknow, India)

Journal of Criminal Law, The
(London, England)

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, The
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Family Law
(Louisville, Kentucky)

Journal of Forensic Sciences
(Mundelein, Illinois)

Journal of Individual Psychology, The
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Marriage and the Family
(Minneapolis, Minnesota)

Journal of Negro Education, The
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, The
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment
(Glendale, California)

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Journal of Social Issues
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Journal of the American Judicature Society
(Chicago, Illinois)

Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correction Association
(Van Nuys, California)

Journal of the Indian Law Institute
(New Delhi, India)

Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law
(London, England)

Journal of the State Bar of California
(San Francisco, California)

Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review
(London, England)

Juvenile Court Judges Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozial-Psychologie
(Opladen, Germany)

Kriminalistik
(Schopenstehl, Germany)

La Scuola Positiva
(Milan, Italy)

Law and Contemporary Problems
(Durham, North Carolina)

Law Library Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Law and Order
(New York, New York)

Law in Transition Quarterly
(Los Angeles, California)

Law Quarterly Review
(Toronto, Canada)

Legal Aid Brief Case
(Chicago, Illinois)

Magistrate
(London, England)

Marquette Law Review
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Medicine, Science and the Law
(London, England)

Medico Legal Journal
(Cambridge, England)

Mental Health
(London, England)

Mental Hygiene
(New York, New York)

Michigan Law Review
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Military Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Minnesota Journal of Educators
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Minnesota Welfare
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Mississippi Law Journal
(University, Mississippi)

Mitteilungen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Jugendpflege und Jugenfürsorge
(Bonn-Venusberg, Germany)

Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform
(Berlin, Germany)

Montana Law Review
(Missoula, Montana)

Monthly Labor Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Motive
(Columbus, Ohio)

Municipal Court Review
(Denver, Colorado)

N. E. A. Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Nachrichtendienst des Deutschen Vereins für Offentliche und Private Fürsorge
(Frankfurt, Germany)

Nation, The
(New York, New York)

National Prisoner Statistics
(Washington, D. C.)

National Sheriff
(Washington, D. C.)

New Jersey Municipalities
(Trenton, New Jersey)

New Society - The Social Science Weekly
(London, England)

New York State Education
(Albany, New York)

New York University Law Review
(New York, New York)

Northwestern University Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

OST Europa Recht
(Stuttgart, Germany)

Our Children
(New York, New York)

Out and About
(Sydney, Australia)

P. T. A. Magazine
(Chicago, Illinois)

Penant, Revue de Droit des Pays d'Afrique
(Paris, France)

Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Perceptual and Motor Skills
(Missoula, Montana)

Personnel and Guidance
(Washington, D. C.)

Perspective
(Olympia, Washington)

Phylon
(Atlanta, Georgia)

Police
(Springfield, Illinois)

Polizei, Die
(Cologne, Germany)

Police Chief
(Washington, D. C.)

Police Journal, The
(Chichester, England)

Police Management Review
(New York, New York)

Popular Government
(Chapel Hill, North Carolina)

Presidio
(Fort Madison, Iowa)

Prison Journal
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Prison Service Journal
(Wakefield, England)

Probation
(London, England)

Probation and Child Care
(Colombo, Ceylon)

Psychiatric Quarterly
(Utica, New York)

Psychiatry
(Washington, D. C.)

Psychoanalytic Review
(New York, New York)

Psychological Abstracts
(Washington, D. C.)

Public Welfare
(Chicago, Illinois)

Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica
(Rome, Italy)

Quarterly, The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol
(New Brunswick, New Jersey)

Raiford Record
(Raiford, Florida)

Ressegna di Studi Penitenziari
(Rome, Italy)

Recherches Sociographiques
(Quebec, Canada)

Recht der Jugend
(Spandau, Germany)

Recueil de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Report on Man's Use of Alcohol
(Chicago, Illinois)

Research Review--Department of Institutions State of Washington
(Olympia, Washington)

Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal
(Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico)

Revista de Ciencias Sociales
(Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico)

Revista Juridica
(Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico)

Revue Abolitionniste
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre
(Brussels, Belgium)

La Revue de l'Alcoolisme
(Paris, France)

Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé
(Paris, France)

Review of the Youth Protection Services
(Montreal, Canada)

Revue International de Criminologie et de Police Technique
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Richterzeitung
(Vienna, Austria)

Rutgers Law Review
(Newark, New Jersey)

S. C. A. A. Viewpoint
(New York, New York)

Samaj-Seva: The Journal of Social Welfare
(Poona, India)

Sauvegarde de l'Enfance
(Paris, France)

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Gemeinnützgkeit
(Zurich, Switzerland)

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht
(Berne, Switzerland)

Smith College Studies in Social Work
(Northhampton, Massachusetts)

Social Forces
(Chapel Hill, North Carolina)

Social Problems
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Social Research
(Albany, New York)

Social Sciences Information
(Paris, France)

Social Service Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

Social Work
(New York, New York)

Sociological Analysis
(River Forest, Illinois)

Sociological Inquiry
(Seattle, Washington)

Sociology and Social Research
(Los Angeles, California)

Sociometry
(Chicago, Illinois)

South African Law Journal
(Johannesburg, South Africa)

Southern California Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

Southwestern Social Science Quarterly
(Austin, Texas)

Spring 3100
(New York, New York)

Staat und Recht
(Berlin, Germany)

Stanford Law Review
(Stanford, California)

State Governments
(Chicago, Illinois)

Strafvollzug und Paedagogik
(Schwäbisch Hall, Germany)

Syracuse Law Review
(Syracuse, New York)

Teachers College Record
(New York, New York)

Tennessee Law Review
(Knoxville, Tennessee)

Texas International Law Forum
(Austin, Texas)

Texas Law Review
(Austin, Texas)

Tilastokatsauksia Statistiska Oversikter
(Helsinki, Finland)

Trans-Action
(St. Louis, Missouri)

Tulane Law Review
(New Orleans, Louisiana)

Twentieth Century
(London, England)

University of California Los Angeles
Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

University of Chicago Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

University of Colorado Law Review
(Boulder, Colorado)

University of Kansas Law Review
(Kansas City, Missouri)

University of Pennsylvania Law Review
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

University of Toronto Law Journal
(Toronto, Canada)

Valor
(Venice, Florida)

Vanderbilt Law Review
(Nashville, Tennessee)

Villanova Law Review
(Villanova, Pennsylvania)

Virginia Law Review
(Charlottesville, Virginia)

Virginia Welfare Bulletin
(Richmond, Virginia)

Washburn Law Journal
(Topeka, Kansas)

Washington and Lee Law Review
(Lexington, Virginia)

Welfare in Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Wisconsin Law Review
(Madison, Wisconsin)

Wisconsin Welfare
(Madison, Wisconsin)

Yale Law Journal
(New Haven, Connecticut)

Youth Leaders Digest
(Putnam Valley, New York)

Youth Service News
(Albany, New York)

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft (Berlin, Germany)

Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug (Dusseldorf, Germany)

Zentrablatt für Jugendrecht und Jugendwohlfahrt (Cologne, Germany)

INDEX

This is a combined index of the abstracts of books, journal articles, reports and unpublished materials and of the project summaries which appear in this issue. Abstracts are indexed by author, subject and, when significant, place of origin, and are numbered 3322 through 3827. Project summaries are indexed by auspices, personnel, correspondent, subject and place of origin, and are numbered P 476 through P 575.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1966 O - 210-127